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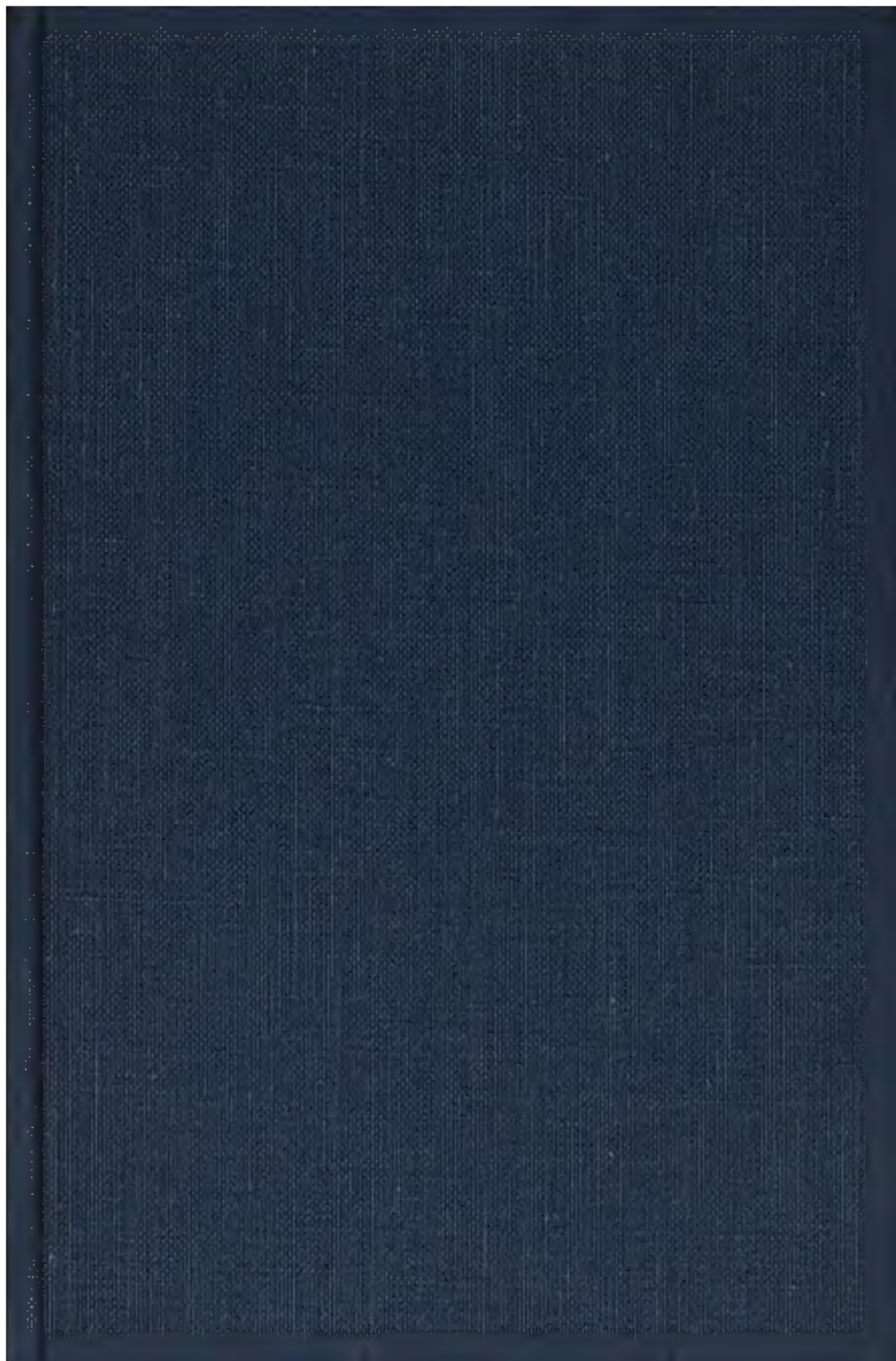
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THE
HISTORY
OF
MARION COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

Biographical Sketches of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Marion County, Constitution of Iowa, Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

DES MOINES:
UNION HISTORICAL COMPANY,
BIRDSALL, WILLIAMS & CO.
1881.

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of
MARION COUNTY, IOWA
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BIRDSALL, WILLIAMS & CO.
DES MOINES, IOWA
1881

This Second Edition is a Publication of the
MARION COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
KNOXVILLE, IOWA

October, 1975

Reprinted from an Original 1881 Edition Loaned to the
Marion County Genealogical Society
by
Miss Winona Myrle Davis

P R E F A C E .

AFTER months of persevering effort we have at last completed the HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY; the result proves that we did not overestimate the importance and difficulty of the task. The importance and difficulty of the work result from the same cause; viz., the almost total lack of reliable data. This difficulty has in a measure been overcome by a systematic canvass of the whole county, whereby we have been enabled to gather together, glean and compile into comprehensible and permanent form what until now has floated about in the changing mists of tradition. The reader will readily realize how difficult has been this task, and how important that the work is done at this comparatively early date. The first settlers, who played so important a part in the history of the county, and who heretofore have been the sole custodians, of much material essential for such a work as this, are rapidly disappearing from among us, and those who remain become less and less reliable, as year by year the memory of early times grows indistinct.

The importance of the work is enhanced by the fact, that Marion county, owing to its location, is near the center of the agricultural resources of the State. In order to devote that attention to the various interests of the county which its central importance seemed to demand, we supposed it would be necessary to make a book of from six hundred to seven hundred pages. The publication of such a book for a patronage limited to a single county, was a hazardous undertaking, viewed from a business standpoint. Much solicitude was felt on this account during the first stages of the enterprise, but what misgivings we may have felt have been dispelled by the generous patronage afforded by the people of the county. We have been so far encouraged by the patronage vouchsafed that the work has been extended far beyond the scope originally intended, and instead of a book of from six hundred to seven hundred pages, as promised in our prospectus, the book exceeds eight hundred pages. Our solicitude for the success of the enterprise, in a business sense, was natural, but it has not been our sole solicitude; we have likewise intensely desired to make the work reliable, full and attractive, and thereby to merit the public favor, which the people of the county have extended to us. In presenting the work to our many hundred readers, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are of sufficient intelligence to appreciate merit when found, and of further believing that errors will be criticised with the understanding that book-making, like all other kinds of labor, has its peculiar vicissitudes.

We have been materially aided in the preparation of the work by many persons in the county, who made no claim for compensation, and who expect no reward except that which comes from a consciousness of having aided in a worthy enterprise. Such persons deserve the thanks of their fellow citizens in the county and different townships where they reside; and the publishers, they avail themselves of this opportunity to thank all who have aided them in the preparation of the work. Whatever of merit the HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY may obtain is due in a large measure to their assistance; without their friendly words of encouragement, the enterprise would not have been entered upon, and it having been begun, could not have been completed without *their valuable assistance*. Among those to whom we are

thus indebted we name the following: William Donnel, H. P. Scholte, Mrs. Catharine Barker, E. F. Sperry, Minos Miller and many others. These are all Marion county pioneers, and in reference to the history of the county each one can say : " All which I saw, and part of which I was."

To each and all of our patrons we come with the satisfaction of knowing that we bring what we guaranteed, and in the belief that should any of them not appreciate the work, the time will come when their children will.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The "Ouisconsin"—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—"Muddy Water"—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette's Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vantum—Marquette's Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet's Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecoeur—Hennepin's Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin's Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

THE three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Great River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538-41) the Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the south, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventures of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man's voice was not heard again in the valley for more than a hundred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of

the great lakes of the north, then the home of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. This was followed by the establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The winter of 1669-70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his Superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to “seek new nations toward the Southern sea.” The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit College. He had at the age of eighteen taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey, May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: “We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.” They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the “Ouisconsin,” now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: “My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel.” The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of
as endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey

by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river "The Broad River of the Conception." The Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a Southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid those "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshiped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of

which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowl filled with tagamity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagamity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portions of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

" Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you came so far to see us.'
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary!'
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
It is well,' they said, 'O brother,
That you came so far to see us.'"

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette named the Missouri river *I'ekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing, according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the mouldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the island of Anticosta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were

warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecoeur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennepin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of Sieur de Luth, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The

Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the Pottawattamies. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They reascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Louisiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle, with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the enterprise, were bitter in malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a

nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements—Indian Tribes—Mission at Kaskaskia—Kahokia—Vincennes—Fort Ponchartrain—Fort Chartres—La Belle Riviere—La Salle—The English Claim "From Sea to Sea"—Treaty with Indians in 1684—English Grants—French and Indians Attack Pickawillany—Treaty with the Six Nations—French and English Claims—George Washington—French and Indian War—Fall of Montreal—Treaty of Paris—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Detroit—Pontiac's Promissory Notes—Pontiac's Death—France Cedes Louisiana to Spain—Washington Explores the Ohio Valley—Emigration—Land Companies—The Revolution—Colonel Clark—Surrender of French Posts in Illinois—Surrender of Vincennes—Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner—Daniel Boone—Simon Girty—Virginia's "Land Laws."

As THE French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kakokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last-named tribes occupied the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the state of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site of old Fort Crevecoeur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had maintained friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established

by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

“For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve.”

The fame of Robert Cavelier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village, where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained

guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1654, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect thier lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany—the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the state of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the meantime the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



NEAR THE FALL OF THE GREAT FALLS.

George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French governor Dinwiddie's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnese, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Mississimaciac the next spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to

know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kaskaskia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kenawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kenawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kaskaskia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequalled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their real destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Cahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance. The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rocheblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1879, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio

and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also ; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of the Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13th, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows : On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes ; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake ; thence to the Lake of the Woods ; thence to the head of the Mississippi river, down its center, to the 31st parallel of latitude ; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint ; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river ; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States ; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per

acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlements—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

At the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now subsists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following:

“Resolved, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up.”

Eight States voted in favor of this resolution, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following:

“WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

“Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war.”

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, “to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient,” and providing for the cession to the United States of certain “waste and uncultivated” territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having “claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers” as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows:

“Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be re-imbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them.”

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6th, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia

ceded her northwestern territory March 1st, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30th, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1st, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superceded by the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be

made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

These articles, sometimes known as the "Compact of 1787," form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The

subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a Territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the Territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia cession that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and

Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwestern Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on

the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Founding of New Orleans—French Grant—John Law—The "Mississippi Bubble"—Territory West of the Mississippi—France Cedes to Spain—Spain Cedes Back to France—France Cedes to the United States—Right to Navigate the Mississippi—Particulars of the Negotiations With France—Extent of the Territory—Possession Taken by the United States—Division of the Territory.

THAT vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery—a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozat a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under

the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed at Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when in the spring of 1802 the government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans

and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York, March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair."

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made

so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers of the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that “His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States.” The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: “We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America.”

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: “It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [francs] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride.”

On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July, the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves. The whites were chiefly French, or descendants of French.

Congress a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, as provided in a supplementary article in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of thirty to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 1st of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi to their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the territory acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota and several of our great Territories are but parts of this purchase.

On the 31st of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gen. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress was on the 1st of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 36th parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indian Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1811, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 1st of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—its part comprising the present State of Arkansas and the country west being designated as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, part of Missouri Territory was separated as the State of Missouri, and a portion of the Territory. On the 1st of June, 1824, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Missouri, as remaining until July 4, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This territory was in its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress approved June 1, 1836, created the Territory of Iowa embracing not only the present State of Iowa but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota and extending northward to the British Possessions.

AN INDIAN CAMP.



Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4th, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British Possessions.

AN INDIAN CAMP.



INDIAN WARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. Harmer's Defeat—Gen. St. Clair—His Defeat—Gen. Wayne—His Victory—His Treaty With the Indians—British Posts Surrendered—Death of Wayne—Gen. Harrison—Tecumseh—The Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—Tecumseh's Alliance With the British—Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General—Perry's Victory—Gen. McArthur—Battle of the Thames—Tecumseh Killed—Peace With the Indians—Indian Titles Extinguished—Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peter—The Ricarees—Gen. Cass—Treaty at Fort Dearborn—Fort Atkinson—Grand Council at Prairie du Chien—Indian Outrages—The Militia Called Out—Gen. Atkinson—Policy of Removing the Indians West—Treaty With the Sacs and Foxes—Black Hawk—He Refuses to Comply With Treaty—Black Hawk War—Battle of Bad Axe—Gen. Henry Dodge—Black Hawk Captured—Taken to Washington—Keokuk—Black Hawk Purchase—Gen. Winfield Scott—Treaty at Davenport—Antoine Le Claire—Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa—Gen. Street—Wapello—Maj. Beach—Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines—Gov. Lucas—Gov. Chambers—Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington—An Incident—Speech of Keokuk.

ALMOST every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmer with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1791 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmer and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1793, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twilight Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the posts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to his cause, and by the autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Kah-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously

but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians. Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 11, 1811, speaking of this engagement says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace

with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

During the summer of 1827, when the commissioners appointed to carry into execution certain provisions of a treaty, made August 19th, 1825, with various northwestern tribes, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, several citizens were murdered, and other acts of hostility were committed, especially against the miners at Fever river, near Galena, by a party

of the Winnebago tribe, which tribe was one of those associated in the treaty. To quell these outrages the governors of the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, made levies of militia. These forces, with a corps of seven hundred United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, repaired to the scene of danger. The Indians, overawed by the appearance of the military, surrendered the perpetrators of the murders, and gave assurances of future good behavior.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kia*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi. Black Hawk, feeling exasperated at the harsh treatment his people had received, resolved to prosecute a predatory war against the white settlements. He united his band of Sacs and Foxes with the Winnebagoes, under the command of the Prophet Wabo-ki-e-shiek (White Cloud), and in March, 1832, recrossed to the east side of the Mississippi. They murdered a number of defenseless families, and committed many outrages upon the settlers. The whole frontier became alarmed, and many of the settlers fled for safety. The governor of Illinois ordered out the State militia, which being joined by four hundred regular troops, constituted a force of about one thousand, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. They pursued the Indians, and after a campaign of about two months, during which two engagements were fought, the war was brought to an end. The last, and the decisive battle of the war, is known in history as the battle of Bad Axe, being fought on a small tributary of the Wisconsin of that name. This battle took place August 2d, 1832, and the force against Black Hawk was commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. The Indians lost forty of their braves, and Gen. Dodge one. The Indians made but little

further resistance, and Black Hawk's "British Band," as it was styled, became demoralized and fled. They reached the Mississippi and were making preparations for crossing when they were checked by the captain of the steamboat "Warrior," who discharged a six-pounder at them, although they had displayed a flag of truce. The next morning Gen. Atkinson arrived with his army, and made an attack, which the Indians were now powerless to resist. Black Hawk escaped, but was taken by some treacherous Winnebagoes, and delivered along with the Prophet, on the 27th of August, to Gen. Street, at Prairie du Chien. Two of Black Hawk's sons, the Prophet and other leaders, were also taken, and by order of the government were conveyed through the principal cities and towns on the seaboard, in order that they might be impressed with the greatness and power of the United States. For some time Black Hawk was held as a captive, and then through the intercession of Keokuk, who had been opposed to the war, and had not participated in the hostilities, he was allowed to return to Rock Island, and permitted to join his people. Treaties were made with the offending tribes by which they agreed to compensate for the expense of the war, by ceding a valuable part of their territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and to immediately remove from the east side. The United States stipulated to pay to the three tribes annually, thirty thousand dollars for twenty-seven years, and also to make other provisions for their improvement. By this treaty the United States acquired the first territory in Iowa which was opened to settlement. It is what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced a strip of territory extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, about fifty miles in width, and embracing an area of about six millions of acres. This treaty was made on the 21st day of September, 1832, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi river, where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, represented the United States, and on the part of the Indians there were present Keokuk, Pashe-paho, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation. Within the limits of this purchase was reserved a tract of 400 square miles, situated on Iowa river, and including Keokuk's village. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when it was ceded to the United States. This treaty was negotiated by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and on the part of the Indians Keokuk was the leading spirit. This council was also held on the banks of the Mississippi, near the site of the present city of Davenport. The treaty stipulated for the removal of the Indians to another reservation on the Des Moines river. On this an agency was established, where the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county, is located. Out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was conveyed to Antoine Le Claire, who was interpreter, and whose wife was an Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the Island.

General Joseph M. Street, the agent with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was transferred to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines river, and in 1838 took measures for building and making the necessary improvements. In April, of the next year, he removed with his family from Prairie du Chien. His health soon began to fail, and on the 5th of May, 1840, Gen. Street died. Wapello, a prominent chief of the Sac and Fox nation, died in 1842. His remains were interred near those of Gen. Street. The stone slabs placed over their graves soon after, are inscribed as follows:

In
 MEMORY OF
 GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street.
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

— — —

In
 MEMORY OF
 W A - P E L - L O ,
Born at
Prairie du Chien, 1787 :
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15th, 1842—Sac and Fox Nation.

Wapello had requested that at his death his remains be interred near those of Gen. Street.

After the death of Gen. Street, Maj. John Beach, his son-in-law, received the appointment as agent for the Sacs and Foxes, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the government. Major Beach was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, Feb. 23d, 1812. After a course of study at Portsmouth Academy, in New Hampshire, he received at the age of sixteen, the appointment of cadet at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in the class of 1832. Receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant by brevet in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was then colonel, he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and was alternately stationed at Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. His hearing having partially failed, in 1838, he resigned his commission in the army, and was, at the time of his appointment as Indian agent, engaged in the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque. He remained at Agency City, engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits until his death which occurred August 31st, 1874.

At the time of Gen. Street's death, the Indians were occupying their reservation with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, as follows: Upon the banks of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, was the village of Keokuk, and above were those of Wapello and Appanoose. The village of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-me-que, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, where J. P. Eddy was licensed by Maj. Beach, the agent, in the summer of 1840, to establish a trading post. Not far from the "Forks of Skunk" was a small village presided over by Kish-ke-kosh, who, though not a chief, was a man of considerable influence. Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, still had a village on the bank of Iowa river.

It has been remarked above that Keokuk, who was the chief next in authority and influence to Black Hawk, was opposed to the war against the whites, and persistently refused to take part in the hostilities. When Black Hawk's attempt to defy the power of the United States resulted so disastrously to the Indians, and they were obliged to cede still more territory, his influence among his people declined, and that of Keokuk increased. Black Hawk, however, retained a party of adherents, and for some time a

sort of rivalry existed between the two chiefs, and this feeling was shared to some extent by their respective friends in the tribes. An incident is related by Maj. Beach to show how the traders were ready to take advantage of this state of things for their own mercenary purposes.

When Gen. Harrison became President in 1841, John Chambers, an ex-congressman of Kentucky, was appointed Governor of the Territory, succeeding Gov. Robert Lucas. The governor was *ex-officio* superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. Gov. Lucas had favored the Black Hawk band, whose chief was Hardfish. Accordingly when the new governor was appointed, both Keokuk and Hardfish felt that it would be something of an object to gain his favor. The latter desired the new governor to pursue the policy of his predecessor, while Keokuk wished at least an impartial course. Keokuk requested the consent of the agent for him and his principal men to visit the governor at Burlington. As it was the policy of the government to discountenance such pilgrimages of the Indians, Maj. Beach suggested that Gov. Chambers might see proper to visit them at the agency. With this expectation Keokuk chose to wait. The Hardfish band, under the influence of some of the traders, were less patient. They hastened to Burlington in a large body, and on their arrival encamped near the town, sending to the governor a written notice of their presence, and a request for supplies. The governor answered, declining to accede to their request, or to hold a council with them. Hardfish and his men returned over their weary journey of seventy miles to the agency, very much disappointed. In the meantime the governor communicated with Major Beach, informing him that he would visit the agency soon, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent the Indians from making incursions through the white settlements. When the governor fixed his time to be present, the bands were all informed, and it was arranged that a grand council should be held. When the day arrived all the Indians, except the Poweshiek band of Foxes, who were so far away on the Iowa river, were encamped within a convenient distance from the agency. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Hardfish party, arrayed in all their toggery, and displaying their richest ornaments, came in grand procession upon the ground. Having dismounted from their ponies, they formed in file on foot and marched into the agency headquarters, where the governor was to receive them. Hardfish and some of his principal men shook hands with the governor and then sat down.

The reader will remember that at this time the nation was in mourning for the sudden loss of a President by death, and that Gov. Chambers had been one of the warmest and most devoted friends of Gen. Harrison, a fact of which Keokuk was fully advised. Chambers had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and they had ever after been as father and son. Keokuk was shrewd enough to make the most of this.

The appointed hour for the meeting had passed, and the governor began to become impatient for the appearance of Keokuk. At last the sounds of the approaching bands were heard faintly floating upon the breeze. After a time the procession marched with slow and solemn tread into view, not arrayed in gaudy feathers, ribbons and trinkets, like the Hardfish band, but with lances and staves wrapped around with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and instead of being painted in vermillion, their faces presented the sombre hues produced by a kind of clay they were wont to use on occasions of solemnity or mourning. Their

appearace betokened sadness and affliction. Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, informed Gov. Chambers that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their principal men must have died during the night. Even Hardfish and his men were at a loss to account for what they saw, and wondered who could have died. At last Keokuk and his men dismounted and filed slowly and solemnly into the presence of the governor. Keokuk signed to the interpreter, and said :

"Say to our new father, that before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We had heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed that we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it, to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss; and we had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

At the conclusion of this speech, Keokuk stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp of the governor showed that the wily chief had touched the proper cord. The result was, that the Hardfish band received no special favors after that, at the expense of the other bands.

SKETCHES OF BLACK HAWK AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Black Hawk—Treaty of 1804—Black Hawk's account of the Treaty—Lieut. Pike—Ft. Edwards—Ft. Madison—Black Hawk and the British—Keokuk recognized as Chief—Ft. Armstrong—Sac and Fox Villages—Black Hawk's "British Band"—Black Hawk War—Black Hawk's old age—His death in Iowa—His remains carried away, but recovered—Keokuk—Appanoose—Wapello—Poweshiek—Pash-e-pa-ho—Wish-e-co-ma-que—Chas-chun-ca—Mau-haw-gaw—Ma-has-kah—Si-dom-i-na-do-tah—Henry Lott—A Tragedy in Humboldt County—Ink-pa-du-tah—Spirit Lake Massacre—Expedition from Ft. Dodge—Death of Capt. Johnston and William Burkholder.

BLACK HAWK.

THIS renowned chief, the "noblest Roman of them all," was born at the Sac village on Rock river, about the year 1767. His first introduction to the notice of the whites seems to have been in 1804, when William Henry Harrison, then the Governor of Indiana Territory, concluded his treaty with the Sac and Fox nation for the lands bordering on Rock river. Black Hawk was then simply a chief, though not by election or inheritance, of his own band of Sac warriors, but from that time he was the most prominent man in the Sac and Fox nation. He considered the action of the four chiefs who represented the Indians in making this treaty as unjust and refused to consider it binding. The territory ceded embraced over fifty-one millions of acres, extending almost from opposite St. Louis to the Wisconsin river. He claimed that the chiefs or braves who made the treaty had no authority to make it, and that they had been sent to St. Louis, where the treaty was negotiated, for quite a different purpose, namely: to procure the release of one of their people who was held there as a prisoner on charge of killing a white man. The United States regarded this treaty as a *bona fide* transaction, claiming that the lands were sold by responsible men of the tribes, and that it was further ratified by a part of the tribes with Gov. Edwards and

Auguste Choteau, in September, 1815, and again with the same commissioners in 1816. They claimed that the Indians were only to occupy the lands at the Sac village on Rock river until they were surveyed and sold by the government, when they were to vacate them. The treaty of St. Louis was signed by five chiefs instead of four, although Black Hawk claimed that the latter number only were sent to St. Louis for a different purpose. One of these was Pash-e-pa-ho, a head chief among the Sacs. Black Hawk himself thus describes the return of the chiefs to Rock Island after the treaty:

“Quash-qua-me and party remained a long time absent. They at length returned, and encamped a short distance below the village, but did not come up that day, nor did any person approach their camp. They appeared to be dressed in fine coats, and had medals. From these circumstances we were in hopes that they had brought good news. Early the next morning the council lodge was crowded. Quash-qua-me came up and said that on their arrival in St. Louis they met their American father, and explained to him their business, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief told them he wanted land, and that they had agreed to give him some on the west side of the Mississippi, and some on the Illinois side, opposite the Jeffreon; that when the business was all arranged, they expected their friend released to come home with them. But about the time they were ready to start, their friend was let out of prison, who ran a short distance, *and was shot dead!* This was all myself or nation knew of the treaty of 1804. It has been explained to me since. I find, by that treaty, that all our country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Jeffreon, was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year!”

The treaty was doubtless made in good faith on the part of the commissioners, and with the full conviction that it was by authority of the tribes. From this time forward Black Hawk seems to have entertained a distrust of the Americans.

Although Spain had ceded the country west of the Mississippi to France in 1801, the former power still held possession until its transfer to the United States by France. Black Hawk and his band were at St. Louis at this time, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies connected with the change of authorities. He refused the invitation; and in giving an account of the transaction, said:

“I found many sad and gloomy faces, because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry.”

In August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike ascended the river from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding councils with the Indians, and selecting sites for military posts within the country recently acquired from France. At the mouth of Rock river he had a personal interview with Black Hawk, the latter being favorably impressed with the young lieutenant. Speaking of this interview, Black Hawk himself said:

“A boat came up the river with a young American chief, and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt river.

Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock Island, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech, and gave us some presents. We, in turn, presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Lieut. Pike's expedition was soon followed by the erection of Fort Edwards and Fort Madison, the former on the site of the present town of Warsaw, Illinois, and the latter on the site of the present town of Fort Madison, Iowa. When these forts were being erected, the Indians sent down delegations, headed by some of their chiefs, to have an interview with the Americans. Those who visited Fort Edwards returned apparently satisfied with what was being done. The erection of Fort Madison they claimed was a violation of the treaty of 1804. In that treaty the United States had agreed that if "any white persons should form a settlement on their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Fort Madison was erected within the territory reserved for the Indians, and this they considered an intrusion. Some time afterward a party under the leadership of Black Hawk and Pash-e-pa-ho attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison. Five soldiers who came out were fired upon by the Indians, and two of the soldiers were killed. They kept up the attack for several days. Their efforts to destroy the fort being unsuccessful, they returned to Rock river.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, which was the origin of his party, at a later date, being known as the "British Band." In narrating the circumstances which induced him to join the British, he says:

"Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see the Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He replied that the trader at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall, and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

According to Black Hawk, this proposition pleased his people, and they went to Fort Madison to receive their promised outfit for the winter's hunt, but notwithstanding the promise of the Great Father, at Washington, the trader would not give them credit. In reference to their disappointment, Black Hawk says:

"Few of us slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen descending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island, with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran

gh our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and we started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

Black Hawk and his band then espoused the cause of the British, who, in the case of Tecumseh, gave him the title of "Gen. Black Hawk." But a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, at the head of whom was Keokuk, refused to remain neutral, as well as to abide by the treaty of 1804. Of this portion Keokuk was the recognized chief. The nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Black Hawk maintained his fidelity to the British until the end of the war, and was the intimate friend and supporter of Tecumseh, until the death of the latter at the battle of the Thames. At the close of the war of 1812, Black Hawk returned to his village on the Mississippi river, to find Keokuk still the friend of the Americans, and the recognized war chief of that portion of the Sac and Fox nation which had remained neutral. As stated elsewhere, a new treaty was concluded in September, 1815, in which, among other matters, the treaty of St. Louis was ratified. This treaty was not signed by Black Hawk, or any one representing his band, but was signed by chiefs of both the Sacs and Foxes, who were fully authorized to do so. This treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, and was a result of the treaty of 1812, with England. In May, 1816, another treaty was held at St. Louis, in which the St. Louis treaty of 1804 was recognized. This treaty was signed by Black Hawk and twenty other chiefs and braves. The same year Fort Armstrong was erected upon Rock Island, a proceeding very displeasing to the Indians. Of this Black Hawk says:

"We did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and it also supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of us who lived in a cave in the rocks, immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away. No doubt a bad spirit has since taken his place."

An expedition which was sent up the river to erect a fort at or near Rock Island, consisted at first of the Eighth United States Infantry, and started from St. Louis in September, 1815, under the command Col. R. C. Nichols. They reached the mouth of the Des Moines, where they wintered. In April, 1816, Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and took command of the expedition. They reached Rock Island on the 10th of May, and, after a careful examination, the site for the fort was selected. The regiment being left under the command of Col. Lawrence, the work on the fort immediately commenced. It was named in honor of John Armstrong of New York, who had recently been Secretary of War.

At the establishment of the fort and garrison at Rock Island settlements were to be made at and near the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi. Keokuk, as the head chief of the Foxes, with his tribe, in accordance with the treaties they had made with the United States, left in 1828 and settled themselves on Iowa river, but Black Hawk and his "British

Band" of about 500 warriors remained in their village and persistently refused to leave. The settlers began to complain of frequent depredations at the hands of Black Hawk's people, and feared that the neighboring tribes of Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Winnebagoes, might be induced to join Black Hawk in a war of extermination. Finally, in the spring of 1831, Black Hawk warned the settlers to leave. These troubles culminated in the "Black Hawk War," and the final capture of the chief and some of his principal men, as related elsewhere. The Black Hawk War ended hostilities with the Indians at or near Rock Island. A garrison, however, was maintained there until 1836, when the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. The fort was left in charge of Lieut. John Beach, with a few men to take care of the property.

After his capture, Black Hawk and several of his principal men were taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they were kept until the the spring of 1833. They were then sent to Washington, where they arrived on the 22d of April, and on the 26th were confined in Fortress Monroe. On the 4th of June, 1833, they were set at liberty by order of the government and permitted to return to their own country.

In the fall of 1837 Black Hawk, accompanied by Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, and some forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nations, again visited Washington, in charge of Col. George Davenport, who by his influence with the Indians assisted the government in making another large purchase of territory in Iowa. This tract adjoined the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced 1,250,000 acres.

After Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, he seemed unwilling to reside in any of the villages of the tribe. His band was broken up and dispersed, as stipulated in the treaty of peace, and he seemed to seek seclusion from his people. While the garrison remained at Rock Island, he usually lived near it, and often put up his wigwam close to the fort, where his vision could take in the beautiful country on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been his home for more than half a century. But the time came when he must go with his people to the new reservation on the banks of the Des Moines. He was then in the waning years of his life, and the other chiefs of the nation seemed disposed to pay him but little attention. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter. He established his lodge on the east bank of the Des Moines, about three miles below the site of the present town of Eldon. Gen. Street presented the family with a cow, which was a piece of property which exacted much solicitude and care at the hands of Madame Black Hawk. His lodge was near the trading post of Wharton McPherson; and James Jordan, who was also at that time connected with the post, had his cabin within a few rods of Black Hawk's lodge. This was in the summer of 1838, and the old chief who had defied the power of the United States and caused the expenditure of millions of treasure to subdue him, was nearing his departure for a final remove beyond the power of earthly governments. Near his lodge, on the bank of the river, stood a large elm tree, with its spreading branches overhanging the stream, and flowing from its roots was a crystal spring of pure water. Here during the sultry summer days of that year Black Hawk was wont to repose and dream over the years of his former greatness and the wrongs that his people had suffered. At last, on the 3d of October, 1838, death came to his relief, and, according to the Indian idea, his spirit passed away to the happy hunting grounds.

The remains of Black Hawk were interred by his family and friends near his cabin on the prairie, a short distance above the old town of Iowaville. The body was placed on a board, or slab, set up in an inclining position, with the feet extending into the ground some fifteen inches and the head elevated above the surface some three feet or more. This was enclosed by placing slabs around it with the ends resting on the ground and meeting at the top, forming a kind of vault. The whole was then covered with dirt and neatly sodded. At the head of the grave was placed a flag-staff thirty feet high, from which floated the American flag until it was worn out by the wind. Interred with the body were a number of his prized and long-treasured relics, including a military suit presented by Jackson's cabinet; a sword presented by Jackson himself; a cane presented by Henry Clay, and another by a British officer; and three silver medals—one presented by Jackson, one by John Quincy Adams, and the other by citizens of Boston. Near the grave a large post was set in the ground, on which were inscribed in Indian characters, emblems commemorating many of his heroic deeds. The grave and flag-staff were enclosed by a rude picket fence in circular form. Here the body remained until July, 1839, when it disappeared. On complaint being made by Black Hawk's family, the matter was investigated, and it was finally traced to one Dr. Turner, who then resided at a place called Lexington, in Van Buren county. The remains had been taken to Illinois, but at the earnest request of Black Hawk's relatives, Gov. Lucas interposed and had them sent to Burlington. The sons were informed that the remains were in Burlington and went to that place to obtain them. While there it was suggested to them that if taken away they would only be stolen again, and they concluded to leave them where they thought they might be more safely preserved. They were finally placed in a museum in that city, and years after, with a large collection of other valuable relics, were destroyed by the burning of the building. In the meantime the relatives of the renowned chief removed westward with the rest of the tribe, and were finally lost to all knowledge of the white man.

KEOKUK.

Keokuk (Watchful Fox) belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river, in 1780. He was an orator, but was also entitled to rank as a warrior, for he possessed courage and energy, but at the same time a cool judgment. He had an intelligent appreciation of the power and greatness of the United States, and saw the futility of Black Hawk's hope to contend successfully against the government. In his first battle, while young, he had killed a Sioux, and for this he was honored with a feast by his tribe.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War an affair transpired which was dignified by the name of the "Battle of Stillman's Run," in which some three hundred volunteers under Maj. Stillman took prisoners five of Black Hawk's men who were approaching with a flag of truce. One of the prisoners was shot by Stillman's men. Black Hawk had also sent five other men to follow the bearers of the flag. The troops came upon these and killed two of them. The other three reached their camp and gave the alarm. Black Hawk's warriors then charged upon Stillman's advancing troops and completely routed them. This failure to respect the flag of truce so exasperated the Indians that it was with great difficulty that Keokuk could restrain his warriors from espousing the cause of Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat was fol-

lowed by a war-dance, in which Keokuk took part. After the dance he called a council of war, and made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints. The blood of their brethren slain by the white men, while bearing a flag of truce, called loudly for vengeance. Said he:

"I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success. But if you do determine to go upon the war path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we will kill all our old men and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

Keokuk so forcibly portrayed in other parts of this speech the great power of the United States, and of the hopeless prospect before them, that his warriors at once abandoned all thought of joining Black Hawk.

The name Keokuk signified Watchful Fox. As we have seen, he eventually superseded Black Hawk, and was recognized by the United States as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox nation, which, indeed, had much to do in stinging the pride of the imperious Black Hawk. In person he was strong, graceful and commanding, with fine features and an intelligent countenance. He excelled in horsemanship, dancing, and all athletic exercises. He was courageous and skillful in war, but mild and politic in peace. He had a son, a fine featured, promising boy, who died at Keokuk's village on the Des Moines. Keokuk himself became somewhat dissipated during the later years of his life in Iowa. It was reported that after his removal with his people to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, he died of *delirium tremens*. Iowa has honored his memory in the name of one of her counties, and one of her principal cities.

APPANOOSE.

Appanoose was a chief who presided over a band of the Sacs. His name, in the language of that tribe, signified "A Chief When a Child," indicating that he inherited his position. It was said he was equal in rank with Keokuk, but he did not possess the influence of the latter. He was one of the "peace chiefs" during the Black Hawk War. During the last occupation of Iowa soil by the Sacs and Foxes, Appanoose had his village near the site of the present city of Ottumwa. His people cultivated a portion of the ground on which that city is located. He was one of the delegation sent to Washington in 1837, at which time he visited with the other chiefs the city of Boston, where they were invited to a meeting in Faneuil Hall. On that occasion he made the most animated speech, both in manner and matter, that was delivered by the chiefs. After Keokuk had spoken, Appanoose arose and said:

"You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council-house. They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it, and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the sea-coast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me



INDIANS TRYING A PRISONER.

that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

As Appanoose concluded his speech, he suited the action to the word by extending his hand to Gov. Everett, amid the shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator. But few of the incidents in the life of this chief have passed into history. His name has been perpetuated in that of one of the Iowa counties.

WAPELLO.

Wapello; or Waupellow, was one of the minor chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nation. He was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village there was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and about three miles north of the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, and then to a place at or near where the town of Wapello, in Louisa county, is now located. Like Keokuk, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and opposed the hostilities in which Black Hawk engaged against the whites. He was one of the chiefs that visited Washington in 1837, and his name appears to several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He appears to have been a warm personal friend of Gen. Jos. M. Street, of the Sac and Fox agency, and made a request that at his death his remains be interred along side of those of Gen. Street, which request was complied with. He died near the Forks of Skunk river, March 15th, 1842, at the age of 55 years. His remains, with those of Gen. Street, repose near Agency City, in the county which honors his memory with its name. The two graves and the monuments have recently been repaired by parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose line passes within a few rods of them.

POWESHIEK.

Poweshiek was a chief of the same rank with Wapello, and near the same age. He also was one of the chiefs who visited Washington in 1837. When the greater portion of the Sac and Fox nation removed to the Des Moines river, he retained his village on the Iowa river, where he presided over what was known as the Musquawkie band of the Sacs and Foxes. In May, 1838, when Gen. Street organized a party to examine the new purchase made the fall before, with a view of selecting a site for the agency, the expedition was accompanied by about thirty braves, under the command of Poweshiek. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Sioux, and after leaving their reservation these men were very fearful that they might be surprised and cut off by the Sioux. A small remnant of his band make their home on Iowa river, in Tama county, at this time. He also remained the friend of the whites during the Black Hawk war, and the people of Iowa have honored his memory by giving his name to one of their counties.

PASH-E-PA-HO.

Pash-e-pa-ho, called also the Stabbing Chief, at the time of the treaty of 1804, and until after the Black Hawk war, was head chief among the Sacs. He was also present in St. Louis at the making of that treaty, and was even then well advanced in years. It has been related that he laid a plan to attack Fort Madison, not long after its erection. His plan was to gain an entrance to the fort with concealed arms under their blankets, under a pretense of holding a council. A squaw, however, had secretly conveyed intelligence to the commandant of the garrison of the intended attack, so that the troops were in readiness for them. When Pash-e-pa-ho and his warriors advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened, revealing to the astonished savages a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner standing with lighted torch in hand ready to fire. Pash-e-pa-ho deemed "discretion the better part of valor", and retreated.

Some time after the plot against Fort Madison, Pash-e-pa-ho made an attempt to obtain a lodgement in Fort Armstrong, though in quite a different way. Several of his braves had the year before, while out hunting, fell in with a party of their enemies, the Sioux, and had lifted several of their scalps.

The Sioux complained of this outrage to the Department at Washington, and orders were issued demanding the surrender of the culprits. They were accordingly brought and retained as prisoners in Fort Armstrong, where they had comfortable quarters and plenty to eat during the winter. Having fared sumptuously for several months, without effort on their part, they were released on the payment of a small amount out of the annuities of their tribes, to the Sioux. The next fall Pash-e-pa-ho thought he might avoid the trouble of stocking his larder for the winter. So he voluntarily called on the commandant of Fort Armstrong, and informed him that while on a recent hunt he had unfortunately met a Sioux, and had yielded to the temptation to get his scalp. He confessed that he had done a very wrongful act, and wished to save the Great Father at Washington the trouble of sending a letter ordering his arrest; therefore he would surrender himself as a prisoner. The commandant saw through his scheme to obtain comfortable quarters and good boarding for the winter, and so told him he was an honorable Indian, and that his voluntary offer to surrender himself was a sufficient guarantee that he would appear when sent for. That was the last that was heard of the matter. Pash-e-pa-ho was never sent for.

During the first quarter of the present century the Sacs and Foxes were frequently at war with the Iowas. The latter had one of their principal villages on the Des Moines river, near where Black Hawk died many years afterward. It was here that the last great battle was fought between these tribes. Pash-e-pa-ho was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk was also a prominent actor in this engagement, but was subject to his senior, Pash-e-pa-ho. Accounts conflict as to the date, but the evidences of the conflict were plainly visible as late as 1824. The Sacs and Foxes surprised the Iowas while the latter were engaged in running their horses on the prairie, and therefore unprepared to defend themselves. The result was that Pash-e-pa-ho achieved a decisive victory over the Iowas.

Pash-e-pa-ho was among the chiefs present at the making of the treaty of 1832, when the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made. He was very much given to intemperate habits whenever he could obtain liquor, and it is probable that, like Keokuk, he died a drunkard.

WISH-E-CO-MA-QUE.

Quite prominent among the Sacs and Foxes, after their removal to Iowa, was a man known by the name of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-ma-que, as it is in the Indian tongue. He was not a chief, but a brave who rose almost to the prominence of a chief. He adhered to Black Hawk in his hostility toward the whites, and when Black Hawk died, Hardfish became the leader of his band, composed mostly of those who had participated in the Black Hawk war. When the Sacs and Foxes occupied their reservation on the Des Moines river, Hardfish had his village where Eddyville is now located. It was quite as respectable in size as any of the other villages of the Sacs and Foxes. Hardfish's band was composed of people from the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation. One John Goodell was the interpreter for this band. The name of Hardfish was quite familiar to the frontier settlers of Southeastern Iowa.

CHOS-CHUN-CA.

When, in 1834, Gen. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Winnebagoes for the country occupied by them in Wisconsin, they were transferred to a strip of land extending west from the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien, to the Des Moines river, being a tract forty miles in width. The chief of the Winnebagoes at that time was Chos-chun-ca, or Big Wave. Soon after their removal to this reservation they were visited by Willard Barrows, one of the pioneers of Davenport, who had an interview with Chos-chun-ca. He found him clothed in a buffalo overcoat, and wearing a high crowned hat. His nose was surmounted by a pair of *green spectacles*. Mr. Barrows held his interview with the chief just south of the lower boundary of the reservation. Chos-chun-ca was quite reticent as to the affairs of his people, and refused permission to Mr. Barrows to explore the Winnebago reservation, being impressed with the idea that the whites had sent him to seek out all the fine country, and that if their lands were found desirable, then the Indians would be compelled to remove again. Mr. Barrows, however, without the chief's permission, passed safely through their territory.

MAU-HAW-GAW.

The greater portion of the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa, was once occupied by a tribe, or nation of Indians, known in history as the Iowas (or Ioways), who for many years maintained an almost constant warfare with the Sioux, a powerful rival who lived to the north of them. The Iowas were originally the Pau-hoo-chee tribe, and lived in the region of the lakes, to the northeast, but about the year 1700 they followed their chief, Mau-haw-gaw, to the banks of the Mississippi, and crossing over, settled on the west bank of Iowa river, near its mouth, and there established a village. They called the river on which they established their empire, Ne-o-ho-nee, or "Master of Rivers." For some years they prospered and multiplied, but the Sioux began to envy them the prosperity which they enjoyed, and with no good intentions came down to visit them. Sending to Mau-haw-gaw the pipe of peace, with an invitation to join them in a dog feast, they made great professions of friendship. The Iowa chief, having confidence in their protestations of good feeling, accepted the invitation. In the midst of the

feast the perfidious Sioux suddenly attacked and killed the unsuspecting Mau-haw-gaw. This outrage was never forgiven by the Iowas.

MA-HAS-KAH.

One of the most noted chiefs of the Iowas was Ma-has-kah (White Cloud), a descendent of Mau-haw-gaw. He led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north, and the Osages on the south, but never failed to achieve a victory. He made his home on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles above the mouth, and must have been something of a Mormon, for it is said he had seven wives. In 1824 he was one of a party of chiefs who visited Washington. He left his home on the Des Moines to go down the river on his way to join his party, and when near where the city of Keokuk is now located, he stopped to prepare and eat his venison. He had just commenced his meal when some one struck him on the back. Turning round, he was surprised to see one of his wives, Rant-che-wai-me (Female Flying Pigeon), standing with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She accosted him with—"Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to Maw-he-hum-ne-che (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of In-co-ho-nee", meaning the Great Father, as they called the President. Ma-has-kah answered: "Yes, you are my wife; I am your husband; I have been a long time from you; I am glad to see you; you are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman." Ma-has-kah went on to Washington accompanied by his "pretty wife", Rant-che-wai-mie, who received many presents, but saw many things of which she disapproved. When she returned, she called together the matrons and maidens of the tribe, and warned them against the vices and follies of their white sisters. This good Indian woman was killed by being thrown from her horse, some time after her return from Washington. In 1834 Ma-has-kah was also killed about sixty miles from his home, on the Nodaway, by an enemy who took a cowardly advantage of him. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. After his death all his surviving wives went into mourning and poverty, according to the custom of the tribe, except one named Mis-so-rah-tar-ra-haw (Female Deer that bounds over the prairie), who refused to the end of her life to be comforted, saying that her husband "was a great brave, and was killed by dogs", meaning low, vulgar fellows.

Soon after the death of Ma-has-kah, his son of the same name, at the age of twenty-four, became the chief of the Iowas. His mother was Rant-che-wai-me, whose tragic death is mentioned above. He also visited Washington in the winter of 1836-7, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injustice, which he claimed had been done to his people by the government, in failing to keep intruders from their lands, and in disregarding other stipulations of the treaty made with his father in 1825.

SI-DOM-I-NA-DO-TAH.

When the whites began to make settlements on the upper Des Moines, the region about Fort Dodge and Spirit Lake was inhabited by Sioux Indians, made up principally of that division of the great Sioux or Dacotah nation known by the name of Sisseton Sioux. When, in 1848, the government surveys of the lands purchased north of the Racoon Forks were in progress, Mr. Marsh, of Dubuque, set out with his party to run the correction

line from a point on the Mississippi, near Dubuque, to the Misso. In this work he was not molested until he crossed the Des Moines the west bank of the river, he was met by a party of Sioux, under ership of their chief, Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who notified Mr. Marsh party that they should proceed no farther, as the country belonged Indians. The Sioux then left, and Mr. Marsh concluded to con work. He had not proceeded more than a mile when Si-dom-i- and his band returned and surrounded the party, robbing them thing. They took their horses, destroyed their wagons and surveyi ments, destroyed the land-marks, and drove the surveying party to east side of the river. This, and other outrages committed on fam in the fall of 1849, ventured to make claims on the upper Des Mo to the establishment of a military post at Fort Dodge in 1850.

In the winter of 1846-7 one Henry Lott, an adventurous boi acter, had, with his family, taken up his residence at the mouth river, in what is now Webster county, and within the range of Si-do-tah's band. Lott had provided himself with some goods and a whisky, expecting to trade with the Indians, and obtain their furs. In a short time he was waited upon by the chief and six of his b informed that he was an intruder and that he must leave within a cer The time having expired, and Lott still remaining, the Indians his property, shooting his stock and robbing his bee-hives. Lot step-son made their way to the nearest settlement, at Pea's Point, miles south, and reported that his family had been murdered by the as he doubtless thought they would be after he left. John Pea a dozen other white men, accompanied by some friendly Indians o tribe, who happened to be in that vicinity, set out with Lott for t of Boone river. When they arrived they found that the family been tomahawked, as he had reported. One little boy, however, a twelve years, had attempted to follow his father in his flight, by go the Des Moines river on the ice. Being thinly clad, the little fellow death after traveling on the ice a distance of about twenty miles. of the child was subsequently found. The sequel shows that Lot terminated on revenge.

In November, 1853, Lott ventured about thirty miles north of Fo where he pretended to make a claim, in what is now Humboldt co took with him several barrels of whisky and some goods, and h step-son built a cabin near what is now known as Lott's cree county. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah had his cabin on the creek about a mil Lott's. In January, 1854, Lott and his step-son went to the cab old chief and told him that they had seen, on their way over, a dr feeding on the bottom lands, and induced the old man to mount with gun in hand, to go in pursuit of the elk. Lott and his ste lowed, and when they had proceeded some distance they shot and dom-i-na-do-tah. That same night they attacked and killed six of t family, including his wife and two children, his aged mother, and t children she had in charge—including with the chief, seven victims in children, a boy of twelve, and a girl of ten years of age, escaped themselves. Some days after, the Indians reported the murder Dodge, thinking at first that the slaughter had been perpetrated by their Indian enemies. Investigation soon revealed the fact that Lot step-son had committed the deed. Their cabin was found burned d

A slight snow on the ground showed the track of their wagon in a circuitous route southward, avoiding Fort Dodge. Intelligence of them was received at various points where they had been trying to sell furs and other articles, and where the chief's pony was noticed to be in their possession. Having several days start, they made their way across the Missouri and took the trains for California, where, it was subsequently learned, Lott was killed in a quarrel. It is believed by many of the old settlers of Northern Iowa that this outrage of Henry Lott was the cause of that other tragedy, or rather series of tragedies, in the history of Northern Iowa, known as the "Spirit Lake Massacre."

INK-PA-DU-TAH.

Ink-pa-du-tah, it is said, was the brother, and became the successor, of the chief who was murdered by Henry Lott. He is known to the whites chiefly in connection with the horrible outrages committed at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northern Iowa, and at Springfield in Southern Minnesota. He, in connection with U-tan-ka-sa-pa (Black Buffalo), headed a band of about eighteen lodges of Sioux, who, in the spring of 1857, robbed the settlers and committed the most inhuman outrages, culminating in the massacres of the 8th and 9th of March of that year. During the year 1856 a dozen or more families had settled about the lakes, while along the valley of the Little Sioux river at Smithland, Cherokee, and Rock Rapids there were settlements. Ink-pa-du-tah and his band commenced their depredations at Smithland, and passing up the Little Sioux made hostile demonstrations both at Cherokee and Rock Rapids, killing stock and carrying away whatever they saw proper to take, but committed no murders until they reached the infant settlement at the lakes. There, and at Springfield, a small settlement in Minnesota a few miles northeast, they killed forty-one, wounded three, and took with them as captives four women—Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and Miss Gardner. Twelve persons were missing, some of whose remains were afterward found, having been killed while attempting to escape. Of the four women taken captives, two were killed on their flight, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Thatcher. The other two, Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner, were some months after, through the efforts of Gov. Madarie, of Minnesota, and the Indian agent at Laqua Parle, purchased from Ink-pa-du-tah by employing friendly Indians to affect the purchase. By this raid and massacre the settlement at the lakes was entirely swept away. All the houses were burned, and all the stock either killed or taken away. At Springfield the settlers were somewhat prepared to defend themselves, having heard of the slaughter at the lakes. Seven or eight persons, however, were killed at Springfield.

The winter preceding these massacres had been unusually severe, and snow had fallen to the depth of from one to two feet. In March all the swines were filled with drifted snow, with a thick and heavy crust, so that travel in that region was almost impossible. For this reason those infant settlements were almost cut off from intercourse with the thickly inhabited parts of the country. It was, therefore, some time before the news of the massacres reached Fort Dodge, the nearest settlement. The messengers who conveyed the intelligence were Messrs. Bell and Williams, who lived on the Little Sioux river. Messrs. Howe, Snyder and Parmenter, of Newton, who had attempted to relieve the inhabitants at the lakes with provisions, also upon arriving there found all the settlers murdered. They, too, hastened as rapidly as possible to Fort Dodge and reported. Messengers were at once

sent to Webster City and Homer to request the citizens to turn out for the relief of the frontier, and they responded promptly. Those two places furnished forty men and Fort Dodge eighty. The force of 120 men was formed into three companies of forty men each, under Captains C. B. Richards, John F. Duncombe, and J. C. Johnston. The battalion was commanded by Major W. Williams. On the 25th of March the battalion started from Fort Dodge, the snow still covering the ground and all the ravines being so gorged with drifted snow that in places it was necessary to cut their way through snow-banks from ten to twenty feet deep. After marching thirty miles ten men had to be sent back, reducing the force to 110 men. In the meantime a force from Fort Ridgely was approaching from the north. The Indians, expecting these movements, had taken their flight across the Big Sioux river to join the Yanktons, in what is now Dakota. The troops, after almost incredible hardships and sufferings for eighteen days and nights, being without tents, failed to get sight of a single hostile Indian. They found and buried the bodies of twenty-nine persons. A number were burned in the houses by the savages, and their remains were found in the ashes. The expedition lost two valuable citizens, Captain J. C. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, the latter being a brother of Mrs. Gov. C. C. Carpenter. They were frozen to death on their return from the lakes. Eighteen others were more or less frozen, and some did not recover for a year after. Several years after his death the remains of young Burkholder were found on the prairie, being recognized by the remains of his gun and clothing. When overcome by the cold he was separated from his companions, and his fate was for sometime unknown.

From this brief account of Ink-pa-du-tah, it will be conceded that there is no reason to cherish his memory with any degree of admiration. He was the leader of a band comprising even the worst element of the Sioux nation, the best of which is bad enough, even for savages. The germ of the band of which he was chief, was a family of murderers, known as Five Lodges, who, it was said, having murdered an aged chief, wandered away and formed a little tribe of their own, with whom rogues from all the other bands found refuge. At the time of these hostilities against the whites under Ink-pa-du-tah, they numbered probably over 150 lodges. They were constantly roving about in parties, stealing wherever they could from trappers and settlers. The subsequent career of Ink-pa-du-tah has been west of the borders of Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers—Flat-boats—Barges—Methods of Propulsion—Brigs and Schooners—The first Steamboat on Western Waters—The "Orleans"—The "Comet"—The "Enterprise"—Capt. Shreve—The "Washington"—The "General Pike"—First Steamboat to St. Louis—The "Independence" the first Steamboat on the Missouri—Capt. Nelson—"Mackinaw Boats"—Navigation of the upper Mississippi—The "Virginia"—The "Shamrock"—Capt. James May—Navigation of the upper Missouri—Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

WE have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth". His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transport.

shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they reached the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the river. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate description of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young man named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the names of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains of the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with the Indians did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements on the Ohio river.

The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the demand for increased facilities for conveyance on the Ohio river. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the southern settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed by a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *bargee* by the boatmen. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 12 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hulk. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin", where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The cabin was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The boat usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of pulling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in pulling, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or awser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or beach by the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in advance, and fastened to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. As the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was sent further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated. Sometimes it was necessary to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the early part of the century. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of navigation on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required from four to six months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from \$125 to \$150, and freight from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds. It cannot be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

As to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio river. In 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and

in the fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburgh. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburgh existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburgh, and built the small propeller "Orleans", which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river, the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet", and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engine used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius", of 48 tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she departed on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly

multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatmen began to pass away. On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to New Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent", commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage", where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat—the "Virginia"—from Wheeling ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock", made the first voyage with her from Pittsburgh to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensable commercial highways of the nation.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ancient Works—Conjectures—Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio—Different forms and Classes—Mounds at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe—Relics Found—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places—Pre-historic Remains in Other States—In Iowa—Excavation of Mounds—Elongated and Round Mounds—Their Antiquity—Who were the Mound Builders?

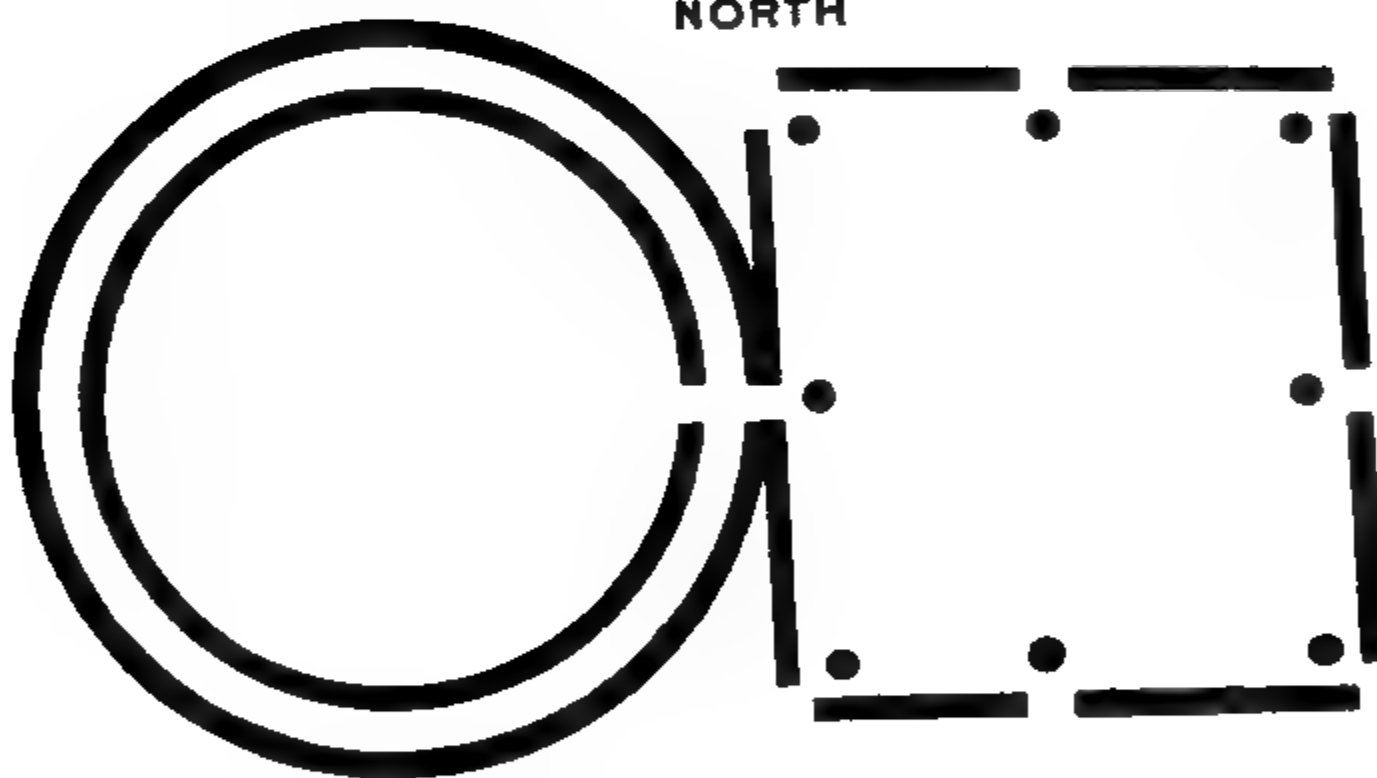
SCATTERED all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an

ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works cannot fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi-globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the vallies of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base. Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical content of which is about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth,



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jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

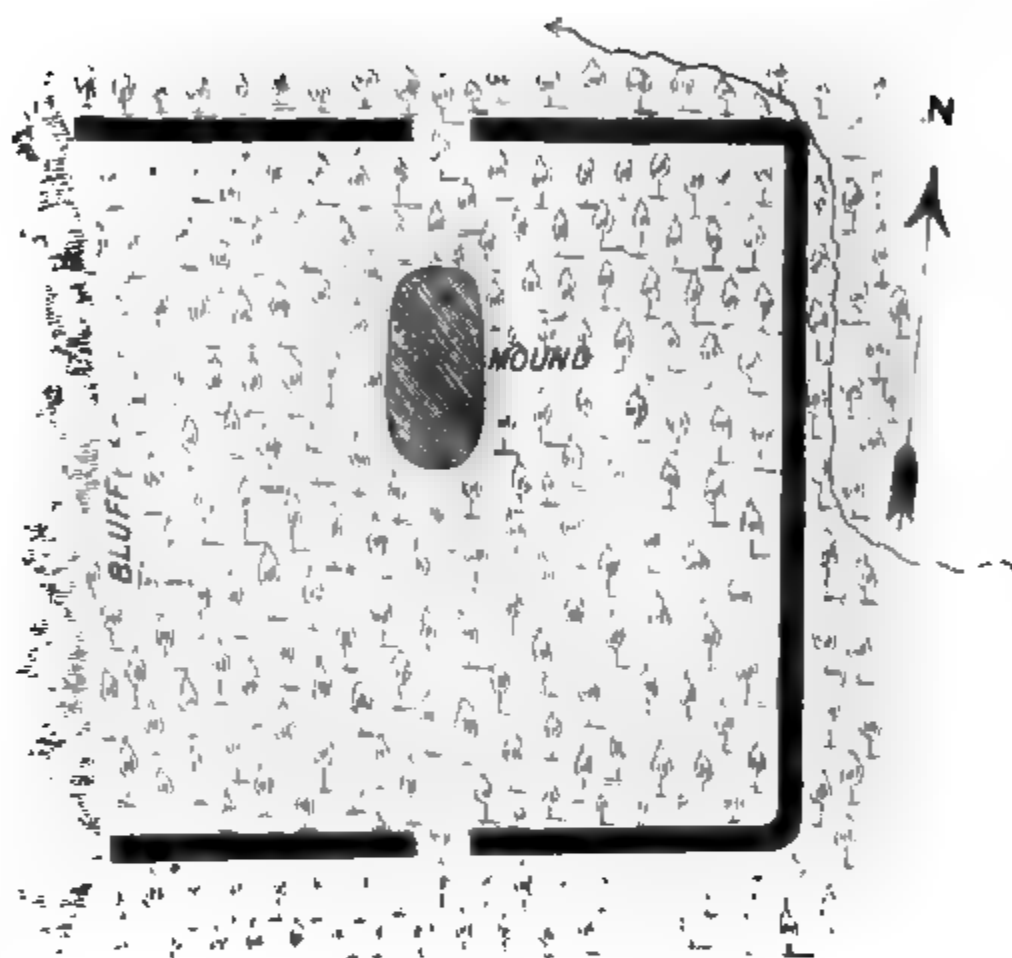
The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square, as represented in the diagram on the opposite page.

In this, it will be seen that a square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The black points in the square fort, opposite the gateways, show the location of mounds, each about three feet high. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt

and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is above twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stand apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is of a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure,





Scale 1/64" = 100 ft

ine with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet

The form of this work is shown by the diagram on the opposite page. When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr.

and others engaged in archæological research, it was in the midst of a forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. One fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800 feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

Some of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works are to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even the labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labors of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient", as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, and is fifteen to twenty feet high.

Works and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, there are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near St. Louis, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high.

Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in the State of Missouri. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, mostly in the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, there is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is another resembling a turtle in shape which, is fifty-six feet in length. At Prairieville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastodon. In many instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced and worn, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of pottery and other articles are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these remains of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, being most numerous in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, and fewer instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa

Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those found in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, many of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles northward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were examined several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and was situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly

north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and fifteen feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to have once had stone walls, but they were more or less caved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.



A PIONEER WINTER.

While workmen were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone axe weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the watershed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great* age are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progress is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same styles of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom

we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in Regard to Ohio—Admission as a State—Description—Climate and Soil—Origin of Name—Seat of Government—Legislation in Regard to Indiana—Description—Lost River—Wyandot Cave—Seat of Government—Internal Improvements—Vincennes—Illinois—Admission as a State—Description—Productions—Towns and Cities—"Lover's Leap"—"Buffalo Rock"—"Cave in the Rock"—Michigan—The Boundary Question—Admission as a State—Description—History—Towns and Cities—Wisconsin—Description—Climate and Productions—Objects of Interest—Towns and Cities—Sketch of Milwaukee—Minnesota—Description—Lakes—Climate and Productions—Natural Scenery—Red Pipe Stone—Historical Sketch—Towns and Cities—Nebraska—Description—Towns and Cities—Missouri—Organic Legislation—The "Missouri Compromise"—Description—Early Settlement—St. Louis—Other Towns and Cities.

OHIO.

Ohio was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is

iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also frequent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburg. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 30 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the northwest, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the state about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the year 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harmar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed

the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365
1810.....	228,861	1,899	230,760
1820.....	576,572	4,723	581,295
1830.....	928,329	9,574	937,903
1840.....	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by the Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable

by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississiniwa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over twenty miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge," and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis, in 1840, had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany,

Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,402	298	2,517
1810.....	23,890	630	24,520
1820.....	145,758	1,420	147,178
1830.....	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840.....	678,698	7,168	685,866
1850.....	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860.....	1,338,710	11,428	*1,350,428
1870.....	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An act for dividing the Indian Territory, was passed by Congress, and approved February 3d, 1809. An act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government, and authorizing one representative in Congress, was passed and approved April 18th, 1818. By the same act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people having, on the 26th of August of the same year, formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, and approved December 3d, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2d of March following, an act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,409 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, La Mont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses pre-eminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the

Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawattamies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,275	183	2,458
1810.....	11,501	781	12,282
1820.....	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830.....	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840.....	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850.....	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860.....	1,704,291	7,628	*1,711,951
1870.....	2,511,096	23,762	*2,539,891

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated as Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and become a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January, 1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented in Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account

of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Porcupine Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Corunna, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the soubriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Siganaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new

plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	551	.....	551
1810.....	4,618	144	4,762
1820.....	8,591	174	8,765
1830.....	31,346	293	31,639
1840.....	211,560	707	212,267
1850.....	395,071	2,583	397,654
1860.....	736,142	6,799	*742,941
1870.....	1,167,232	11,849	*1,179,081

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing, a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 20th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 285 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, lave the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque

shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State for more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesec Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of \$500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day “Milwacky”) and next to Chicago may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Viean, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for 18 years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1878) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beliot, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowoc, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	115	....	115
1810.....	.....	....	.....
1820.....	.....	....	.....
1830.....	.....	....	.....
1840.....	30,749	196	30,945
1850.....	304,756	635	305,391
1860.....	773,693	1,171	*775,864
1870.....	1,051,351	2,113	*1,053,464

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1853.

The extreme length of Minnesota north and south is about 380 miles, and

in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,005,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters down over the Falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow-Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the northwest part is about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the northeastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota cannot be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a

ataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but 16½ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrate^d in "Hiawatha." It was here—

“ On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry.
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together.”

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1850.....	6,038	39	6,077
1860.....	169,395	259	*172,023
1870.....	438,257	759	*439,706

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducing to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of

ngs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. s connect it with all the great markets of the country. a is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the k of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is 18 miles by land e mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The is are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. s completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in popula- wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Mis- er at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the y and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians. g other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, , Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara. ollowing table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
.....	23,696	82	23,841
.....	122,117	789	122,993

aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the on includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

nri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the states in 1803. By an act approved March 26th, 1804, the French, iana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State uri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The is changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3d, d again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed uri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern por- detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the ur the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admis- the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was o authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. i being the first State formed wholly out of territory west of the ppi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was as pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that in- to the new States west of the Mississippi, was powerfully and earn- tested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain nd prohibiting the extension of slavery to certain territory. The rever, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Con- ovember 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolu- laring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This red to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on

the 10th of February, 1821. Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay, a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved, March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 250 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with the lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburg. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramec, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river

southeastern part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally fertile, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the hills are also found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in great abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, flax, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also

produced. The State has an uneven and variable climate—the winters being very cold and the summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Person City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. St. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Person City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at all seasons on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the Northwest, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, about 100 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 above the mouth of the Arkansas. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles from New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With the navigable river on the continent, affording her a water highway to the Gulf, and to many of the large inland cities of the country, St. Louis is rapidly and surely going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways, is tending every year to open up to her new fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago, in regard to commerce, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the war has been great, the ascendancy being at an average rate of about ten per cent. At this increase she is fast earning the name of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15th, 1764, by the French, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading with the Indians, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, buffalo robes, and collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the inhabitants of this city *was almost a struggle for existence*. As late as 1820, the population *was but 4,598*. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In

1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was 32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Boonville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870 :

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1810.....	17,227	3,618	20,845
1820.....	55,988	10,569	66,557
1830.....	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840.....	323,888	59,814	383,702
1850.....	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860.....	1,063,489	118,503	*1,182,012
1870.....	1,603,146	118,071	*1,721,295

* The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party—Departure—Osage Indians—Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation—The Missouri—Old French Fort—Artificial Mounds—The Otoes and Pawnees—Indian Graves—The Ayanway Indians—Council with Indians at Council Bluffs—Little Sioux River—Death of Sergeant Floyd—Great Sioux River—Red Pipestone Quarries—Buffalo and other Animals—Mountain of the Little Spirits—Council with the Sioux—Indian Idols—The Mandans—Winter Quarters—White and Brown Bears—Antelopes—Black Hills—First View of Rocky Mountains—Natural Scenery—The Great Falls of the Missouri—Shoshones—Sources of the Missouri—Columbia River—The Tuckepaws—Short of Provisions—Pierced-Nose Indians—Down Lewis River—The Sokulks—Great Falls of the Columbia—The Echeloots—Wooden Houses—Fingers as War Trophies—Sight of the Pacific—Fort Clatsop—Return—Arrival at St. Louis.

In January, 1803, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Merriwether Lewis, was, on his own application, appointed to take charge of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting

in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1803 the party comprising the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keel-boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 25th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remarkable tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river and that it was his own home. While they were disputing the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottoes, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe at that time had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party at this stage of their journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnahbatona river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottoes and Pawnees. The Ottoes were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kansas River. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansaw, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their journey, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayauway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessaries. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present site of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneahwadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d'Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited by boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water. In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died.

After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottoes and Missouria, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been siezed with a bilious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, reinterred them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows,

and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or in English, *Shake Hand*. Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earth-works, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than 52 herds of buffalo, and 3 herds of elk at a single view.

About the 1st of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri was 1600 miles.

During the winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 19th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numerous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboina, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could reload, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and ponches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Musselshell, a river of considerable size from the south. They were then 2270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of

ptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. These objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description. On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the northern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, some of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Attention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the middle of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of the men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles farther on they reached the point where issues the remotest water—the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp. The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the northern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of

life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party on the 30th of August resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey, for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Perces). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pheasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulka.

people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, a nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibres. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, and tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession, it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here so began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices that they are free from in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious and eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations for going into winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plenty, and during the winter they were visited by a large number of the Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the imme-

diate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expedition of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors—The Name—Jean Baptiste—John Kinzie—Ft. Dearborn—Evacuation—The Massacre—Heroic Women—Capt. Heald—Capt. Wells—Scalping the Wounded—Ft. Dearborn Re-built—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Chicago Laid Out—Removal of Indians—City Organization—Pioneer Religious Societies—Public Improvements—Location of City—Growth—The Great Fire—Rise of the New Chicago.

THE history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known?



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with equal interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674-5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying

non directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Hawk, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to save the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt. Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr. Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawattamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt. Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she ex-

claimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she sized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of

the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4th, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832 and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1833, and in the spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26th, 1833, the first pastor being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19th, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schofler, in 1833-4.

The first great public improvement projected was the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles in length, and connecting Chicago with La Salle, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. It was completed in the spring of 1848.

To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it cannot be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

We have seen that when the first census was taken in 1837, the city had a population of 4,170. By 1840 it had increased to only 4,470; in 1845 it was 12,088; in 1850 it was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509. The census of 1870 showed a population 298,977.

One of the gigantic public improvements of Chicago is that for supplying the city with water. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the shore, was polluted by filth from the river, in 1865 a tunnel was cut under the lake, extending a distance of two miles from the shore. This tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake. This work is regarded as an example of great engineering skill, and has proved to be successful. The contract price for this work was \$315,139. Another great work is the tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, cut for the purpose of dispensing with the bridge over the river, and to obviate the necessity of the public waiting for vessels to pass. The contract price for this great work was \$200,000.

There are other great public improvements of the city, which with her railroads leading out in all directions, her immense lake shipping trade, and her population of nearly half a million people, show the greatness that Chicago has attained, all within so short a time. As she has been great in her prosperity, so also has she been great in her calamities. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, this city was the scene of one of the greatest conflagrations known in the annals of the world—greater than that of London in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were burned. In Chicago twenty thousand buildings were swept away by the devouring element, with miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences, and costly ornamentations—all covering an area of over *five thousand acres!* In all that part of the city between Harrison street and the Chicago river, and on the North Side for nearly four miles to Lincoln Park, there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a city that had suddenly gone down at the merciless bidding of the fire-fiend. It was a scene of desolation and ruin, and its announcement at the time thrilled a sympathetic chord which vibrated throughout the whole civilized world. Like the fabled Phoenix, Chicago rose again from her own ashes, but grander and more magnificent than she was before. Chicago is now, and has for some years been, the greatest pork packing and grain shipping market of the world. Her commerce is of immense proportions and reaches to all lands where American trade is known. She is the commercial metropolis of the great Northwest, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pour their tributes of wealth over thousands of miles of railroads into her lap.



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.





HISTORY OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Extent—Surface—Rivers—Lakes—Spirit Lake—Lake Okoboji—Clear Lake—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils.

Extent.—Iowa is about three hundred miles in length, east and west, and a little over two hundred miles in breadth, north and south; having nearly the figure of a rectangular parallelogram. Its northern boundary is the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, separating it from the State of Minnesota. Its southern limit is nearly on the line of 40 degrees 31 minutes from the point where this parallel crosses the Des Moines river, westward. From this point to the southeast corner of the State, a distance of about thirty miles, the Des Moines river forms the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. The two great rivers of the North American Continent form the east and west boundaries, except that portion of the western boundary adjoining the Territory of Dakota. The Big Sioux river from its mouth, two miles above Sioux City, forms the western boundary up to the point where it intersects the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes. These limits embrace an area of 55,045 square miles; or, 35,228,800 acres. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by the rivers, and the lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

Surface.—The surface of the State is remarkably uniform, rising to nearly the same general altitude. There are no mountains, and yet but little of the surface is level or flat. The whole State presents a succession of gentle elevations and depressions, with some bold and picturesque bluffs along the principal streams. The western portion of the State is generally more elevated than the eastern, the northwestern part being the highest. Nature could not have provided a more perfect system of drainage, and at the same time leave the country so completely adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Looking at the map of Iowa, we see two systems of streams or rivers running nearly at right angles with each other. The streams which discharge their waters into the Mississippi flow from the northwest to the southeast, while those of the other system flow towards the southwest, and empty into the Missouri. The former drain about three-fourths of the State, and the latter the remaining one-fourth. The water-shed dividing the two

systems of streams, represents the highest portions of the State, and gradually descends as you follow its course from northwest to southeast. Low-water mark in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs is about 425 feet above low-water mark in the Mississippi at Davenport. At the crossing of the summit, or water-shed, 245 miles west of Davenport, the elevation is about 960 feet above the Mississippi. The Des Moines river, at the city of Des Moines, has an elevation of 227 feet above the Mississippi at Davenport, and is 198 feet lower than the Missouri at Council Bluffs. The elevation of the eastern border of the State at McGregor is about 624 feet above the level of the sea, while the highest elevation in the northwest portion of the State is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. In addition to the grand water-shed mentioned above, as dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, there are between the principal streams, elevations commonly called "divides," which are drained by numerous streams of a smaller size tributary to the rivers. The valleys along the streams have a deep, rich soil, but are scarcely more fertile than many portions of those undulating prairie "divides."

Rivers.—As stated above, the rivers of Iowa are divided into two systems, or classes—those flowing into the Mississippi, and those flowing into the Missouri. The Mississippi river, the largest on the continent, and one of the largest in the world, washes the entire eastern border of the State, and is most of the year navigable for a large class of steamers. The only serious obstruction to steamers of the largest size, are what are known as the Lower Rapids, just above the mouth of the Des Moines. The government of the United States has constructed a canal, or channel, around these rapids on the Iowa side of the river, a work which will prove of immense advantage to the commerce of Iowa for all time to come. The principal rivers which flow through the interior of the State, east of the water-shed, are the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. One of the largest rivers in the State is Red Cedar, which rises in Minnesota, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, joins its waters with Iowa river in Louisa county, only about thirty miles from its mouth, that portion below the junction retaining the name of Iowa river, although above the junction it is really the smaller stream.

The Des Moines is the largest interior river of the State, and rises in a group or chain of lakes in Minnesota, not far from the Iowa border. It really has its source in two principal branches, called East and West Des Moines, which, after flowing about seventy miles through the northern portion of the State, converge to their junction in the southern part of Humboldt county. The Des Moines receives a number of large tributaries, among which are Raccoon and Three Rivers (North, South and Middle) on the west, and Boone river on the east. Raccoon (or 'Coon) rises in the vicinity of Storm Lake in Buena Vista county, and after receiving several tributaries, discharges its waters into the Des Moines river, within the limits of the city of Des Moines. This stream affords many excellent mill privileges, some of which have been improved. The Des Moines flows from northwest to southeast, not less than three hundred miles through Iowa, and drains over ten thousand square miles of territory. At an early day, steamboats, at certain seasons of the year, navigated this river as far up as the "Raccoon Forks," and a large grant of land was made by Congress to the State for the purpose of improving its navigation. The land was subsequently diverted to the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Before this diversion several dams were erected on the lower portion of the river, which afford a vast amount of hydraulic power to that portion of the State.

The next river above the Des Moines is Skunk, which has its source in Hamilton county, north of the center of the State. It traverses a southeast course, having two principal branches—their aggregate length being about four hundred and fifty miles. They drain about eight thousand square miles of territory, and afford many excellent mill sites.

The next is Iowa river, which rises in several branches among the lakes in Hancock and Winnebago counties, in the northern part of the State. Its great eastern branch is Red Cedar, having its source among the lakes in Minnesota. The two streams, as before stated, unite and flow into the Mississippi in Louisa county. In size, Red Cedar is the second interior river of the State, and both are valuable as affording immense water power. Shell Rock river is a tributary of Red Cedar, and is important to Northern Iowa, on account of its fine water power. The aggregate length of Iowa and Red Cedar rivers is about five hundred miles, and they drain about twelve thousand square miles of territory.

The Wapsipinicon river rises in Minnesota, and flows in a southeasterly direction over two hundred miles through Iowa, draining, with its branches, a belt of territory only about twelve miles wide. This stream is usually called "Wapsie" by the settlers, and is valuable as furnishing good water power for machinery.

Maquoketa river, the next considerable tributary of the Mississippi, is about one hundred and sixty miles long, and drains about three thousand square miles of territory.

Turkey river is about one hundred and thirty miles long, and drains some two thousand square miles. It rises in Howard county, runs southeast, and empties into the Mississippi near the south line of Clayton county.

Upper Iowa river also rises in Howard county, flows nearly east, and empties into the Mississippi near the northeast corner of the State, passing through a narrow, but picturesque and beautiful valley. This portion of the State is somewhat broken, and the streams have cut their channels deeply into the rocks, so that in many places they are bordered by bluffs from three to four hundred feet high. They flow rapidly, and furnish ample water power for machinery at numerous points.

Having mentioned the rivers which drain the eastern three-fourths of the State, we will now cross the great "water-shed" to the Missouri and its tributaries.

The Missouri river, forming a little over two-thirds of the length of the western boundary line, is navigable for large sized steamboats for a distance of nineteen hundred and fifty miles above the point (Sioux City) where it first touches our western border. It is, therefore, a highway of no little importance to the commerce of Western Iowa. During the season of navigation some years, over fifty steamers ascend the river above Sioux City, most of which are laden with stores for the mining region above Fort Benton. We will now refer to the larger tributaries of the Missouri, which drain the western portion of Iowa.

The Big Sioux river forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of the State, its general course being nearly from north to south. It has several small tributaries draining the counties of Plymouth, Sioux, Lyon, Osceola, and O'Brien, in northwestern Iowa. One of the most important

of these is Rock river, a beautiful little stream running through the counties of Lyon and Sioux. It is supported by springs, and affords a volume of water sufficient for propelling machinery. Big Sioux river was once regarded as a navigable stream, and steamboats of a small size have on several occasions ascended it for some distance. It is not, however, now considered a safe stream for navigation. It empties into the Missouri about two miles above Sioux City, and some four miles below the northwest corner of Woodbury county. It drains about one thousand square miles of Iowa territory.

Just below Sioux City, Floyd river empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. Its length is about one hundred miles, and it drains some fifteen hundred square miles of territory. Two or three mills have been erected on this stream, and there are other mill sites which will doubtless be improved in due time.

Little Sioux river is one of the most important streams of northwestern Iowa. It rises in the vicinity of Spirit and Okoboji lakes, near the Minnesota line, and meanders through various counties a distance of nearly three hundred miles to its confluence with the Missouri near the northwest corner of Harrison county. With its tributaries it drains not less than five thousand square miles. Several small mills have been erected on this stream, and others doubtless will be when needed.

Boyer river is the next stream of considerable size below the Little Sioux. It rises in Sac county and flows southwest to the Missouri in Pottawattamie county. Its entire length is about one hundred and fifty miles, and drains not less than two thousand square miles of territory. It is a small stream, meandering through a rich and lovely valley. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes down this valley some sixty miles.

Going down the Missouri, and passing several small streams, which have not been dignified with the name of rivers, we come to the Nishnabotna, which empties into the Missouri some twenty miles below the southwest corner of the State. It has three principal branches, with an aggregate length of three hundred and fifty miles. These streams drain about five thousand square miles of southwestern Iowa. They flow through valleys of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and furnish good water power at various points, though in this respect they are not equal to the streams in the northeastern portion of the State.

The southern portion of the State is drained by several streams that flow into the Missouri river, in the State of Missouri. The most important of these are Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, and the three Nodaways—East, West and Middle. All of these afford water power for machinery, and present splendid valleys of rich farming lands.

We have above only mentioned the streams that have been designated as rivers, but there are many other streams of great importance and value to different portions of the State, draining the country, furnishing mill-sites, and adding to the variety and beauty of the scenery. So admirable is the natural drainage of almost the entire State, that the farmer who has not a stream of living water on his premises is an exception to the general rule.

LAKES OF NORTHERN IOWA.

In some of the northern counties of Iowa there are many small, but beautiful lakes, some of which we shall notice. They are a part of the system of

lakes extending far northward into Minnesota, and some of them present many interesting features which the limits of this work will not permit us to give in detail. The following are among the most noted of the lakes of northern Iowa: Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county; Rice Lake, Silver Lake and Bright's Lake, in Worth county; Crystal Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Edward and Twin Lakes, in Hancock county; Owl Lake, in Humboldt county; Lake Gertrude, Elm Lake and Wall Lake, in Wright county; Lake Caro, in Hamilton county; Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county; Wall Lake, in Sac county; Swan Lake, in Emmet county; Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county; and Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, in Dickinson county. Nearly all of these are deep and clear, abounding in many excellent varieties of fish, which are caught abundantly by the settlers at all proper seasons of the year. The name 'Wall Lake,' applied to several of these bodies of water, is derived from the fact that a line or ridge of boulders, extends around them, giving them somewhat the appearance of having been walled. Most of them exhibit the same appearance in this respect to a greater or less extent. Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Storm Lake and Clear Lake are the largest of the Northern Iowa lakes. All of them, except Storm Lake, have fine bodies of timber on their borders. Lake Okoboji is about fifteen miles long, and from a quarter of a mile to two miles wide. Spirit Lake, just north of it, embraces about ten square miles, the northern border extending to the Minnesota line. Storm Lake is in size about three miles east and west by two north and south. Clear Lake is about seven miles long by two miles wide. The dry rolling land usually extends up to the borders of the lakes, making them delightful resorts for excursion or fishing parties, and they are now attracting attention as places of resort, on account of the beauty of their natural scenery, as well as the inducements which they afford to hunting and fishing parties.

As descriptive of some of the lakes of Northern Iowa, the author would here introduce some former correspondence of his own on the occasion of a visit to Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, in Dickinson county. At that time he wrote in regard to Spirit Lake:

With a party of delighted friends—seven of us in all—we made the circle of Spirit Lake, or *Minne-Waukon* as the Indians called it. Starting from the village of Spirit Lake early in the morning, we crossed the upper portion of East Okoboji on a substantial wooden bridge about three hundred feet in length, a half mile east of the village. Going around a farm or two, we proceeded up along the east shore of Spirit Lake to what is known as "Stony Point." Here a point of land has been gradually forming, for, we do not know how many years, or even centuries, but large trees have grown from the rocks, gravel and sand thrown together by various forces far back in the past. From the inner edge of the growth of timber, a ridge of rocks extends some forty rods into the lake, gradually lessening until, at the further extremity, it only affords a dry foot-way by stepping from rock to rock. This point is said to be constantly extending and it is not improbable that in time, two lakes may be formed instead of one. "Stony Point" is almost wholly composed of boulders of various sizes and shapes, brought together by the action of water, on either side. It is the resort of innumerable birds and water fowl of various kinds, including pelicans, black loons and gulls. When we approached they were holding high carnival over the remains of such unfortunate fish as happened to be thrown upon the rocks by the dashing of the waves. Our presence, however, soon cleared the coast of its promiscuous

gathering of feathered tenants, but after we left, they doubtless returned to their revelry.

We continued our journey up the lake a mile further to the "inlet." Here a small stream makes its way in from the east, and, having high steep banks, all we had to do was to go round its mouth through the lake, the water being very clear, with a fine gravel bottom, and sufficiently shallow for good fording. Just above this, a sand-beach extends for some distance, portions of which are covered with clumps of willows and other small trees. No heavy groves of timber border on the east side of the lake, but scattered trees and small groves extend all the way along. The adjoining prairie land is generally dry, rolling and well adapted to farming purposes. Several farms are in cultivation along the banks of this part of the lake.

Nearly east of the north end of the lake, we crossed the Iowa and Minnesota line. Our road led us about a mile further north, where it diverged westerly to the south bank of a pleasant little sheet of water, known as Loon Lake. This has an outlet connecting it with other small lakes, which lie near the head of Spirit Lake, and which were doubtless once a part of the same. In a pretty little grove on the shore of Loon Lake, in the sovereign State of Minnesota, we paused for our nooning.

From Loon Lake the road turns southward, passing several miles through groves of timber that border the west shore of Spirit Lake. A number of clear and quiet little lakes are nestled romantically in the groves west of Spirit Lake with only sufficient room in many places for a roadway between them and the latter. Of these charming little lakes, the three principal ones are Lake Augusta, Plum Lake, and Round Lake. In the formation of the last named, nature has indulged in one of her most singular and interesting freaks. It is something over a quarter of a mile in diameter, and so nearly round that the eye can detect no irregularity. The bank, all around, rises to the uniform height of about thirty feet, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and giving the lake the appearance of a huge basin. A dense forest approaches on all sides, with large trees bending over the water, which is so deep down in its reservoir that the wind rarely ruffles its surface. There is no visible inlet or outlet, but the water is always deep and clear. It is indeed worth a day's journey to see this charming little gem of a lake, reposing so quietly in the midst of its wild surroundings of lofty trees, tangled vines and wild flowers.

Plum Lake is so called from the fact that there are many groves of wild plums around it. It lies between Lake Augusta and Round Lake. Near the north end of Plum Lake is a commanding elevation called "Grandview Mound." From the summit of this mound there is a fine view of Spirit Lake, and a portion of the surrounding country. There is every appearance that these little lakes were once a portion of the greater one that lies east of them, and they are now separated from it by a strip of land only wide enough in many places for a good wagon road, but it is gradually increasing in width from year to year. It is covered with a growth of cottonwood, soft maple, elm, wild plum, and other trees, with a dense profusion of wild grape vines clinging among the branches. The beach along the edge of Spirit Lake here is composed of gravel, sand and shells, with a ridge of boulders, rising and extending up to the timber, through which the road passes.

Round Lake, above mentioned, is situated in what is known as "Marble Grove," one of the finest bodies of timber to be found about the lakes, and is so named from its early occupant, who was killed by the Indians. It was in

grove, after the massacre, that the Indians peeled the bark from a tree, with a dark paint, made a picture-record of what they had done. The dead were represented by rude drawings of persons in a prostrate position, corresponding with the number of victims. Pictures of cabins, with smoke rising from their roofs, represented the number of houses burned. In the murder of Marble and his child, and the capture of Mrs. Marble, the Indians completed the annihilation of the settlement at the lakes, and thus left a record of their fiendish work. "Marble Grove" at that time was doubtless a scene of savage rejoicing over the perpetration of deeds which cast a gloom over all Northwestern Iowa, and which the lapse of years only could remove.

From the south end of "Marble Grove" to the village of Spirit Lake, the road passes over undulating prairies for some three or four miles, with several new farms now being improved on either side. The principal groves of timber about this lake are at the west side and the north end, while a narrow belt extends around the other portions. The water is deep, and the wind often dashes the waves against the banks with great violence. At other times the surface is smooth and placid.

There is a legend which we give briefly, for the benefit of those who may be curious to know the origin of the name of Spirit Lake. Many moons before the white man took up his abode or built his cabin on the shores of the lake, a band of Dakota warriors brought a pale-faced maiden here, a captive taken in one of their expeditions against the whites who had ventured near their hunting grounds. Among the warriors was a tall young brave, fairer than the rest, who had been stolen from the whites in infancy by the wife of Um-pa-sho-ta, the chief. The pale-faced brave never knew his parentage or origin, but the chief's wife called him Star of Day, and he knew not but that she was his own mother. All the tribe expected that he would sometime become their chief, as no warrior had proved so brave and daring as he. Star of Day, only, had performed deeds which entitled him to succeed to the honors of the aged Um-pa-sho-ta. But all the distinctions or titles that his nation might bestow, possessed no attraction for him while he beheld the grief of the beautiful pale-faced captive. He therefore determined to rescue her, and also made up his mind to flee with her from the tribe and make her his wife. The maiden had recognized in the blue eyes and fair face of her lover, something which told her that he, like herself, was a captive. One night, while all the warriors were asleep in their lodges, Star of Day and the maiden slumbered not. He silently unbound the thongs which fastened her to the lodge frame. Only a few paces through the thick forest brought them to the lake shore, where, under the willows, his light canoe was in readiness. Soon the lovers were midway across the lake, but the Great Spirit who ruled in the wind and the water, as well as in the forest, willed that their home should be together beneath the waters where no Dakota should henceforth ever disturb them. And so a breath of the Great Spirit in the wind dashed a wave over the little canoe, and it went down with the lovers. Since that time no Indian's canoe has ever dared to venture upon the lake. Only the white man's canoe is always safe, for the spirits of Star of Day and the maiden still abide under the water, in a beautiful cave of shells, guarding only the white man's canoe from danger, as spirits ever know their own. From that time the Dakotas called the lake *Minno-Waukon*, or Spirit-Water.

Okoboji.—Okoboji is the most beautiful of all the lakes of Northwestern Iowa. Walter Scott could not invest the historic lakes of Scotia with more

of the wild beauty of scenery suggestive of poetry and romance, than we here find around this loveliest of Iowa lakes.

Okoboji lies immediately south of Spirit Lake, and is of very irregular shape. Its whole length is at least fourteen miles, but it is nearly separated into two parts. The two parts are called, respectively, East and West Okoboji. A wooden bridge has been erected across the straits, on the road from the village of Spirit Lake to that of Okoboji, the water here being ordinarily not over a couple of hundred feet wide and about fifteen feet deep. West Okoboji is much the larger body of water, stretching west and northwest of the straits some eight miles, and varying in width from one to two miles. As you pass around this lake, the scene constantly changes, and from many different points the observer obtains new views, many of which might furnish inspiration to the pencil of the artist. The water has a deep sky-blue appearance, and the surface is either placid or boisterous, as the weather may happen to be. The dry land slopes down to the margin on all sides.

Huge boulders are piled up around the shores several feet above the water, forming a complete protection against the action of the waves. These rocks embrace the different kinds of granite which are found scattered over the prairies, with also a large proportion of limestone, from which good quick-lime is manufactured. This rock protection seems to be characteristic of all that portion of the lake-shore most subject to the violent beating of the waves. But there are several fine gravel beaches, and one on the north side is especially resorted to as being the most extensive and beautiful. Here are immense wind-rows of pebbles, rounded and polished by the various processes that nature employs, and in such variety that a single handful taken up at random would constitute a miniature cabinet for the geologist. Agates, cornelians, and other specimens of exquisite tint and beauty, are found in great profusion, being constantly washed up by the water. The east end of West Okoboji, at the straits, is some five miles south of Spirit Lake, but the extreme west portion extends up to a point west of Spirit Lake. East Okoboji is not so wide or deep as the other part, but is nearly as long. It extends up to within a quarter of a mile, or less, of Spirit Lake, and is now connected with it by a mill-race, being some four or five feet lower than that lake. At a narrow place near the upper end of this lake, a bridge some three hundred feet long has been erected on the road leading to Estherville. The Okoboji outlet heads at the south end of East Okoboji, and in its passage flows through three lakes called Upper, Middle and Lower Gar Lakes. These little lakes are so named because large quantities of the peculiar long-billed fish designated by that name, are found therein. This outlet has a rapid fall all the way to its junction with the Little Sioux river, some five miles below, and is about being turned to good account by the erection of machinery on it. This outlet is also the greatest of the fishing resorts about the lakes.

The groves around Lake Okoboji embrace over one thousand acres of good timber. The larger groves are found on the south side, where the principal settlement was at the time of the Indian massacre. There are two or three fine bodies of timber on the north side of West Okoboji, and a narrow fringe of timber borders nearly all the lake shore between the larger groves. On the north side of West Okoboji, near the west end, is a splendid grove of hard maple, of large size, while none of this kind of timber is found elsewhere about the lake. On the same side in another grove, we observed many red cedars of large growth. We noticed one nearly three feet in

er, and a fine crop of young cedars, from three to ten inches high, ken root along the shore. Burr oak seems to predominate among ous kinds of timber, and the groves on the south side are mainly ed of this kind, with considerable ash, elm and walnut. In many he ground is covered with a dense growth of wild gooseberry and rrant bushes, all now giving promise of a fine yield of fruit. Many roves are scattered about the lake, and grapes also grow in profusion. iced, however, that the wild crab-apple, so plentiful in other parts of e, was wanting.

and rises from the lake nearly all the way round, with a gradually bank, to the height of some thirty feet, and then stretches away in ing prairie or woodland, as the case may be. In some places, the n prairie extends to the beach without a tree or shrub. A splendid prairie, embracing several thousand acres, lies in the peninsula by Lake Okoboji with its outlet and the Little Sioux river. Between and Spirit Lakes, there is also a good body of prairie with some proved farms. A lake of considerable size, called Center Lake, with dy of timber surrounding it, lies between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes. int of health, as well as in the beauty of its natural scenery, this far surpasses many others that have become fashionable and famous

A month or two in the summer season might be spent here with t change, and a pleasing variety of attractions. The invalid or e seeker might divide the time between hunting, fishing, driving, , rowing, sailing, rambling, and in various other ways adapted to his fancy. He could pay homage to Nature in her playful or her moods; for sometimes she causes these little lakes to play the *role* of re seas by the wild dashing of their surges against their rocky shores, n again causes them to become as calm and placid as slumbering

Lake.—Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, is among the better lakes of the State, on account of its easy accessibility by rail, as well any and varied attractions. It is a beautiful little sheet of water, a pleasure resort has for several years been constantly growing in This, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county, as well as some are deserving of special description, but what is already given will me idea of the lakes of Northern Iowa.

er.—One of the peculiar features of the topography of the north- the predominance of *prairies*, a name of French origin, which sig- *ness-land*. It has been estimated that about nine-tenths of the sur- Iowa is prairie. The timber is generally found in heavy bodies skirt- streams, but there are also many isolated groves standing, like islands ea, far out on the prairies. The eastern half of the State contains a roportion of timber than the western. The following are the leading s of timber: White, black and burr oak, black walnut, butternut, , hard and soft maple, cherry, red and white elm, ash, linn, hackberry, ney locust, cottonwood and quaking asp. A few sycamore trees are a certain localities along the streams. Groves of red cedar also pre- ecially along Iowa and Cedar rivers, and a few isolated pine trees are l along the bluffs of some of the streams in the northern part of the

y all kinds of timber common to Iowa have been found to grow rap-

idly when transplanted upon the prairies, or when propagated from the planting of seeds. Only a few years and a little expense are required for the settler to raise a grove sufficient to afford him a supply of fuel. The kinds most easily propagated, and of rapid growth, are cottonwood, maple and walnut. All our prairie soils are adapted to their growth.

Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the State Agricultural College, who supervised the collection of the different woods of Iowa for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, has given a most complete list of the native woody plants of the State. Below we present his list. When not otherwise stated, they are trees. The average diameters are given in inches, and when the species is a rare one, its locality is given:

- Papaw—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Moonseed—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Basswood, Lynn or Linden—20 inches.
 Prickly Ash—shrub; 2 inches.
 Smooth Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Poison Ivy—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Fragrant Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Frost Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 River Bank Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 Buckthorn—shrub; river bluffs; 2 to 3 inches.
 New Jersey Tea—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Root—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Bitter-sweet—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Wahoo—shrub; 2 inches.
 Bladder Nut—shrub; 2 inches.
 Buckeye—20 to 30 inches.
 Sugar Maple—20 to 24 inches.
 Black Maple—12 to 18 inches.
 Silver or Soft Maple—20 to 30 inches.
 Box Elder—3 to 12 inches.
 False Indigo—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Lead Plant—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Bud—6 to 8 inches.
 Kentucky Coffee Tree—3 to 12 inches.
 Honey Locust—12 to 20 inches.
 Wild Plum—shrub or tree; 2 to 5 inches.
 Wild Red Cherry—shrub or tree; 2 to 6 inches.
 Choke Cherry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Black Cherry—12 to 18 inches.
 Wine Bark—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Meadow Sweet—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Red Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Blackberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Dwarf Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Early Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Black Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 White Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 Downy-leaved Thorn—2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Crab Apple—3 to 5 inches.
 Service Berry or June Berry—3 to 5 inches.
 Small June Berry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Prickly Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Smooth Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Currant—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Witch Hazel—shrub; 1 to 2 inches; said to grow in N. E. Iowa.
 Kinnikinnik—shrub; 2 inches.
 Rough-leaved Dogwood—shrub; 1 to 3 inches.
 Panicked Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
- Alternate-leaved Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
 Wolfberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Coral Berry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Small Wild Honeysuckle—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Blackberried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 Red-berried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 This one I have not seen, but feel quite sure that it is in the State.
 Sheep Berry—shrub; 2 inches.
 Downy Arrow-wood—shrub 2 inches.
 High Cranberry Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Button Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Black Huckleberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; near Davenport, according to Dr. Parry.
 White Ash—12 to 18 inches.
 Green Ash—8 to 12 inches. There is some doubt as to the identity of this species.
 Black Ash—12 to 16 inches.
 Sassafras—3 to 18 inches. Said to grow in the extreme southeastern part of the State.
 Spice Bush—shrub; 1 inch. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.
 Leatherwood or Moosewood—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. In Northeastern Iowa.
 Buffalo Berry—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. Possibly this may be found on our western borders, as it occurs in Nebraska.
 Red Elm—12 to 14 inches.
 White Elm—18 to 30 inches.
 Corky Elm—10 to 15 inches. I have seen no specimens which could certainly be referred to this species, and yet I think there is little doubt of its being a native of this State.
 Hackberry—10 to 16 inches.
 Red Mulberry—6 to 10 inches.
 Sycamore, or Buttonwood—10 to 30 inches.
 Black Walnut—24 to 48 inches.
 Butternut—12 to 20 inches.
 Shell-bark Hickory—12 to 24 inches.
 Pecan Nut—12 to 20 inches.
 Large Hickory Nut—18 to 24 inches.
 Pig Nut Hickory—12 to 20 inches.
 These three last species I have not seen in the State, but from their known distribution, I have no doubt that they are to be found in the southern portions of the State.
 Butternut Hickory—12 to 18 inches.
 White Oak—20 to 30 inches.

—24 to 36 inches.

Oak—5 to 10 inches.

ak—5 to 10 inches.

ak—12 to 16 inches.

—15 to 20 inches.

it—shrub; 1 inch.

rd—4 to 7 inches.

ch—3 to 4 inches.

rch—3 to 6 inches. Said to grow in northeastern Iowa.

Alder—shrub or small tree; 2 to 3 in. Northeastern Iowa.

Willows—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Willow—small tree; 2 to 3 inches.

Petioled Willow—shrub; 2 inches.

Heart-leaved Willow—small tree; 3 to 4 inches.

Black Willow—3 to 12 inches.

Almond Willow—3 to 8 inches.

Long-leaved Willow—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.

Aspen—6 to 12 inches.

Cottonwood—24 to 36 inches.

White Pine—a few small trees grow in Northeastern Iowa.

Red Cedar—6 to 8 inches.

Ground Hemlock—trailing shrub; 1 inch.

Green Briar—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

number of species, 104; of these, fifty-one species are trees, while remaining ones are shrubs. The wood of all the former is used for various purposes, while some of the latter furnish more or less valuable

etc.—Prof. Parvin, who has devoted great attention to the climatology of Iowa, in a series of observations made by him at Muscatine, from 1839, inclusive, and at Iowa City, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, deduces the following general results: That the months of November and March are essentially *winter* months, their average temperatures rising but a few degrees above the freezing point. Much of the former month is indeed mild and pleasant, but in it usually comes the first cold spell, followed generally by severe weather, while in March the farmer is often enabled to commence spring plowing. September has usually a summer temperature, and is a ripening season for the fall crops, upon which the farmer may rely with safety if the spring has been at all backward. May has much more the character of a spring month than that of summer, and “May day” is often greeted with a profusion of flowers. The average temperature of spring thirty-two years was 59.06 degrees, while that of September was 37 degrees. Prof. Parvin states that during thirty-five years the thermometer rose to 100 degrees only once within the region of his observations, and that was during the summer of 1870. It seldom rises above 50 degrees, or falls lower than fifteen degrees below zero. The coldest temperature, with very few exceptions, occurs in the month of January, while July is the hottest month as indicated by the mean temperature of the summer months. January is the coldest month, and in this, only thirty-two years did the mercury fall to thirty degrees below zero. Prevailing winds are those of a westerly direction, not for the year alone, but for the several months of the year, except June, July, August and September.

August is the month in which the greatest amount of rain falls, and January the least. The greatest fall of rain in any one year, was in 1853—74.49 inches, and the least in 1854—23.35 inches. The greatest fall of rain for any one year, was in 1868—61.97 inches. The least was in 1853—7.90 inches. The earliest fall of snow during twenty-two years, from 1848, inclusive, was October 17th, 1859, and the latest, April 29th, 1869. The greatest fall was December 21st, 1848—20.50 inches. During the summer no snow fell during the months of May, June, July, August and September, but rain usually occurs in each of the winter months.

Clear days during the time embraced in Prof. Parvin's observations, were thirty-two per cent; the cloudy twenty-two per cent, and the variable six per cent.

The year 1863 was very cold, not only in Iowa, but throughout the country, and there was frost in every month of the year, but it only once or twice during thirty years seriously injured the corn crop. When the spring is late the fall is generally lengthened, so that the crop has time to mature. The mean time for late spring frosts is May 4th; that of early fall frost is September 24th. The latest frost in the spring during thirty-one years, from 1839 to 1869, inclusive, was May 26th, 1847; and the earliest, August 29th, 1863.

Prairies.—The character of surface understood by the term *prairie*, is not a feature peculiar to Iowa, but is a characteristic of the greater portion of the Northwest. Dr. C. A. White, late State Geologist of Iowa, in his report says :

“By the word prairie we mean any considerable surface that is free from forest trees and shrubbery, and which is covered more or less thickly with grass and annual plants. This is also the popular understanding of the term. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the surface of Iowa is prairie, or was so when the State was first settled. They are not confined to the level surface, but are sometimes even quite hilly and broken; and it has just been shown that they are not confined to any particular variety of soil, for they prevail equally upon Alluvial, Drift, and Lacustral soils. Indeed, we sometimes find a single prairie whose surface includes all these varieties, portions of which may be respectively sandy, gravelly, clayey or loamy. Neither are they confined to the region of, nor does their character seem at all dependent upon, the formations which underlie them, for within the State of Iowa they rest upon all formations, from those of Azoic to those of Cretaceous age inclusive, which embraces almost all kinds of rocks, such as quartzites, friable sandstone, magnesian limestone, common limestone, impure chalk, clay, clayey and sandy shales, etc. Southwestern Minnesota is almost one continuous prairie upon the drift which rests directly upon, not only the hard Sioux quartzite, but also directly upon the granite.

“Thus, whatever the origin of the prairies might have been, we have the positive assurance that their present existence in Iowa and immediate vicinity is not due to the influence of climate, the character or composition of the soil, nor to the character of any of the underlying formations. It now remains to say without the least hesitation, that *the real cause of the present existence of prairies in Iowa, is the prevalence of the annual fires.* If these had been prevented fifty years ago Iowa would now be a timbered instead of a prairie State.

“Then arises questions like the following, not easily answered, and for which no answers are at present proposed:

“When was fire first introduced upon the prairies, and how? Could any but human agency have introduced annual fires upon them? If they could have been introduced only by the agency of man why did the forests not occupy the prairies before man came to introduce his fires, since we see their great tendency to encroach upon the prairies as soon as the fires are made to cease? The prairies, doubtless, existed as such almost immediately after the close of the Glacial epoch. Did man then exist and possess the use of fire that he might have annually burnt the prairies of so large a part of the continent, and thus have constantly prevented the encroachments of the forests? It may be that these questions will never be satisfactorily answered; but nothing is more evident than that the forests would soon occupy a very large proportion of the prairie region of North America if the prairie

in fires were made to cease, and no artificial efforts were made to prevent their growth and encroachment."

Soils.—Dr. White has separated the soils of Iowa into three general divisions, viz: the Drift, Bluff, and Alluvial. The drift soil occupies the greater portion of the State, the bluff next, and the alluvial the least. The drift is derived primarily from the disintegration of rocks, to a considerable extent perhaps from those of Minnesota, which were subject to violent glacial action during the glacial epoch. This soil is excellent, and is generally free from coarse drift materials, especially near the surface.

The bluff soil occupies an area estimated at about five thousand square miles, in the western part of the State. It has many peculiar and marked characteristics, and is believed to be lacustral in its origin. In some places the deposit is as great as two hundred feet in thickness, all portions of it being equal in fertility. If this soil be taken from its lowest depth, say two hundred feet below the surface, vegetation germinates and thrives as readily as in the surface deposit. It is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when mixed with decaying vegetation. It is composed mainly of silica, but the silicious matter is so finely pulverized that the naked eye is unable to perceive anything like sand in its composition. The bluffs along the Missouri river, in the western part of the State, are composed of this material.

The alluvial soils are the "bottom" lands along the rivers and smaller streams. They are the washings of other soils mixed with decayed vegetable matter. They vary somewhat in character and fertility, but the best of them are regarded as the most fertile soils in the State.

As to the localities occupied by each of these different soils, it may be stated that the drift forms the soil of all the higher plains and woodlands of the State, except a belt along the western border, which is occupied by the bluff soil, or bluff deposit, as it is generally called. The alluvial occupies the low lands, both prairie and timber, along the streams. It may be remarked that the alluvial soil composing the broad belt of "bottom" along the Missouri, partakes largely of the bluff soil, owing to continued washings from the high lands or bluffs adjacent.

GEOLOGY OF IOWA.

Classification of Rocks—Azoic System—Huronian Group—Lower Silurian System—Primordial Group—Trenton Group—Cincinnati Group—Upper Silurian System—Niagara Group—Devonian System—Hamilton Group—Carboniferous System—Sub-Carboniferous Group—Kinderhook Beds—Burlington Limestone—Keokuk Limestone—St. Louis Limestone—Coal-Measure Group—Cretaceous System—Nishnabotany Sandstone—Woodbury Sandstones and Shales—Inoceramus Beds.

In January, 1855, the General Assembly passed an act to provide for a geological survey of the State. Under authority given by this act, Prof. James Hall, of New York, was appointed State Geologist, and Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Massachusetts, State Chemist. During the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, the work progressed, but was confined chiefly to the eastern counties. A large volume was published in two parts, giving in detail the results of the survey up to the close of the season of 1857, when the work was discontinued. In 1866 it was resumed under an act of the General Assembly passed in March of that year, and Dr. Charles A. White, of Iowa City, was appointed State Geologist. He continued the work, and in December, 1869,

submitted a report to the Governor in two large volumes. From these reports we derive a pretty thorough knowledge of the geological characteristics in all portions of the State.

In the classification of Iowa rocks, State Geologist White adopted the following definitions:

The term "formation" is restricted to such assemblages of strata as have been formed within a geological epoch; the term "group," to such natural groups of formation as were not formed within a geological period; and the term "system," to such series of groups as were each formed within a geological age.

The terms used in this arrangement may be referred to two categories—one applicable to geological *objects*, and the other to geological *time*. Thus *Formations* constitute *Groups*; groups constitute *Systems*; *Epochs* constitute *Periods*; periods constitute *Ages*.

In accordance with this arrangement the classification of Iowa rocks may be seen at a glance in the following table constructed by Dr. White:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous	{ Post Tertiary	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramus bed</i>	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures	200
Carboniferous	{ Coal Measures . .	Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
		St. Louis Limestone	75
	{ Subcarboniferous	Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
Devonian	Hamilton	Kinderhook beds	175
Upper Silurian	{ Cincinnati	Hamilton Limestone and Shales .	200
		Niagara Limestone	350
		Maquoketa Shales	80
Lower Silurian	{ Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	{ Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
Azoic	{ Huronian	Potsdam Sandstone	300
		Sioux Quartzite	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

Huronian Group. — The Sioux Quartzite Formation in this Group found exposed in natural ledges only on a few acres in the northwest corner of the State. The exposures in Iowa are principally upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite given to it. It is an intensely hard rock, breaking with a splintery fracture and a color varying in different localities from a bright to a deep red. Although it is so compact and hard the grains of sand of which it was originally composed are yet distinctly to be seen, and even the ripple marks upon its bedding surfaces are sometimes found as distinct as they were when the rock was a mass of incoherent sand in the shallow waters in which it was accumulated. The lines of stratification are also quite distinct, but they are not usually sufficiently definite to cause the mass to divide into numerous layers. It has, however, a great tendency to break up by vertical cracks.

ares into small angular blocks. The process of metamorphism has complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture, and its color also being so nearly uniform no difficulty in identifying it wherever it may be seen.

few rare cases this rock may be quarried readily, as the layers are separated, but usually it is so compact throughout that it is quarried with greatest difficulty into any forms except those into which it naturally

It has a great tendency, however, upon its natural exposures, to split by vertical fissures and cracks into angular blocks of convenient size for building. Except this tendency to crack into angular pieces, the rock is entirely indestructible. No traces of fossil remains of any kind have been found in it. As shown by the table its exposure in Iowa is fifty feet in thickness.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Potsdam Group.—The Potsdam Sandstone Formation of this Group has a geographical range extending throughout the northern portion of the United States and Canada, and in Iowa reaches a known thickness of about 100 feet, as shown in the table. It forms, however, rather an inconspicuous part in the geology of Iowa. It is exposed only in a small portion of the eastern part of the State, and has been brought to view there by the erosion of the river valleys. The base of the formation does not appear in Iowa, consequently its full thickness is not certainly known, nor is it known certainly that it rests on the Sioux Quartzite. The rock is everywhere soft; usually a very friable sandstone, but sometimes containing thin layers of clayey material, and approaching in character a sandy shale. It is of no value for any economic purpose, not being of sufficient hardness for even the commonest purposes of masonry. No fossils have been found in this formation in Iowa, but in Wisconsin they are found quite abundantly in it.

Lower Magnesian Limestone Formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam Sandstone has; because, like the sandstone, it appears only in the bluffs and valley-sides of the same region. It is a more conspicuous formation, however; because, being a limestone, it presents bold and often picturesque fronts along the valleys. Its thickness is about 250 feet, and is quite uniform in composition, being a pure buff-colored dolomite. It lacks a uniformity of texture and coloration which causes it to weather into rough and sometimes grotesque shapes, as it stands out in bold relief upon the valley-sides. It is not generally suitable for building purposes, owing to its lack of uniformity in texture and coloring. Some parts of it, however, are selected which serve for such purposes as Lansing and McGregor. It has also been used to some extent for making lime, but it is not equal to the Trenton limestone, near Dubuque, for that purpose. The only fossils that have been found in this formation in Iowa, so far as known, are a few traces of the stems of Crinoids found near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone Formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent. It is a clean grit, light colored, and a fine-grained rock; so pure in its silicious composition that it is probable some of it may be found suitable for the manufacture of glass. It occurs on the surface of a large portion of the north half of Allamakee county, lying entirely beneath the drift, and it is also exposed a couple of miles

below McGregor, where it is much colored by oxide of iron. It contains no fossils.

Trenton Group.—The lower formation of this group is known as the Trenton Limestone. With the exception of this all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa, are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. The rocks of this formation also contain much magnesia, but a large part of it is composed of bluish compact common limestone. It occupies large portions of both Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, together with a portion of Clayton. Its thickness as seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi is about eighty feet, but in Winneshiek county we find the thickness is increased to upward of 200 feet. The greater part of this formation is worthless for economic purposes, but enough of it is suitable for building purposes and for lime to meet the wants of the inhabitants. The worthless portions of the formation consists of clayey shales and shaly limestone. Fossils are abundant in this formation. In some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals, and fragments of trilobites, together with other animal remains, cemented by calcareous matter into compact form.

The upper portion of the Trenton Group, known as the Galena Limestone Formation, occupies a narrow strip of country, seldom exceeding 12 miles in width, but it is fully 150 miles long. It is about 250 feet thick in the vicinity of Dubuque, but diminishes in thickness as it extends northwest, so that it does not probably exceed 100 feet where it crosses the northern boundary of the State. The outcrop of this formation traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque, and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is not very uniform in texture, which causes it to decompose unequally, and consequently to present interesting forms in the abrupt bluffs of it, which border the valleys. It is usually unfit for dressing, but affords good enough stone for common masonry. It is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The full thickness of this formation at Dubuque is 250 feet. Fossils are rare in it.

Cincinnati Group.—The Maquoketa Shale Formation of this group, so-called by Dr. White, is synonymous with the Hudson River Shales, of Prof. Hall. It is comprised within a long and narrow area, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles long, in the State. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi river, near Bellevue, in Jackson county, and the most northerly one yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales. Its economic value is very slight, as it is wholly composed of fragmentary materials. The fossils contained in this formation, together with its position in relation to the underlying and overlying formations, leave no doubt as to the propriety of referring it to the same geological period as that in which the rocks at Cincinnati, Ohio, were formed. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa Shales, but they contain a large number of species that have been found nowhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and it is the opinion of Dr. White that the occurrence of these distinct fossils in the Iowa formation would seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa Shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group, and that its true position is probably at the base of the Cincinnati group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone Formation nearly 160 miles from north to south, and between 40 and 50 miles wide its widest part. At its narrowest part, which is near its northern limit in Iowa, it is not more than four or five miles wide. This formation is entirely magnesian limestone, with, in some places, a considerable proportion of siliceous matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. Some of the lower portions resemble both the Galena and Lower Magnesian Limestones, having the same want of uniformity of texture and bedding. It affords, however, a great amount of excellent quarry rock. The quarries at Anamosa, in Jones county, are remarkable for the uniformity of the bedding of its strata. Wherever this rock is exposed there is always an abundance of material for common masonry and other purposes. In some places excellent lime is made from it.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The Hamilton Limestone and Shales Formation occupies an area of surface as great as those occupied by all the formations of both Lower and Upper Silurian age in the State. The limestones of the Devonian age are composed in part of magnesian strata, and in part of common limestone. A large part of the material of this formation is quite worthless, yet other portions are very valuable for several economic purposes. Having a very large geographical extent in Iowa, it constitutes one of the most important formations. Wherever any part of this formation is exposed, the common limestone portions exist in sufficient quantity to furnish abundant material for common lime of excellent quality, as well as good stone for common masonry. Some of the beds furnish excellent material for dressed stone, for all works requiring strength and durability. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod mollusks and corals.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

The Sub-Carboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large surface in Iowa. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern portion of Winnebago county in a southeasterly direction, to the northern part of Washington county. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine. The southern and western boundary of the area is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coalfield. From the southern part of Pocahontas county, it passes southeastward to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney in Keokuk county, thence to the northeast corner of Jefferson county, and thence, by sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. The area as thus defined, is nearly 200 miles long, and from 20 to 40 miles wide. The general southerly and westerly dip has carried the strata of the group beneath the lower coal-measures along the line last designated, but after passing beneath the latter strata for a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, they appear again in the valley of the Des Moines river, where they have been bared by the erosion of that valley.

The Kinderhook Beds, the lowest Formation of the sub-carboniferous group,

presents its principal exposures along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river in Washington county; along Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hardin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. The southern part of the formation in Iowa has the best development of all in distinguishing characteristics, but the width of area it occupies is much greater in its northern part, reaching a maximum width of eighty miles. The Kinderhook formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. The stone which it furnishes is of practical value. There are no exposures of stone of any other kind in Pocahontas, Humboldt and some other counties embraced in the area occupied by it, and therefore it is of very great value in such places for building material. It may be manufactured into excellent lime. The quarries in Marshall county and at Le Grand are of this formation; also the oolitic limestone in Tama county. This oolitic limestone is manufactured into a good quality of lime. The principal fossils appearing in this formation are the remains of fishes; no remains of vegetation have as yet been detected. The fossils in this formation, so far as Iowa is concerned, are far more numerous in the southern than in the northern part.

The Burlington Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Kinderhook Beds, the latter passing gradually into the Burlington Limestone. This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. The existence of these silicious beds suggests the propriety of regarding the Burlington Limestone as really two distinct formations. This is strengthened also by some well marked palaeontological differences, especially in the crinoidal remains. The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington Limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county. Northward of Burlington it is found frequently exposed in the bluffs of the Mississippi and Iowa rivers in the counties of Des Moines and Louisa, and along some of the smaller streams in the same region. Burlington Limestone forms a good building material; good lime may also be made from it, and especially from the upper division. Geologists have given to this formation the name of Burlington Limestone because its peculiar characteristics are best shown at the city of Burlington, Iowa. The great abundance and variety of its characteristic fossils—*crinoids*—have attracted the attention of geologists and naturalists generally. The only remains of vertebrates reported as being found in it are those of fishes. Remains of articulates are rare in it, and confined to two species of trilobites. Fossil shells are common but not so abundant as in some of the other formations of the Sub-Carboniferous Group.

The Keokuk Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Burlington Limestone. In Iowa it consists of about fifty feet in maximum thickness. It is a grayish limestone, having usually a blueish tinge. It occupies in Iowa a more limited area than any other formation of the sub-carboniferous group. It is well developed and largely exposed at the city of Keokuk. It is synonymous with the Lower Archimedes Limestone of Owen and other geologists. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Des Moines county, where it is quite thinned out. It is only in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that the Keokuk Limestone is to be seen; but it rises again and is

seen in the banks of the Mississippi river some seventy-five or eighty miles below Keokuk, presenting there the same characteristics that it has in Iowa. The upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. These geodes are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The Keokuk Limestone formation is of great economic value, as some of its layers furnish a fine quality of building material. The principal quarries of it are along the Mississippi from Keokuk to Nauvoo, a distance of about fifteen miles. The only vertebrated fossils in it are those of fishes, consisting both of teeth and spines. Some of these are of great size, indicating that their owners probably reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet. Several species of articulates, mollusks and radiates are also found in this formation. Among the radiates the crinoids are very abundant, but are not so conspicuous as in the Burlington Limestone. A small number of Protozoans, a low form of animal life, related to sponges, have also been found in the Keokuk Limestone.

The next Formation in the Sub-Carboniferous Group, above the Keokuk Limestone, is what Dr. White calls the St. Louis Limestone, and is synonymous with the Concretionary Limestone of Prof. Owen, and the Warsaw Limestone of Prof. Hall. It is the upper, or highest formation of what Dr. White classifies as the Sub-Carboniferous Group, appearing in Iowa, where the lower coal-measures are usually found resting directly upon it, and where it forms, so to speak, a limestone floor for the coal-bearing formations. To this, however, there are some exceptions. It presents a marked contrast with the coal-bearing strata which rest upon it. This formation occupies a small superficial area in Iowa, because it consists of long narrow strips. Its extent, however, within the State is known to be very great, because it is found at points so distant from each other. Commencing at Keokuk, where it is seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, and proceeding northward, it is found forming a narrow border along the edge of the coal-field in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties. It is then lost sight of beneath the coal-measure strata and overlying drift until we reach Hamilton county, where it is found in the banks of Boone river with the coal-measures resting upon it, as they do in the counties just named. The next seen of the formation is in the banks of the Des Moines river at and near Fort Dodge. These two last named localities are the most northerly ones at which the formation is exposed, and they are widely isolated from the principal portion of the area it occupies in Iowa; between which area, however, and those northerly points, it appears by a small exposure near Ames, in Story county, in the valley of a small tributary of Skunk river. This formation as it appears in Iowa, consists of three quite distinct sub-divisions—magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous, consisting in the order named of the lower, middle and upper sub-divisions of the formation. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and in places it is quarried to serve a good purpose for masonry. The middle division is of little economic value, being usually too soft for practical use. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes some excellent stone for heavy masonry, and has proved to be very durable. This formation has some well marked fossil characteristics, but they do not stand out with such prominence as some of those in the two preceding formations. The vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, and radiates, are all more or less represented in it. Some slight vegetable remains have also been detected in it.

The Coal-measure Group.—The formations of this group are divided

into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Coal-measures. Omitting particular reference to the other strata of the Lower Coal-measure, we refer only to the coal which this formation contains. Far the greater part of that indispensable element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the Lower Coal-measures. Beds are now being mined in this formation that reach to the thickness of seven feet of solid coal. Natural exposures of this formation are few, but coal strata are being mined in a number of localities.

The area occupied by the Middle Coal-measure is smaller than that of either of the others, and constitutes a narrow region between them. The passage of the strata of the Lower with the Middle Coal-measure is not marked by any well defined line of division.

The area occupied by the Upper Coal-measure formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties in the southwestern part of the State, together with parts of seven or eight others adjoining. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundary the area occupied by the Middle Coal-measures. The western and southern limits in Iowa of the Upper Coal-measures are the western and southern boundaries of the State, but the formation extends without interruption far into the States of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. It contains but a single bed of true coal, and that very thin. Its principal economic value is confined to its limestone. Wherever this stone is exposed it furnishes good material for masonry, and also for lime. The prevailing color of the limestone is light gray, with usually a tinge of blue. The sandstones of this formation are usually shaly, and quite worthless.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This formation is well exposed in the valley of the East Nishnabotany river, from which circumstance Dr. White has so named it. It is found as far east as the southeastern part of Guthrie county, and as far south as the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northwestward it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter in turn passing beneath the *Inoceramus*, or chalky beds. It reaches a maximum thickness in Iowa, so far as known, of about 100 feet, but the exposures usually show a much less thickness. It is a soft sandstone, and, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes. The most valuable quarries in the strata of this formation, so far as known, are at Lewis, Cass county, and in the northeastern part of Mills county. Several buildings have been constructed of it at Lewis, but with some the color is objectionable, being of a dark brown color. A few fossils have been found in it, being leaves too fragmentary for identification.

The Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These are composed of alternating sandstones and shales, as the name implies, and rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone. They have not been observed outside of the limits of Woodbury county, but they are found there to reach a maximum of about 150 feet. Some layers are firm and compact, but the larger part is impure and shaly. The best of it is suitable for only common masonry, but it furnishes the only material of that kind in that part of the State. Some slight fossil remains have been found in this formation.

The Inoceramus Beds.—These beds constitute the upper formation of the Cretaceous System in Iowa, and have a maximum thickness of about 50 feet. They rest directly upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They are

observed nowhere in Iowa except along the bluffs of the Big Sioux river, in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed of calcareous material, but are not a true, compact limestone. The material of the upper portion is used for lime, the quality of which is equal to that of common limestone. No good building material is obtained from these beds. Some fossil fish have been found in them.

Above all the formations above-mentioned rests the Post-Tertiary, or Drift deposit, which is more fully mentioned in connection with the Soils of Iowa.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal—Peat—Building Stone—Lime—Lead—Gypsum—Spring and Well Water—Clays—Mineral Paint.

COAL.

Every year is adding to our knowledge of, and attesting the importance and value of our vast coal deposits. In some unknown age of the past, long before the history of our race began, Nature by some wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time when, in the order of things, it should become necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad rich prairies. As an equivalent for the lack of trees, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use and comfort of man at the proper time. The increased demand for coal has in many portions of the State led to improved methods of mining, so that in many counties the business is becoming a lucrative and important one, especially where railroads furnish the means of transportation. The coal field of the State embraces an area of at least 20,000 square miles, and coal is successfully mined in about thirty counties, embracing a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts. Among the most important coal producing counties may be mentioned Appanoose, Boone, Davis, Jefferson, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, Van Buren, Wapello, and Webster. Within the last few years many discoveries of new deposits have been made, and counties not previously numbered among the coal counties of the State are now yielding rich returns to the miner. Among these may be mentioned the counties of Boone, Dallas, Hamilton, Hardin, and Webster. A vein of coal of excellent quality, seven feet in thickness, has been opened, and is now being successfully worked, about five miles southeast of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. Large quantities of coal are shipped from that point to Dubuque and the towns along the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. A few years ago it was barely known that some coal existed in Boone county, as indicated by exposures along the Des Moines river, and it is only within the last few years that the coal mines of Moingona have furnished the vast supplies shipped along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, both east and west. The great productive coal field of Iowa is embraced chiefly within the valley of the Des Moines river and its tributaries, extending up the valley from Lee county nearly to the north line of Webster county. Within the coal field embraced by this valley deep mining is nowhere necessary. The Des Moines and its larger tributaries have generally cut their channels down through the coal measure strata.

The coal of Iowa is of the class known as bituminous, and is equal in quality and value to coal of the same class in other parts of the world. The veins which have so far been worked are from three to eight feet in

thickness, but we do not have to dig from one thousand to two thousand feet to reach the coal, as miners are obliged to do in some countries. But little coal has in this State been raised from a depth greater than one hundred feet.

Prof. Gustavus Hinrich, of the State University, who also officiated as State Chemist in the prosecution of the recent Geological Survey, gives an analysis showing the comparative value of Iowa coal with that of other countries. The following is from a table prepared by him—100 representing the combustible:

NAME AND LOCALITY.	Carbon.	Bitumen.	Ashes.	Moisture.	Equivalent.	Value.
Brown coal, from Arbesan, Bohemia.....	38	64	3	11	114	88
Brown coal, from Bilin, Bohemia.....	40	67	16	00	123	81
Bituminous coal, from Bentzen, Silisia.....	51	49	21	5	126	80
Cannel coal, from Wigan, England.....	51	39	10	8	118	87
Anthracite, from Pennsylvania.....	94	6	2	2	104	81
Iowa coals—average.....	50	50	5	5	110	90

In this table the excess of the equivalent above 100, expresses the amount of impurities (ashes and moisture) in the coal. The analysis shows that the average Iowa coals contains only ten parts of impurities for one hundred parts combustible (carbon and bitumen), being the purest of all the samples analyzed, except the Anthracite from Pennsylvania.

PEAT.

Extensive deposits of peat in several of the northern counties of Iowa have attracted considerable attention. In 1866, Dr. White, the State Geologist, made careful observations in some of those counties, including Franklin, Wright, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, and Kosuth. It is estimated that the counties above named contain an average of at least four thousand acres each of good peat lands. The depth of the beds are from four to ten feet, and the quality is but little, if any, inferior to that of Ireland. As yet, but little use has been made of it as a fuel, but when it is considered that it lies wholly beyond the coal-field, in a sparsely timbered region of the State, its prospective value is regarded as very great. Dr. White estimates that 160 acres of peat, four feet deep, will supply two hundred and thirteen families with fuel for upward of twenty-five years. It must not be inferred that the presence of these peat beds in that part of the State is in any degree prejudicial to health, for such is not the case. The dry, rolling prairie land usually comes up to the very border of the peat marsh, and the winds, or breezes, which prevail through the summer season, do not allow water to become stagnant. Nature seems to have designed these peat deposits to supply the deficiency of other material for fuel. The penetration of this portion of the State by railroads, and the rapid growth of timber may leave a resort to peat for fuel as a matter of choice, and not of necessity. It therefore remains to be seen of what economic value in the future the peat beds of Iowa may be. Peat has also been found in Muscatine, Linn, Clinton, and other eastern and southern counties of the State, but the fertile region of

ern Iowa, least favored with other kinds of fuel, is peculiarly the peat of the State.

BUILDING STONE.

There is no scarcity of good building stone to be found along nearly all the east of the Des Moines river, and along that stream from its mouth to the north line of Humboldt county. Some of the counties west of the river, as Cass and Madison, as well as most of the southern counties of the State, are supplied with good building stone. Building stone of especially fine quality is quarried at and near the following places: Keosauqua, Keosauqua county; Mt. Pleasant, Henry county; Fairfield, Jefferson county; Ottumwa, Wapello county; Winterset, Madison county; Ft. Dodge, Des Moines county; Springvale and Dakota, Humboldt county; Marshalltown, Marshall county; Orford, Tama county; Vinton, Benton county; Charles Lloyd, Linn county; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county; Mitchell and Osage, Mitchell county; Anamosa, Jones county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; and at nearly all points along the Mississippi river. In some places, as in Marshall and Tama counties, several species of stone are found, which are susceptible of the finest finish, and are very valuable.

LIME.

Good material for the manufacture of quick-lime is found in abundance in all parts of the State. Even in the northwestern counties, where there are but few exposures of rock "in place," limestone is found among the hills scattered over the prairies and about the lakes. So abundant is it, and so suitable for the manufacture of quick-lime, that it is needless to mention any particular locality as possessing superior advantages in furnishing such a useful building material. At the following points parties have been employed somewhat extensively in the manufacture of lime, to-wit: Ft. Dodge, Des Moines county; Springvale, Humboldt county; Orford and Indiantown, Marshall county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Mitchell, Mitchell county; and by all the towns along the streams northeast of Cedar river.

LEAD.

Before the permanent settlement of Iowa by the whites lead was mined at Dubuque by Julien Dubuque and others, and the business is still carried on successfully. From four to six million pounds of ore have been mined annually at the Dubuque mines, yielding from 68 to 70 per cent of lead. So far as known, the lead deposits of Iowa that may be profitably mined, are confined to a belt four or five miles in width along the Mississippi river, above and below the city of Dubuque.

GYPSUM.

One of the finest and purest deposits of gypsum known in the world exists at Ft. Dodge in this State. It is confined to an area of about six by three miles on both sides of the Des Moines river, and is found to be from twenty to thirty feet in thickness. The main deposit is of uniform gray color,

but large masses of almost pure white (resembling alabaster) have been found embedded in the main deposits. The quantity of this article is practically inexhaustible, and the time will certainly come when it will be a source of wealth to that part of the State. It has been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of Plaster-of-Paris, and has been found equal to the best in quality. It has also been used to a limited extent for paving and building purposes.

SPRING AND WELL WATER.

As before stated, the surface of Iowa is generally drained by the rolling or undulating character of the country, and the numerous streams, large and small. This fact might lead some to suppose that it might be difficult to procure good spring or well water for domestic uses. Such, however, is not the case, for good pure well water is easily obtained all over the State, even on the highest prairies. It is rarely necessary to dig more than thirty feet deep to find an abundance of that most indispensable element, good water. Along the streams are found many springs breaking out from the banks, affording a constant supply of pure water. As a rule, it is necessary to dig deeper for well water in the timber portions of the State, than on the prairies. Nearly all the spring and well waters of the State contain a small proportion of lime, as they do in the Eastern and Middle States. There are some springs which contain mineral properties, similar to the springs often resorted to by invalids and others in other States. In Davis county there are some "Salt Springs," as they are commonly called, the water being found to contain a considerable amount of common salt, sulphuric acid, and other mineral ingredients. Mineral waters are found in different parts of the State. No one need apprehend any difficulty about finding in all parts of Iowa an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

CLAYS.

In nearly all parts of the State the material suitable for the manufacture of brick is found in abundance. Sand is obtained in the bluffs along the streams and in their beds. Potter's clay, and fire-clay suitable for fire-brick, are found in many places. An excellent article of fire-brick is made at Eldora, Hardin county, where there are several extensive potteries in operation. Fire-clay is usually found underlying the coal-seams. There are extensive potteries in operation in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Wapello, Boone, Hamilton, Hardin, and perhaps others.

MINERAL PAINT.

In Montgomery county a fine vein of clay, containing a large proportion of ochre, was several years ago discovered, and has been extensively used in that part of the State for painting barns and out-houses. It is of a dark red color, and is believed to be equal in quality, if properly manufactured, to the mineral paints imported from other States. The use of it was first introduced by Mr. J. B. Packard, of Red Oak, on whose land there is an extensive deposit of this material.

A PRAIRIE HOME.



HOW THE TITLE TO IOWA LANDS IS DERIVED.

Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with the Indians—The Dubuque Grant—The Giard Grant—The Honori Grant—The Half-Breed Tract—System of Public Surveys.

THE title to the soil of Iowa was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so that when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until the year 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion of what now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi river, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. This vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Iowa. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into possession of the territory west of the Mississippi river, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Idelfonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, and making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Iowa, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory and provide for it a temporary government, and another act approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate Territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a Territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri." This change took place under an act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri." This left a vast domain still to the north, including the present States of Iowa and Minnesota, which was, in 1834, made a part of the "Territory of

Michigan." In July, 1836, the territory embracing the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was detached from Michigan, and organized with a separate Territorial government under the name of "Wisconsin Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, on the 3d of July of the same year, the "Territory of Iowa" was constituted. It embraced the present State of Iowa, and the greater portion of what is now the State of Minnesota.

To say nothing of the title to the soil of Iowa that may once have vested in the natives who claimed and occupied it, it is a matter of some interest to glance at the various changes of ownership and jurisdiction through which it has passed within the time of our historical period:

1. It belonged to France, with other territory now belonging to our national domain.

2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.

3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government of Indiana.

7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate Territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. June 28, 1834, it became part of the "Territory of Michigan."

10. July 3, 1836, it was included as a part of the newly organized "Territory of Wisconsin."

11. June 12, 1838, it was included in, and constituted a part of the newly organized "Territory of Iowa."

12. December 28, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. The several changes of territorial jurisdiction after the treaty with France did not affect the title to the soil.

Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in its grantees it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. The treaties vesting the Indian title to the lands within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa, were made at different times. The following is a synopsis of the several treaties by which the Indians relinquished to the United States their rights in Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 4, 1824.*—This treaty between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, was made at the City of Washington, William Clark being commissioner on the part of the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, Iowa then being a part of Missouri. In this treaty the land in the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract," was reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding the title to the same in the same manner as Indians. This treaty was ratified January 18, 1825.

2. *Treaty with various tribes, Aug. 19, 1825.*—This treaty was also made at the city of Washington, by William Clark as Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawattamies. This treaty was intended mainly to make peace between certain contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa. It was agreed that the United States should run a boundary line between the Sioux on the north and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river, and down that to its junction with the Missouri river.

3. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country twenty miles in width lying directly south of the line designated in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river.

4. *Treaty with the Sioux, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty was ceded to the United States a strip twenty miles in width, on the north of the line designated by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. By these treaties made at the same date the United States came into possession of a strip forty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. It was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of it were allowed to use it in common as a fishing and hunting ground until the government should make other disposition of it.

5. *Treaty with various tribes, July 15, 1830.*—This was a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris, by which they ceded to the United States a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet river, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northeast corner of said State; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning. The lands ceded by this treaty were to be assigned, or allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of the land ceded by this treaty the United States stipulated to make certain payments to the several tribes joining in the treaty. The treaty took effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

6. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sept. 15, 1832.*—This treaty was made at Fort Armstrong, by Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois. By the treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes as a reservation the lands in Iowa known

the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts was to take place or before June 1, 1833. The United States also stipulated to make payment to the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1873, and to continue twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 annually in specie, and also to establish a school among them, with a farm and garden. There were also other agreements on the part of the government.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sept. 21, 1832.*—This was the treaty known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," which opened the first lands in Iowa for settlement by the whites. In negotiating this treaty Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a tract of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, and extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about six millions of acres. The United States stipulated to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes \$20,000 in specie, and to pay certain indebtedness of the Indians, amounting to about \$50,000, due chiefly to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders, at Rock Island. By the terms of the treaty four hundred square miles on Iowa river, including Keokuk's village, were reserved, for the use and occupancy of the Indians. This treaty was made on the ground where the city of Davenport is now located. The government conveyed in fee simple of this purchase one section of land opposite Rock Island to Antoine Claire, the interpreter, and another at the head of the first rapid above Rock Island, being the first title to land in Iowa granted by the United States to an individual.

10. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1836.*—This treaty was also made on the banks of the Mississippi, near where the city of Davenport now stands. Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "Keokuk's Reserve," as it was called, for which the government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with certain indebtedness of the Indians.

11. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 21, 1837.*—This treaty was made at Washington; Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to an additional tract in Iowa, described as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract ceded by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be run between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the middle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles." The tract ceded by this treaty lay directly west of the "Black Hawk Purchase."

12. *Treaty with Sacs and Foxes, same date.*—At the same date the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000.

The Sacs and Foxes by this treaty also relinquished all claims and interest under the treaties previously made with them.

11. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 11, 1842.*—This treaty was made at the Sac and Fox Agency, by John Chambers, as Commissioner, on behalf of the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title, and agreed to a removal from the country, at the expiration of three years. In accordance with this treaty, a part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

The treaty of 1803 with France, and these several treaties with the Indian tribes, vested in the United States, the title to all the lands in the State of Iowa—subject, however, to claims set up under certain Spanish grants, and also, the claim to the “Half-Breed Tract,” in Lee county, which claims were afterward adjudicated in the courts or otherwise adjusted. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of these claims:

The Dubuque Claim.—Lead had been discovered at the site of the present city of Dubuque as early as 1780, and in 1788 Julien Dubuque, then residing at Prairie du Chien, obtained permission from the Fox tribe of Indians to engage in mining lead, on the west side of the Mississippi. Dubuque, with a number of other persons, was engaged in mining, and claimed a large tract, embracing as he supposed all the lead bearing region in that vicinity. At that time, it will be remembered, the country was under Spanish jurisdiction, and embraced in the “Province of Louisiana.” In 1796 Dubuque petitioned the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Carondelet, for a grant of the lands embracing the lead mines, describing in his petition a tract containing over twenty thousand acres. The Spanish governor granted the petition, and the grant was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. Dubuque, in 1804, transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis. On the 17th of May, 1805, Dubuque and Choteau filed their joint claims with the Board of Land Commissioners, and the claim was decided by them to be a clear and regular Spanish grant, having been made and completed prior to October 1st, 1800, and while it was yet Spanish territory. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. After the death of Dubuque the Indians resumed occupancy of the mines and engaged themselves in mining to some extent, holding that Dubuque’s claim was only a permit during his lifetime, and in this they were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Land Commissioners. In the treaty afterward between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, the Indians made no reservation of this claim, and it was therefore included as a part of the lands ceded by them to the United States. In the meantime Auguste Choteau also died, and his heirs began to look after their interests. They authorized their agent to lease the privilege of working the mines, and under this authority miners commenced operations, but the military authorities compelled them to abandon the work. But little further was done in the matter until after the town of Dubuque was laid out, and lots had been sold and were occupied by purchasers, when Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who held land under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighths of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was decided in the United States District Court adversely to the plaintiff. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The

Supreme Court held that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than peaceable possession of certain lands obtained from the Indians, and that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed.

The Giard Claim.—The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in 1795, granted to one Basil Giard 5,760 acres in what is now Clayton county. Giard took possession and occupied the land until after the territory passed into the possession of the United States, after which the government of the United States granted a patent to Giard, for the land which has since been known as the "Giard Tract." His heirs subsequently sold the whole tract for \$300.

The Honori Claim.—On the 30th day of March, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honori Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty." Honori retained possession until 1805, but in 1803 it was sold under an execution obtained by one Joseph Robedoux, who became the purchaser. The tract is described as being "about six leagues above the Des Moines." Auguste Choteau, the executor of Robedoux, in April, 1805, sold the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck. In the grant from the Spanish government it was described as being one league square, but the government of the United States confirmed only one mile square. Attempts were subsequently made to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1839.

The Half-Breed Tract.—By a treaty made with the Indians, August 4, 1834, the United States acquired possession of a large tract of land in the northern portion of Missouri. In this same treaty 119,000 acres were reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox nation. This reservation occupied the strip between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines river, about one mile below the present town of Farmington, in Van Buren county, east to the Mississippi river at the lower end of Fort Madison, including all the land between the two rivers south of this line. By the terms of the treaty the United States had a reversionary interest in this land, which deprived the Indians of the power to sell. But, in 1835, Congress relinquished to the half-breeds this reversionary interest, vesting in them a fee simple title, and the right to sell and convey. In this law, however, the right to sell was not given to individuals by name, but to the half-breeds as a class, and in this the subsequent litigation in regard to the "Half-Breed Tract" originated. A door was open for innumerable frauds. The result was that speculators rushed in and began to buy the claims of the half-breeds, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to

which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued. To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive their pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee county. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated, as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, each claimant to draw his proportion by lot, and to abide the result. The plan was agreed to and the lots drawn. The plat of the same was filed for record, October 6th, 1841. The title under this decree of partition, however, was not altogether satisfactory. It was finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1855.

SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

In connection with the subject of land titles, an explanation of the method of public surveys will prove interesting to all land owners. These explanations apply, not only to Iowa, but to the Western States generally, and to nearly all lands the title to which is derived from the Government.

Soon after the organization of our government, Virginia and other States, ceded to the United States extensive tracts of wild land, which, together with other lands subsequently acquired by purchase and treaty, constituted what is called the public lands, or public domain. Up to the year 1802, these lands were sold without reference to any general or uniform

plan. Each person who desired to purchase any portion of the public domain, selected a tract in such shape as suited his fancy, designating his boundaries by prominent objects, such as trees, rocks, streams, the banks of rivers and creeks, cliffs, ravines, etc. But, owing to the frequent indefiniteness of description, titles often conflicted with each other, and in many cases several grants covered the same premises.

To obviate these difficulties, in 1802, Col. Jared Mansfield, then surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, devised and adopted the present mode of surveying the public lands. This system was established by law, and is uniform in its application to all the public lands belonging to the United States.

By this method, all the lines are run by the cardinal points of the compass; the north and south lines coinciding with the true meridian, and the east and west lines intersecting them at right angles, giving to the tracts thus surveyed the rectangular form.

In the first place, certain lines are established running east and west, called *Base Lines*. Then, from noted points, such as the mouths of principal rivers, lines are run due north and south, which are called *Principal Meridians*. The *Base Lines* and *Principal Meridians* together, are called *Standard Lines*, as they form the basis of all the surveys made therein.

In order to distinguish from each other the system or series of surveys thus formed, the several *Principal Meridians* are designated by progressive numbers. The Meridian running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, is called the *First* Principal Meridian; that running north through the State of Indiana, the *Second* Principal Meridian; that running north from the mouth of the Ohio river through the State of Illinois, the *Third* Principal Meridian; that running north from the mouth of the Illinois river, through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, the *Fourth* Principal Meridian; and that running north from the mouth of the Arkansas river, through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the *Fifth* Principal Meridian.

Having established the *Standard Lines* as above described, the country was then divided into equal squares as nearly as practicable, by a system of parallel meridians six miles distant from each other, crossed or intersected by lines east and west, also six miles from each other. Thus the country was divided into squares, the sides of which are six miles, and each square containing 36 square miles. These squares are called *Townships*. The lines of the townships running north and south are called *Range Lines*; and the rows or tiers of townships running north and south are called *Ranges*; tiers of townships east and west are called *Townships*; and the lines dividing these tiers are called *Township Lines*. Townships are numbered from the Base Line and the Principal Meridians. Thus the township in which Sioux City, Iowa, is located, is described as township No. 89 north, in range No. 47 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The situation of this township is, therefore, 528 miles (making no allowance for fractional townships) north of the *Base Line*, as there are 88 townships intervening between it and the Base Line; and being in range No. 47, it is 276 miles west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, as there are 46 ranges of townships intervening between it and the said Principal Meridian. The township adjoining on the north of 89 in range 47, is 90 in range 47; but the township adjoining on the west of 89 in range 47, is numbered 89 of range 48, and the one north of 89 of range 48, is 90 of range 48, and so on.

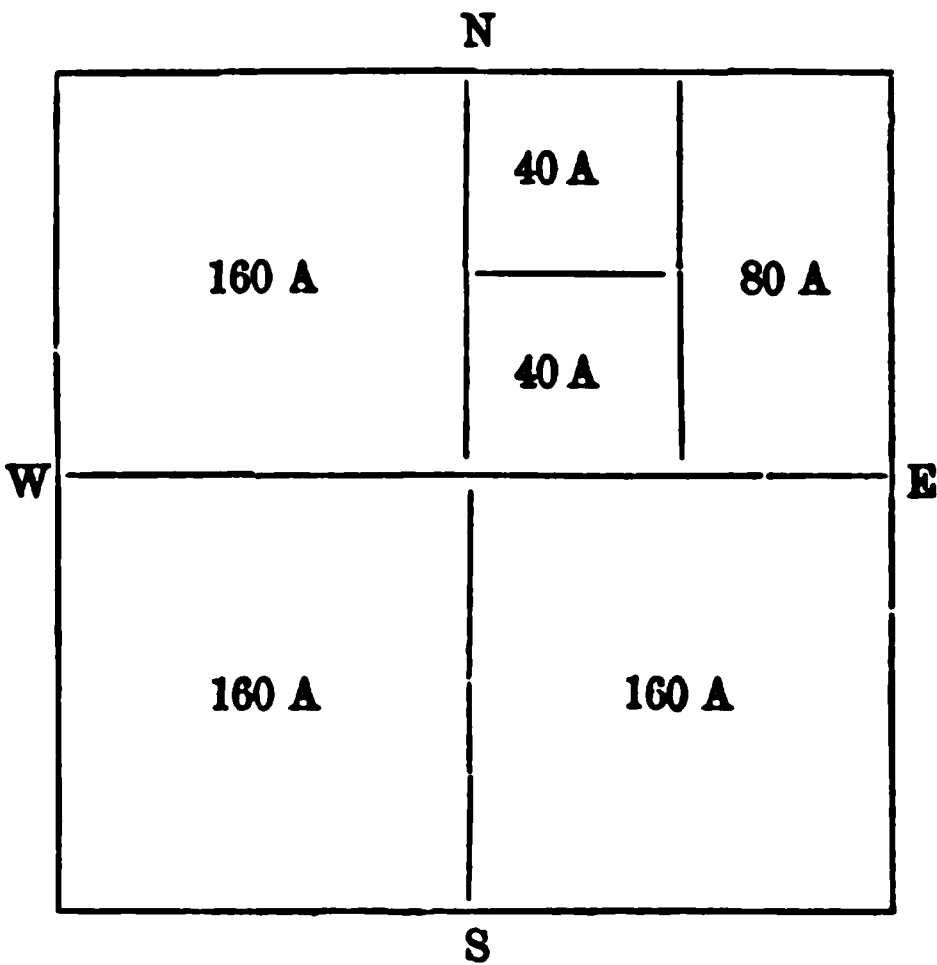
Some of the townships mentioned in this illustration, being on the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, are *fractional*.

The lines and corners of the *townships* being established by competent surveyors, under the authority of the government, the next work is to subdivide the townships into *sections* of one square mile each, making 36 sections in each full township, and each full section containing 640 acres. The annexed diagram exhibits the 36 sections of a township:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are numbered alternately west and east, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, as shown by the diagram.

The lands are sold or disposed of by the government, in tracts of 640 acres, 320 acres, 160 acres, 80 acres and 40 acres; or by the section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section and quarter of quarter section. The annexed diagram will present a section and its sub-divisions:



The corners of the section, and the corners at N., E., S. and W. have all been established and marked by the government surveyor in making his sub-division of the township, or in *sectionizing*, as it is termed. He does

not establish or mark any of the *interior* lines or corners. This work is left for the county surveyor or other competent person. Suppose the last diagram to represent section 25, in township 89, north of range 47 west, then the sub-divisions shown may be described as the northwest quarter of section 25; the southwest quarter of section 25; the southeast quarter of section 25, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. But these descriptions do not include any portion of the northeast quarter of the section. That we wish to describe in smaller sub-divisions. So we say, *the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25*, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. The last three descriptions embrace all the northeast quarter of the section, but described in three distinct tracts, one containing 80 acres, and two containing 40 acres each.

The Base Lines and Principal Meridians have been established by astronomical observations; but the lines of sub-divisions are run with the compass. The line indicated by the magnetic needle, when allowed to move freely about the point of support, and settle to a state of rest, is called the *magnetic variation*. This, in general, is not the *true* meridian, or north and south line. The angle which the *magnetic* meridian makes with the *true* meridian, is called the *variation of the needle* at that place, and is east or west, according as the north end of the needle lies on the east or west side of the *true* meridian. The variation of the needle is different at different places, but in Iowa the magnetic needle points about $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east of the true meridian. The lines of the lands are made to conform as nearly as practicable to the true meridian, but owing to the imperfections of instruments, topographical inequalities in the surface of the ground, and various other causes, it is absolutely impossible in practice to arrive at perfection; or, in other words, to make the townships and their sectional sub-divisions *exactly square* and their lines *exactly* north and south and east and west. A detailed statement of the manner of sub-dividing a township into sections would be too lengthy for this article. Suffice it to say, that the fractional tracts are all thrown on the north and west sides of the townships. The last tiers, or rows, of quarter sections on the north and west sides of a township generally fall either below or in excess of *even* quarter sections. Where there is a large district of country of uniform level surface, the errors of measurement are not likely to be so great, and the fractions in that case may not vary much from even quarter sections.

All measurements are made in chains. A chain is a measure of four rods, each link being the hundredth part of a chain, and is so used in the field notes and calculations. For convenience in practice, however, the surveyor generally uses a *half chain*, equal to two rods, or fifty links, but the surveyor's reckoning is kept, and all his calculations are made in full chains of four rods, and decimal parts thereof. In the measurement of lines, every five chains are called an "out," because at that distance, the last of the ten tally rods or pins, with which the forward chainman set out, has been set to mark the measurement. The other chainman then comes forward, counts and delivers to him the ten tally rods which he has taken up in the last "out," the forward chainman likewise counting the pins as he receives them. At the end of every five chains, the forward chainman as he sets the tenth or last tally rod, calls, "out," which is repeated by the other chainman, and by the marker and surveyor, each of whom keeps a tally of the "outs,"

and marks the same as he calls them. Sixteen "outs," or eighty chains, make a mile.

The corners of townships, sections and quarter sections, are marked in the following manner:

On the exterior township lines, corner posts are set at the distance of every mile and half mile from the township corner. The mile posts are for the corners of sections, and the half-mile posts for the corners of quarter sections. They are required to be driven into the ground to the depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, and to be made of the most durable wood to be had. The sides of the posts are squared off at the top, and the angles of the square set to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. All the mile posts on the township lines are marked with as many notches cut in one of the angles as they are miles distant from the township corner where the line commenced. But the *township* corner posts are notched with six notches on each of the four angles. The mile posts on the *section* lines are notched on the south and east angles of the square, respectively, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the south and east boundaries of the township. If it so happens that a tree is situated to supply the place of a corner post, it is "blazed" on four sides facing the sections to which it is the corner, and notched in the same manner that the corner posts are. At all corners in the timber, two or more bearing trees in opposite directions are required to be noted, and the course of each tree noted and recorded. The trees are "blazed" on the side facing the post, and the letters B. T. (Bearing Tree) cut in the wood below the blaze. At the *quarter section* corners, the post is flattened on opposite sides, and marked " $\frac{1}{4}$," and the nearest suitable tree on each side of the section line is marked to show the township, range and section in which such tree is situated. More recent regulations require four witnesses, or bearing trees, at the township and section corners, and two at the quarter section corners, if within convenient distance.

In the prairies, and other places where bearing trees could not be noted, quadrangular mounds of earth are raised around the posts, the angles of the mounds corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The mounds are required to be two and a-half feet high and four feet square at the base. The earth to form the mound at the *section* corner is taken from one place to form the pit directly *south* of the mound; and at the *quarter section* corner it is taken directly *east* of the mound. The posts are squared and notched as heretofore described. More recent regulations require stones or charcoal to be buried in the mound.

In the timber the lines are marked in the following manner: All those trees which the line cuts have two notches on each side of the tree where the line cuts it. These are called "station trees," and sometimes "line trees," or "sight trees." All trees within ten or fifteen links on each side of the ~~line~~ are marked with two spots or "blazes," diagonally or quartering toward ~~the~~ line. The names and estimated diameters of all the "station trees," with their distances on the lines, are noted.

In the northwest part of Iowa, where the prairie so largely predominates, the landmarks, of course, are chiefly mounds and pits. The original stakes set by the surveyors have mostly been destroyed by the fires, but occasionally one may be found. Many of the mounds and pits have also been partially obliterated, but the experienced surveyor will generally identify them with very little trouble. A person in search of the landmarks on the prai-

rie should provide himself with a compass with which to trace the lines. A small one will answer the purpose of ascertaining lines approximately, but for finding the sub-divisions accurately, a good compass or transit and chain are required.

The *field notes* of the original surveys furnish primarily the material from which the plats and calculations of the public lands are made, and the source from whence the description and evidence of the location and boundaries of those surveys are drawn and perpetuated. The surveyors of the public lands were, therefore, required to keep an accurate record of the topography of the country, with a description of everything which might afford useful information. The crossings of streams, lakes, ponds, sloughs, etc., with their location on the lines, were all required to be carefully noted.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Julien Dubuque—Spanish Lead Mines—Early Settlement at Dubuque—Settlement at Montrose—Old Apple Trees—Fort Madison—Keokuk—First Settlement at Burlington—First Settlement in Scott County—Organization of Scott County—Murder of Col. Davenport—Band of Outlaws broken up—Some First Things—Territorial Convention—Subject of Pre-emptions—Missouri Boundary—Question of Separate Territorial Organization—Memorials to Congress.

THE first white men who are known to have set their feet upon the soil of Iowa, were James Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, as we have seen in a former part of this work. It was 115 years after the visit of these celebrated French *voyageurs* before any white man established a settlement, during which time several generations of the Indian tribes occupied the valleys of the beautiful rivers of Iowa, or roamed over her broad prairies. During all this time they doubtless kept alive among them the tradition of the strange Black-Robe Chief and his pale-faced companions who came in their canoes to see their fathers so many years before. It was likewise a Frenchman, Julien Dubuque, who had the honor of making the first permanent white settlement. In 1788, having obtained permission from the Indians, he crossed the Mississippi with a small party of miners for the purpose of working lead mines at the place where the city is now located which bears his name, the lead having been discovered a short time before by the wife Peosta, a Fox warrior. Dubuque was a native of France, but had emigrated to Canada and become an Indian trader. While engaged in that business he reached Prairie du Chien about the year 1785, and with two other Frenchmen, laid out a village which now constitutes the northern part of that city. As a trader he acquired great influence with the Sac and Fox Chiefs. Six years after he engaged in mining (1796), he wrote a very diplomatic petition to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, to confirm the Indian grant. The governor referred the petition to a merchant and trader named Andrew Todd, who recommended that the grant be confirmed, with a restriction prohibiting Dubuque from trading with the Indians, without first obtaining Todd's consent in writing. With this restriction the petition was granted. Dubuque, as was a common custom among the French traders, had married an Indian woman. He gave to the district embraced in his grant the name of the Mines of Spain, in 1796, in compliment to the Spanish governor. He remained engaged in mining, until his death, which occurred March 24, 1810. He was buried on a bluff near the present city, and at his grave was placed a cedar cross, hewn square,

and about twelve feet high. On the arms of the cross there was, in French, an inscription, of which the following is a translation:

JULIEN DUBUQUE,
MINER OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,
DIED MARCH 24TH, 1810,
AGED FORTY-FIVE AND A-HALF YEARS.

A number of Indians were afterward buried at the same place, and among them the chief Kettle and his wife, who both died some eighteen years after Dubuque. Kettle had requested his tribe to bury him and his wife in the vault with Dubuque. In 1828 their bodies were on the surface of the ground, wrapped in buffalo robes, protected from animals by closed walls and a roof. The cross and vault of Dubuque, it is said, were torn down about the year 1854, by some thoughtless boys, or perhaps men. The vault was built of roughly dressed limestone taken from the edge of the bluff only a few feet distant. But little more than is here stated is known of the first white man who settled on Iowa soil.

At the death of Dubuque the Indians claimed that the right, or lease of the whites to work the mines had expired, and but little more mining seems to have been done there until after the Black Hawk War. When attempts were made to engage in mining the military authority interfered to prevent intrusion upon the rights of the Indians. In 1829, James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, crossed over the river for the purpose of working the mines known then as the "Spanish Lead Mines." The Indians refused to give him permission, but allowed him to explore the country. With two young Indians as guides, he traversed the region between Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. When he returned to the Sac and Fox village, he secured the good will of the Indians, and formed his plans for operating the mines. The next year, with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and some other miners, he crossed over the river and engaged in mining. In June, 1830, the miners adopted a code of laws or rules, reported by a committee consisting of James L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. They erected an independent civil government of their own, the first government established by white men in Iowa. Some time after this the War Department issued an order to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, to cause the miners to leave the west side of the river. Notice was accordingly given them and the order was reluctantly obeyed, but not until a detachment of troops was sent to enforce it. After the close of the Black Hawk War, and the treaty went into effect which allowed settlement, on and after June 1, 1833, the Langworthy brothers and some others returned and resumed their claims, and soon there was a considerable settlement at Dubuque. The first school house in Iowa was erected there the same year, and before the close of the year there were five hundred white people in the mining district. At a meeting of the settlers, in 1834, the place was named Dubuque.

Except the mining settlement at Dubuque, the first traces of the white man in Iowa, are to be found in Lee county. On the 30th of March, 1799, Louis Honori Fesson obtained permission of the Spanish government to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The place was at this time occupied by a half-breed Indian named Red Bird,

ount of the origin of the "ancient apple orchard" at Montrose. It is the custom of the Indians once a year to visit St. Louis for the purpose of obtaining supplies of blankets and other articles. The half-breed, Red Bird, when a young man, made his customary pilgrimage in the early spring, and on his return stopped a few days at St. Charles on the Missouri river. A white man made him a present of about twenty small apple trees and gave him instructions how to plant them. Red Bird carried the trees with him and planted them near his wick-e-up, placing stakes around them. Nearly all of them grew and remained to excite the wonder and curiosity of succeeding generations of white men.

In 1809 a military post was established where Ft. Madison is now located, but at that time the place was called "Fort Des Moines." In 1834 troops were stationed at the point where Ft. Madison is now located, but at that time the place was called "Fort Des Moines." They remained until 1837, when they were removed to Fort Snelling. At first they were under the command of Lieut. Col. S. W. Taylor, who was afterward relieved by Col. R. B. Mason. The command consisted of three companies of the 1st United States Dragoons, Co. C, Capt. E. V. Sumner, Co. H, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Co. I, Capt. J. B. Brown. Capt. Brown resigned his position in the regular army in 1837, but remained a citizen of Lee county. In 1838 he was appointed by Gov. Thomas L. Smith as Maj. Gen. of Militia. He was also elected as a member of the first Territorial Legislature which convened at Burlington, and had the honor of being the first President of the Council and afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. At the "Foot of The Lower Rapids" there was a place, prior to 1834, was known as "Farmers' Trading Post." In September of that year a meeting of half-breed Indians and their assigns was held at the old trading house then owned by Isaac C. Campbell. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress for the passage of a law granting them the privilege to sell and convey their respective titles to what was then known as the "Half-breed Reservation," according to the laws of Missouri.

1837 the town was laid out and a public sale of lots took place in June. Only two or three lots were sold, although many attended from St. Louis and other points. In 1840 the greater portion of Keokuk was a dense forest, the improvements being only a few cabins. In 1847 a census of the place gave a population of 620. During the year 1832 Capt. James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose, and in the same year, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Ft. Madison. In 1833 these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer lots were sold. The lots were subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

The first settlement made at Burlington and in the vicinity, was in the fall of 1832. Daniel Tothero came with his family and settled on the prairie about three miles from the Mississippi river. About the same time Samuel White, with his family, erected his cabin near the river at what is known as the upper bluff, within the limits of the present city of Burlington. This was before the extinction of the Indian title, for that did not take place before June 1st, 1833, when the government acquired the territory under what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." There was then a government military post at Rock Island, and some dragoons came down from that place during the next winter and drove Tothero and White over the river, burning their cabins. White remained in Illinois until the first of the following June, when the Indians surrendered possession of the "Black Hawk Purchase," and on that very day was on the ground and built his second cabin. His cabin stood on what is now Front street, between Court and High streets, in the city of Burlington. Soon after Mr. White's return his brother-in-law, Doolittle, joined him, and in 1834 they laid out the original town, naming it Burlington, for the town of that name in Vermont. The name was given at the request of John Gray, a Vermonter and a friend of the proprietors. Thus White and Doolittle became the Romulus and Remus of one of the leading cities of Iowa. During the year 1833 there was considerable settlement made in the vicinity, and soon a mill was erected by Mr. Donnell, on Flint creek, three miles from Burlington. In 1837 Major McKell erected a saw-mill in the town. In June, 1834, Congress passed an act attaching the "Black Hawk Purchase" to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September of the same year the Legislature of Michigan divided this purchase into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. The boundary between them was a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They also organized a county court in each county, and for Des Moines county made the seat of justice at Burlington. The first court was held in April, 1835, in a log house. In 1838 Iowa was made a separate Territory and Burlington was made the capital and so remained until after the admission into the Union as a State. The Territorial Legislature met for several years in the first church erected in Burlington, known as "Old Zion." In this same building the supreme judicial tribunal of the Territory also held its sessions, as well as the district court.

The first white man to settle permanently within the limits of Scott county, was Capt. B.W. Clark, a native of Virginia. He had settled and made some improvement on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, but in 1833 he moved across the river and made a "claim and commenced an improvement



BREASTING PEAKS.

where the town of Buffalo was laid out. His nearest white neighbors on the west side of the Mississippi, were at Burlington and Dubuque. David H. Clark, a son of Capt. Clark, born April 21, 1834, was the first white child born within the limits of what is now Scott county.

Before the time, June 1, 1833, that the Indians were to give possession to the whites, Geo. L. Davenport had been permitted to make a claim. He had been a favorite with the Indians from boyhood, and for this reason he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off. The land upon which a part of the city of Davenport is located, and adjoining or near Le Claire's reserve, was claimed by R. H. Spencer, and a man named McCloud. Mr. Le Claire afterward purchased their claim interest for \$150.

The project of laying out a town upon Mr. Le Claire's claim was first discussed in the autumn of 1835, at the residence of Col. Davenport, on Rock Island. The persons interested in the movement were Antoine Le Claire, Maj. Thos. Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Phillip Hambaugh, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and Col. Geo. Davenport. In the spring of 1836, the enterprise was carried into effect by the purchase of the land from Mr. Le Claire, and the laying out of a town to which the name of Davenport was given, in honor of Col. Davenport. The survey was made by Maj. Gordon. Some improvement had been made upon the ground by Mr. Le Claire, as early as 1833, but none of a substantial character until 1836.

During this year Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport erected a building which was opened as a public house or tavern, by Edward Powers. During the same year John Litch from Newburyport, N. H., opened the pioneer whisky shop in a log shanty on Front street. A ferry across the Mississippi was established by Mr. Le Claire, who was also the same year appointed the first postmaster, and carried the mails in his pocket while ferrying. The first white male child born in Davenport was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the autumn of 1836. The child died in August, 1840, at the Indian village on Iowa river. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge. Alex. W. McGregor, opened the first law office in 1836. Rev A. M. Gavit, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the house of D. C. Eldridge. At the close of the year 1836 there were some six or seven houses in the town. The Indians still lingered about the place. Col. Davenport still kept a trading house open on Rock Island, and furnished supplies.

When the Sacs and Foxes removed from the lands embraced in the first purchase they settled for a short time on Iowa river, and after the second purchase removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa when they were removed by the government to Kansas.

Scott county was organized and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott at the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin in December, 1837. Major Frayer Wilson was appointed sheriff. The election for county commissioners was held on the third Monday in February, 1838, when the following were elected: Benj. F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, and Alfred Carter. On the 4th of July, 1838, by an act of Congress, Iowa became a separate Territory, and Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed the first Territorial Governor. He made the following appointments for Scott county: Williard Barrows, notary public; Ebenezer Cook, judge of probate; Adrian H. Davenport, sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, justices of the peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of postmaster at Davenport. The first

court met in Davenport in October, 1838, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, presiding.

Years a contest had been going on between Davenport and a place in Kingham as to which should have the honor of the county seat. On Monday of August, 1840, was fixed for holding an election to settle the vexed question. It resulted favorably to Davenport, the citizens of the successful town building a court house and jail free of expense to the

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan, from Pennsylvania, arrived in the printing press, and on the 17th of September following issued the first number of a paper called *Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island*, the first newspaper published in the county. On the 26th day of September, 1841, the first number of the *Davenport Weekly Gazette* was issued by J. Sanders.

One of the most exciting incidents connected with the early history of Scott and Davenport counties was the murder of Col. George Davenport on Sunday, July 4, 1845. The country on both sides of the river had been infested by a lawless band of freebooters, with their supposed headquarters at Nauvoo. They had organized themselves into bands and engaged in robbing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery, and murder. In some cases men in official positions and of good standing in community were associated with them. On the fatal 4th of July, Col. Davenport's family was at Nauvoo attending a celebration when three men attacked him in a boat, one of whom shot him with a pistol through the thigh. They bound him with strips of bark and blindfolded him. They then made for the key of his safe but were unable to find it. Returning to the boat, they carried him up-stairs where the safe was and compelled him to unlock it. The booty obtained was about \$600 in money, a gold watch and seals, a double-barrelled gun, and a few articles of minor value. Col. Davenport lived long enough to relate the incidents of the robbery. For several weeks no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Smith of Lee county, Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. About the middle of August he went to Nauvoo where he obtained permission by representing himself as one of the gang. On the 8th of September he arrested a man named Fox at Centerville, Indiana, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested two others, Birch and McGraw, at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island by way of Chicago. These three men were known at the west as leaders of desperadoes, but operated under different names. Three others were arrested as accessories, Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, near Illinois, and Granville Young, at Nauvoo. Aaron was a brother of George. On the 6th of October all of them were indicted by the grand jury of Rock Island county, except Fox, who had escaped from jail in Indiana on the 17th of September. On the 14th of October the two Longs were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the month. Birch, the greatest villain, turned State's evidence. Baxter was separately convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. In his case a writ of error was obtained and a new trial granted, but he was again found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and died two years after. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county and while awaiting trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows John McGraw died all, but died a hardened wretch without sign of repentance or death.

During the year 1834 settlements were made at various points besides those mentioned, in what are now the counties bordering on the Mississippi river, and soon other settlements began to extend to the western limit of the Black Hawk Purchase.

The first post-office in Iowa was established in Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting-house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the *Dubuque Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

By the year 1836 the population had increased so that the people began to agitate for a separate Territorial organization. There were also several other matters in which they were deeply interested. In November, 1837, a convention was called at Burlington to take action. Some account of this first Iowa convention, and the action taken by it, will be of interest to every citizen of the State.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

On Monday the 6th of November, 1837, a convention of delegates from the several counties in that portion of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi river, then sometimes called Western Wisconsin, convened in the town of Burlington. Among the principal purposes for which this convention was called were: 1. To memorialize Congress for the passage of an act granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on government lands; 2. To memorialize Congress on the subject of the attempt then being made by the State of Missouri to extend her northern boundary line so as to embrace territory claimed as being a part of Wisconsin; 3. To memorialize Congress for the organization of a separate territorial government in that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

The following were the accredited delegates in the convention from the several counties:

Dubuque County.—P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, G. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watta, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell, and J. H. Rose.

Des Moines County.—David Rorer, Robert Ralston, and Cyrus S. Jacobs.

Buren County.—Van Caldwell, J. G. Kenner, and James Hall.

Henry County.—W. H. Wallace, J. D. Payne, and J. L. Myers.

Wasson County.—J. R. Struthers, M. Couch, Eli Reynolds, S. C. Kings, James Davis, S. Jenner, A. Smith, and E. K. Fay.

Wasson County.—J. M. Clark, Wm. L. Toole, and J. J. Rinearson.

County.—Henry Eno, John Claypool, and Hawkins Taylor.

Officers of the convention were: President, Cyrus S. Jacobs; Vice Presidents, J. M. Clark, and Wm. H. Wallace; Secretaries, J. W. Parker, and J. R. Struthers.

Following committees were appointed:

draft and report a memorial in relation to the right of pre-emption—
Messrs. Engle, Kenner, Payne, Struthers, Patton, Rorer, and Smith.

draft and report a memorial on the subject of the boundary line—
Messrs. Eno, Claypool, Kenner, Ralston, Davis, Watts, and Toole.

draft and report a memorial on the subject of a separate territorial organization—Messrs. Rorer, Hastings, Caldwell, Myers, Claypool, Rinearson, and Harris.

The convention continued in session three days, and on the afternoon of the day all the committees reported, and their reports were unanimously adopted.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

A convention of citizens representing all the counties in that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi river, have assembled at Buren, the present seat of government of said Territory, for the purpose of bringing into consideration several measures immediately affecting their interests and prosperity. Among the most important of these is the passage of a law by which the settlers on the public land shall have secured to them at the minimum price, the lands on which they live, which they have cleared and cultivated without fear of molestation, or over-bidding on the part of the rich capitalist and speculator. It is a fact well known to your honorable bodies, that none of the land in Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, has yet been offered for sale by the government. It is equally true that that tract of country is now inhabited by twenty-five thousand souls, comprising a population as active, intelligent, and worthy as can be found in any other part of the United States. The enterprise of these pioneers has converted what was but yesterday a solitary uncultivated waste, into thriving towns and villages, alive with the elements of trade and commerce, and rich and smiling farms, yielding a bountiful return to the labors of the husbandman. This district has been settled and improved with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the Territory; emigrants from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, daily adding to our numbers and importance. An attempt to force these lands thus occupied and improved into market, to be sold to the highest bidder, and to put the money thus extorted from the hard earnings of an industrious and laborious people into the coffers of the public treasury, would be an act of injustice to the settlers, which would scarcely receive the sanction of your honorable bodies. In most cases the labor of years and the accumulated capital of a whole life has been expended in making improvements on public land, under the strong and firm belief that every safeguard would be thrown around them to prevent their property, thus dearly earned

by years of suffering, privation and toil, from being unjustly wrested from their hands. Shall they be disappointed? Will Congress refuse to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect a large class of our citizens from systemized plunder and rapine? The members comprising this convention, representing a very large class of people, who delegated them to speak in their stead, do most confidently express an opinion that your honorable bodies will at your present session, pass some law removing us from danger, and relieving us from fear on this subject. The members of this convention, for themselves, and for the people whose interests they are sent here to represent, do most respectfully solicit that your honorable bodies will, as speedily as possible, pass a pre-emption law, giving to every actual settler on the public domain, who has made improvements sufficient to evince that it is *bona fide* his design to cultivate and occupy the land, the right to enter at the minimum government price, one-half section for that purpose, before it shall be offered at public sale.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MISSOURI BOUNDARY LINE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represent:

That your memorialists are desirous of asking the attention of Congress to the adjustment of the boundary line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Western Wisconsin. Much excitement already prevails among the inhabitants situated in the border counties of the State and Territory, and it is much to be feared that, unless the speedy action of Congress should be had upon the subject, difficulties of a serious nature will arise, militating against the peace and harmony which would otherwise exist among them. At the last session of the legislature of Missouri, commissioners were appointed to run the northern boundary line of the State. They have recently been engaged in the work, and, according to the line run by them, there is included within the limits of the State of Missouri a considerable tract of country hitherto supposed to belong to the Territory of Wisconsin, and which is still believed of right to belong to it. The northern boundary line of Missouri was run several years ago by commissioners appointed by the State of Missouri, and will cross the Des Moines river at a point about twenty-five miles from its mouth. This line, if continued on due east, would strike the Mississippi river near the town of Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids in said river, long since known as the Des Moines rapids; and this line, so run by the commissioners, has always been considered as the boundary line between the State and Territory. The present commissioners, appointed by the State of Missouri, giving a different construction to the act defining the boundary line of the State, passed up the Des Moines river in search of rapids, and have seen proper to find them some twelve or fourteen miles further up the river than the other commissioners of Missouri formerly did, and, selecting a point which they call the rapids in the Des Moines river, have from thence marked out a line which is now claimed as the northern boundary line of the State. Were this line extended due east, it would strike the Mississippi river at the town of Burlington, some thirty miles above the rapids known, as stated above, as the Des Moines Rapids.

Missouri was created into an independent State, and her boundary line defined, in June, 1820. At that time the country bordering on the Des Moines river was a wilderness, and little was known, except from the Indians who lived on its banks, of its geographical situation. There was at that time no point on the river known as the Des Moines rapids, and at the present time between the mouth of the river and the Raccoon forks, a distance of two hundred miles, fifty places can with as much propriety be designated as the one selected by the commissioners of the State of Missouri.

Your memorialists conceive that no action of the State of Missouri can, or ought to, affect the integrity of the Territory of Wisconsin; and standing in the attitude they do, they must look to the general government to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, which, for so long a period of time, existed between the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio relative to their boundaries, will, it is hoped, prompt the speedy action of Congress on this existing subject. Confidently relying upon the wisdom of the general government, and its willingness to take such means as will settle this question, the people of Wisconsin will peaceably submit to an extension of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, if so be that Congress shall ordain it; but until such action, they will resist to the utmost extremity any attempt made by the State of Missouri to extend her jurisdiction over any disputed territory.

We, therefore, pray that Congress will appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to run the line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Wisconsin according to the spirit and intention of the act defining the boundary lines of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such other measures as in their wisdom they shall deem fit and proper.

MEMORIAL PRAYING FOR A DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a general convention of delegates, from the respective counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at the capitol at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represents:

That the citizens of that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river, taking into consideration their remote and isolated position, and the vast extent of country included within the limits of the present Territory, and the utter impracticability of the same being governed as an entire whole, by the wisest and best administration of our municipal affairs, in such manner as to fully secure individual right and the right of property, as well as to maintain domestic tranquility, and the good order of society, have by their respective representatives, convened in general convention as aforesaid, for availing themselves of their right of petition as free citizens, by representing their situation and wishes to your honorable body, and asking for the organization of a separate Territorial government over that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river.

Without in the least designing to question the official conduct of those in whose hands the fate of our infant Territory has been confided, and in whose patriotism and wisdom we have the utmost confidence, your memorialists cannot refrain from the frank expression of their belief that, taking into consideration the geographical extent of her country, in connection with the probable population of Western Wisconsin, perhaps no Territory of the

United States has been so much neglected by the parent government, so illy protected in the political and individual rights of her citizens.

Western Wisconsin came into the possession of our government in June, 1833. Settlements were made, and crops grown, during the same season; and even then, at that early day, was the impulse given to the mighty throng of emigration that has subsequently filled our lovely and desirable country with people, intelligence, wealth and enterprise. From that period until the present, being a little over four years, what has been the Territory of Western Wisconsin? Literally and practically a large portion of the time without a government. With a population of thousands, she has remained ungoverned, and has been quietly left by the parent government to take care of herself, without the privilege on the one hand to provide a government of her own, and without any existing authority on the other to govern her.

From June, 1833, until June, 1834, a period of one year, there was not even the shadow of government or law in all Western Wisconsin. In June, 1834, Congress attached her to the then existing Territory of Michigan, of which Territory she nominally continued a part, until July, 1836, a period of little more than two years. During the whole of this time, the whole country west, sufficient of itself for a respectable State, was included in two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. In each of these two counties there were holden, during the said term of two years, two terms of a county court (a court of inferior jurisdiction), as the only sources of judicial relief up to the passage of the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin. That act took effect on the third day of July, 1836, and the first judicial relief afforded under that act, was at the April term following, 1837, a period of nine months after its passage; subsequently to which time there has been a court holden in one solitary county in Western Wisconsin only. This, your memorialists are aware, has recently been owing to the unfortunate disposition of the esteemed and meritorious judge of our district; but they are equally aware of the fact, that had Western Wisconsin existed under a separate organization, we should have found relief in the services of other members of the judiciary, who are at present, in consequence of the great extent of our Territory, and the small number of judges dispersed at two great a distance, and too constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties of their own district, to be enabled to afford relief to other portions of the Territory. Thus, with a population of not less than twenty-five thousand now, and of near half that number at the organization of the Territory, it will appear that we have existed as a portion of an organized Territory, for sixteen months, with but one term of courts only.

Your memorialists look upon those evils as growing exclusively out of the immense extent of country included within the present boundaries of the Territory, and express their conviction and belief, that nothing would so effectually remedy the evil as the organization of Western Wisconsin into a separate territorial government. To this your memorialists conceive themselves entitled by principles of moral right—by the same obligation that rests upon their present government, to protect them in the free enjoyment of their rights, until such time as they shall be permitted to provide protection for themselves; as well as from the uniform practice and policy of the government in relation to other Territories.

The Territory of Indiana, including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and also much of the eastern portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin, was placed under one separate territorial government in the year

300, at a time that the population amounted to only five thousand six hundred and forty, or thereabouts.

The Territory of Arkansas was erected into a distinct Territory, in 1820, with a population of about fourteen thousand. The Territory of Illinois was established in 1809, being formed by dividing the Indiana Territory. The exact population of Illinois Territory, at the time of her separation from Indiana, is not known to your memorialists, but her population in 1812, one year subsequent to that event, amounted to but eleven thousand five hundred and one whites, and a few blacks—in all, to less than twelve thousand inhabitants.

The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, by again dividing the Indiana Territory, of which, until then, she composed a part. The population of Michigan, at the time of her separation from Indiana, your memorialists have been unable to ascertain, but in 1810, a period of five years subsequent to her separate organization, her population amounted to but about four thousand seven hundred and sixty; and in the year 1820, to less than nine thousand—so that Michigan existed some fifteen years, as a distinct territory, with a population of less than half of Western Wisconsin at present; and each of the above named Territories, now composing so many proud and flourishing States, were created into separate territorial governments, with a much less population than that of Western Wisconsin, and that too at a time when the parent government was burdened with a national debt of millions. Your memorialists therefore pray for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Territorial Organization—Members of First Legislative Assembly—Its Presiding Officers—Important Acts—The Great Seal of the Territory—Provision for Locating Seat of Government—Some Prominent Members—The Boundary Dispute—Its Settlement—Delegate to Congress—Territorial Governors—Death of Wm. B. Conway—Various Incorporations.

CONGRESS considered the prayer of the memorial favorably, and “An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa,” was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced “all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line.” The organic act provided for a Governor whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings. President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice; and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal;

Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him. Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The following were the names, county of residence, nativity, age, and occupation, of the members of that first Territorial Legislature:

COUNCIL.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
E. A. M. Swarzy.....	Van Buren.	Vermont.	28	Farmer.
J. Kieth.....	" "	Virginia.	52	Gunsmith.
A. Ingram.....	Des Moines.	Penn.	60	Farmer.
Robert Ralston.....	" "	Ohio.	31	Merchant.
C. Whittlesey.....	Cedar.	New York.	31	Merchant.
George Hepner.....	Des Moines.	Kentucky.	33	Farmer.
Jesse B. Browne.....	Lee.	Kentucky.	40	Formerly in U.S.A
Jesse D. Payne.....	Henry.	Tennessee.	35	Physician.
L. B. Hughes.....	"	Virginia.	34	Merchant.
J. W. Parker.....	Scott.	Vermont.	28	Lawyer.
Stephen Hempstead.....	Dubuque.	Conn.	26	Lawyer.
Warner Lewis.....	"	Virginia.	32	—
J. M. Clark.....	Louisa.	New York.	25	Farmer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. H. Wallace	Henry.	Ohio.	27	Farmer.
Wm. G. Coop.....	"	Virginia.	33	Farmer.
A. B. Porter.....	"	Kentucky.	30	Farmer.
Laurel Summers.....	Scott.	Kentucky.	24	Farmer.
Jabez Burchard	"	Penn.	34	Farmer.
James Brierly.....	Lee.	Ohio.	29	Farmer.
Wm. Patterson.....	"	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
H. Taylor.....	"	Kentucky.	27	Farmer.
Harden Nowlin.....	Dubuque.	Illinois.	34	Farmer.
Andrew Bankston.....	"	N. C.	51	Farmer.
Thomas Cox.....	"	Kentucky.	51	Farmer.
C. Swan.....	"	New York.	39	Miner.
C. J. Price.....	Lee.	N. C.	37	Farmer.
J. W. Grimes	Des Moines.	N. H.	22	Lawyer.
George Temple.....	"	N. H.	34	Farmer.
George H. Beeler.....	"	Virginia.	39	Merchant.
V. B. Delashmutt.....	"	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
Thomas Blair.....	"	Kentucky.	49	Farmer.
James Hall	Van Buren.	Maryland.	27	—
Samuel Parker	"	Virginia.	34	Farmer.
G. S. Bailey.....	"	Kentucky.	27	Physician.
Levi Thornton.....	Louisa.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
Wm. L. Toole.....	"	Virginia.	35	Farmer.
Robert G. Roberts.....	Cedar.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
John Frierson.....	Muscatine.	Ohio.	34	Surveyor.
S. C. Hastings.....	"	New York.	25	Lawyer.

Jesse B. Browne, of Lee county, was elected president of the council. He had been an officer in the regular army, was a gentleman of dignified appearance and commanding stature, being six feet and seven inches in height. William H. Wallace, of Henry county, was elected speaker of the house. Some years after he held the position of receiver at the United States land office located at Fairfield. He subsequently removed to Washington Territory, and at one time served as a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Among the acts passed were those for organizing the counties of Linn, Jefferson and Jones; for changing the name of Slaughter county to Washington; providing for the election in each county of a board of commissioners, to consist of three persons, to attend to all county business, and acts providing for the location of the capital and the penitentiary. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, in each county of which court was to be held twice a year. The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines constituted the first district, to which Charles Mason, of Burlington, was assigned as judge. The counties of Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine constituted the second district, with Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, as judge. The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton constituted the third district, with Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as judge.

Among the proceedings was the passage of a resolution by the council, instructing Wm. B. Conway, the secretary of the Territory, to procure a seal. In compliance with this instruction, on the 23d of November, Mr. Conway submitted to the inspection of the council what became the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa." The design was that of an eagle bearing in its beak an Indian arrow, and clutching in its talons an unstrung bow. The seal was one inch and five-eighths in diameter, and was engraved by William Wagner, of York, Pennsylvania. The council passed a resolution adopting the seal submitted by the secretary, but it does not appear that it was adopted by the other branch of the legislature. In his communication to the council presenting the seal, Mr. Conway calls it the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa," but the word "great" did not appear upon it. This old territorial seal appears to have been lost in the removal from Iowa City to Des Moines.

Under the act passed for the location of the capital, Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, were appointed commissioners, and were required to meet at the town of Napoleon, in Johnson county, on the first Monday of May, 1839, and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most suitable point in that county. They proceeded at that time to discharge the duties of their trust, and procured the title to six hundred and forty acres. They had it surveyed into lots, and agreed upon a plan for a capitol, selecting one of their number, Chauncey Swan, to superintend the work of erecting the building. The site selected was about two miles northwest of what was then the town of Napoleon, a place which now is not known as a town. The new town was named Iowa City, and the first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. In November, 1839, the second Territorial Legislature assembled in Burlington, and passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt a plan for a building, not to exceed in cost \$51,000. On the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Sam-

uel C. Trowbridge acting as marshal of the day, and Governor Robert Lucas as orator.

This first legislative body which enacted laws for the government of the new Territory of Iowa held its sessions in the then unfinished Methodist church in Burlington, the lower story or basement being built of stone, and the upper story of brick. It was known in later years as "Old Zion." Of the members of that legislature several afterward held prominent official positions in the State. Two of them, Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, and James W. Grimes, of Burlington, held the office of Governor. The latter also became prominent in the United States Senate, and in the National Cabinet.

William G. Coop continued to be returned as a member of one or the other branch of almost every General Assembly, up to the change of parties in the election of James W. Grimes, as Governor. His later legislative career was as a member of the State Senate from Jefferson county. He was the Democratic candidate in that county against James F. Wilson in 1856, for member of the constitutional convention, but was defeated by the latter. He was a man of strong party attachments, being a Democrat in the strictest sense, but was faithful to his constituents, and honest in his discharge of duty. We recognize other names that were familiar in the subsequent history of the Territory or State, and among them, the following: Asbury B. Porter, who became the first colonel of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the Rebellion; Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county, who, during later years, has resided most of the time in Washington City; Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, who afterward held the position of Surveyor General for Iowa and Wisconsin; William L. Toole, of Louisa county, after whom the town of Toolesboro in that county was named; Laurel Summers, of Scott county, and others. In the organization of this first Territorial Legislature party ties do not seem to have been very strictly drawn, for General Browne, who was chosen president of the council without opposition, and Colonel Wallace, who was elected speaker of the house, with but little opposition, were both Whigs, while both branches of the legislature were largely Democratic. Party lines were not tightly drawn until the campaign of 1840, when the young Territory caught the enthusiasm which characterized that contest throughout the country.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

One of the exciting questions with which the Territory of Iowa had to deal was that in relation to the southern boundary. The constitution of Missouri in defining the boundaries of that State had defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines river. In the Mississippi river, a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river, are the rapids, which had been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the Rapids of the Des Moines river. Just below the town of Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, there are rapids (though very slight and inconsiderable) also in the Des Moines river. The Missouri authorities claimed that the latter rapids were referred to in the definition of her boundary, and insisted on exercising jurisdiction over a strip of territory some eight miles in width which Iowa claimed as being a part of her territory. At the first court held in Farmington, Van Buren county, in April, 1837, by David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren county

under authority of the State of Missouri. This, and other similar acts by Missouri officials, were the origin of the dispute which resulted in demonstrations of hostilities, and very nearly precipitated a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out the militia of that State to enforce its claims, and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out the militia of the Territory to maintain its rights. About 1200 men were enlisted and armed. There was no difficulty in raising volunteers, for the war spirit ran high. At this stage, however, it was considered best to send peace commissioners to Missouri with a view of adjusting the difficulties. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed and proceeded to discharge the duties of their mission. When they arrived they found that the county commissioners of Clarke county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa, and the Governor of Missouri had sent messengers to Governor Lucas with a proposition to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. This proposition was declined, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned Congress to authorize a suit to settle the question. This was done, and the decision was adverse to the claims of Missouri. Under an order of the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line. They discharged the duties assigned them, and peace was restored.

In September, 1838, the election was held for delegate to Congress. There were four candidates in the field, to-wit: William W. Chapinan and David Rorer, of Des Moines county; B. F. Wallace, of Henry county, and Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque county. William W. Chapman was elected by a majority of thirty-six votes over P. H. Engle. During the time that Iowa remained a separate Territory, from 1838 to 1846, the office of Governor was held successively by Robert Lucas, John Chambers, and James Clarke. Robert Lucas had been one of the early Governors of Ohio, and was appointed the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa by President Van Buren. John Chambers had been a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and a warm supporter of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for President in 1840. After the change of the National administration he was appointed to succeed Governor Lucas. James Clarke had been the editor of the *Gazette* at Burlington, but at the death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, which occurred at Burlington, November 6, 1839, Mr. Clarke was appointed his successor, and afterward succeeded John Chambers as the last Territorial Governor.

The death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, was an event which cast a gloom over the Territory. Prior to his appointment by President Van Buren he had been a resident of Pittsburg, Penn. His remains were taken to Davenport for interment, and on the 9th of November a public meeting of the citizens of that place passed resolutions expressing the highest esteem both for his character as a citizen and as an officer of the Territory. His remains were taken to St. Anthony's Church where the solemn services for the dead were performed by Rev. Father Pelamorgues. On the 11th a meeting of the members of the bar of the Territory was held at Burlington, in which his associates in the profession also passed resolutions of respect for the deceased. Of this meeting Charles Mason was chairman, and David Rorer was appointed to present the resolutions to the Supreme

Court of the Territory, for the purpose of having them entered on the record of the court. The deceased left a wife and one child.

The first Territorial Legislature provided by law that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pending thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage; secured religious toleration to all; vested the judiciary power in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace; made real estate divisible by will, and intestate property to be divided equitably among heirs; made murder punishable by death, and provided proportionate penalties for other crimes; established a system of free schools, open to all classes of white children; provided for a system of roads and highways; enacted a law to prevent and punish gambling, and in fact enacted a pretty complete code of laws, many of which still remain in force.

Among the various institutions and associations incorporated were the following: The Wapello Seminary, in Louisa county; the Bloomington and Cedar River Canal Company; the Des Moines Mill Company, in Van Buren county; the Burlington Steam Mill Company; seminaries of learning in Fort Madison, West Point, Burlington, Augusta, Farmington, Bentonsport, Rockingham, Keosauqua, Dubuque, and Davenport; the Burlington and Iowa River Turnpike Company; the Burlington and Des Moines Transportation Company; the Keosauqua Lyceum, and the Iowa Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Burlington.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Constitution—Proposed Boundaries—Changed by Congress—Rejection of Constitution by the People—Congress Repeals its former Provision as to Boundaries and Fixes the Present Limits—The Second Constitution—Its Adoption by the People—Election of State Officers—First General Assembly—Seat of Government—Monroe City—Fort Des Moines—Final Permanent Location—Removal—Third Constitutional Convention—New Capitol—Case of Attempted Bribery in First General Assembly.

By the year 1844 the population of the Territory had reached 75,152, and the people began to desire a State organization. In October of that year a constitutional convention was held at Iowa City, which formed a constitution defining the boundaries of the State as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary Line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the 'Old northwest corner of Missouri'; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watonwan river (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

On the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the State into the Union, but with boundaries different from those defined in the proposed constitution. By this act the State was to extend north to the parallel passing through Mankato, or Blue Earth river, in the

present State of Minnesota, and west to the meridian of 17 deg. 30 min. west from Washington. These boundaries would have deprived the State of the Missouri Slope and of one of the grand rivers by which it is now bounded, while in shape it would have been long and comparatively narrow. As a result, at an election held August 4, 1845, the people of the Territory rejected the constitution with the change of boundaries as proposed by Congress. The vote stood 7,235 for, and 7,656 against it, being a majority of 421 against the adoption. On the 4th of August, 1846, Congress passed an act repealing so much of the act of March, 3, 1845, as related to the boundaries of Iowa, and fixing the boundaries as now defined. On the 4th of May of that year a second constitutional convention had convened at Iowa City, and after a session of fifteen days formed the constitution which was sanctioned by the people at an election held August 3, 1846. The popular vote stood 9,492 for, and 1,036 against the constitution at this election, being a majority of 456 in favor of it. A copy of this constitution was presented in Congress, and on the 3th of December, 1846, an act was passed and approved for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

On the 26th of October, 1846, an election had been held for State officers, when the following were elected: Ansel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer. At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties with a population, according to the census, of 96,088.

The first General Assembly under the State organization, convened at Iowa City, November 30, 1846. Thomas Baker was elected President of the Senate, and Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the latter had been President of the first Territorial Council, so he was the first Speaker of the House when Iowa became a State.

The capitol building at Iowa City being at this time still in an unfinished condition, an appropriation of \$5,500 was made to complete it. The boundary being so much extended west of the limits of the Territory when the capital was located at Iowa City, the question of removal and permanent location at some point further west began to be agitated, and the first General Assembly appointed commissioners to locate the seat of government, and to select five sections of land which had been granted by Congress for the erection of public buildings. The commissioners in discharge of their duties selected the land in Jasper county, lying between the present towns of Prairie City and Monroe. The commissioners also surveyed and platted a town, to which they gave the name of Monroe City. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, the cash payments yielding \$1,797.43, being one-fourth of the price for which they sold. When the commissioners made their report to the next General Assembly, it was observed that their claim for services and expenses exceeded the cash received by \$409.14. The report was referred to a committee without instructions, but the location was never mentioned by the General Assembly. The money paid by purchasers was mostly refunded. Meantime the question of re-location continued to be agitated at each session. In 1851 bills were introduced in the House for removal to Pella and Fort Des Moines, but both of them failed to pass. At the next session a bill was introduced in the Senate for removal to Fort Des Moines, which was also defeated on a final vote. In January, 1855, the effort proved successful, and on the 15th of that month the Governor approved the bill re-locating the seat of government within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and providing for the appointment of com-

missioners for that purpose. Under this act the commissioners made selection of the present site. A temporary building was erected by an association of citizens of Des Moines, or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called. On the 19th of October, 1857, Governor Grimes, having been advised that the building was completed and ready for occupancy, issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines the capital of Iowa. The officers with the archives of the State removed during the fall and winter, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines.

Meantime a third constitutional convention had been called to frame a new State constitution. It convened at Iowa City, January, 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5th of the same year. Francis Springer, of Louisa county, was chosen President. The constitution as adopted by this convention was approved by the people at an election held August 3d of the same year, the vote being 40,311 for, and 38,681 against it. It took effect by proclamation of the Governor, September 3, 1857. In this constitution the location of the seat of government at Des Moines was made a part of the fundamental law. In 1868 an amendment was made to this constitution, striking the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of electors. The whole vote cast by the people on this amendment was 186,503, with a majority in favor of striking out, of 24,265.

The first capitol building erected in Des Moines being inadequate for the growing wants of the State, being too small and not sufficiently safe, an act was passed and approved April 13, 1870, providing for the erection of a new one. The following were constituted a Board of Commissioners to have charge of the erection: Grenville M. Dodge, of Pottawattamie county; James F. Wilson, of Jefferson county; James Dawson, of Washington county; Simon G. Stein, of Muscatine county; James O. Crosby, of Clayton county; Charles Dudley, of Wapello county; John N. Dewey, of Polk county, and William L. Joy, of Woodbury county. The Governor was also constituted a member of the Board, and President *ex-officio*. A. R. Fulton was elected Secretary of the Board. It was provided in the act that the plan to be selected should not be for a building exceeding in cost \$1,500,000, and the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to commence the work. In the fall of 1870 excavation for the foundation was commenced, and on the 23d of November of the next year, the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. Gen. N. B. Baker was chief marshal of the day, and Governor Samuel Merrill delivered an appropriate address.

The Board of commissioners experienced many difficulties in finding stone, especially within the limits of the State, that had been sufficiently tested for a building of such magnitude. The law required them to give preference to material obtained in the State, price and quality being equal, and they desired to comply with the spirit of the law. As a result, however, some material was placed in the foundation, which being exposed, during the next winter, was affected by the weather, and the next season it was necessary to remove a portion of the foundation, involving a large additional expense.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1872, and in March a joint committee was authorized to examine and report upon the character of the material used. They reported that unfit material had been placed in the foundation, and recommended its removal. An act was passed at this session appropriating \$100,000 for the work in 1872, and

\$125,000 to be used annually thereafter for the prosecution of the work, but the whole cost not to exceed the limit of \$1,380,000. The Board were required, however, to direct all their action with a view to the completion of the building for \$1,500,000. The same act placed the work in charge of a Board of commissioners consisting of five members, including the Governor, who was also to be President, *ex-officio*. The following were constituted the members of the new Board: John G. Foote, of Des Moines county; Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county; Robert S. Finkbine, and Peter A. Dey, of Johnson county, and the Governor, as above stated. Ed. Wright was appointed Secretary by the Board. This Board proceeded with the work in accordance with the general plan adopted by the former Board, and when completed Iowa will have one of the finest and most substantial capitol buildings in the Union.

Having presented a brief review of the legislation in regard to seat of government, which, as we have seen, was inaugurated by the first General Assembly, we return to that session. The contest between the two political parties for ascendancy was at that time a very earnest one, and especially in view of the election of U. S. Senators. The two political parties in the legislature were nearly equally divided. The friends of the several candidates were present at the opening of the session to take part in the lobby branch, in behalf of their respective favorites. Keokuk county was represented in the House by Nelson King, a Whig, although his county at that time was regarded as Democratic. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, was the prominent Democratic candidate for Senator, and the name of J. C. Hall, also of Burlington, was likewise favorably mentioned. On the afternoon of December 9th, Mr. King, of Keokuk county, by consent of the House, rose in his place and made a statement to the following effect: That since he had presented his credentials, and taken his seat as a member, he had been approached by several different persons relative to the casting of his vote for United States Senators; that several distinct propositions for the payment of money and other reward had been offered him, if he would vote for certain candidates, or either of them, as might be determined upon, which determination was to be made known to him previous to casting his vote for United States Senator; and that the said parties offering thus to reward him for his vote, had promised to secure him from all blame or suspicion, by procuring written instructions from his constituents, urging him so to vote. He further stated that one Marshall had the day previously given him a five dollar note on the State Bank of Ohio, and told him to call on him at any future time, and he would give him one hundred dollars, or any amount he wanted. He said that Marshall had also surrendered to him two receipts for indebtedness—one for legal service while he (King) had resided in Lee county, and the other in discharge of a claim of two dollars and fifty cents, held against him by one William Stotts. Mr. King having concluded his statement, Mr. Stewart Goodrell, then a member of the House from Washington county, moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges made by Mr. King. The committee was subsequently increased to seven, as follows: W. J. Cochran, of Lee county; Stewart Goodrell, of Washington county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; Andrew Leech, of Davis county; Samuel Whitmore of Jefferson county; John L. Morton, of Henry county, and Robert Smyth, of Linn county. The committee commenced their investigations on the same day that Mr. King made his statement. Marshall was arrested, and various witnesses were com-

manded to appear before the committee to give evidence in the case, and the investigation which was commenced on the 9th of December, 1846, appears not to have ended until the 19th of January, 1847. Not until the 4th of February was any report made to the House, and then it did not show that the committee had arrived at any conclusions. The report and testimony were ordered to be laid on the table, subject to the further order of the House. The report was never called up. On the same day that Mr. King made his original statement to the House of the attempted bribery, a resolution tendering him a vote of thanks, was laid on the table. Near the close of the session (Feb. 24) this resolution was called up, and a substitute offered for it by Mr. Smyth, of Linn, censuring both King and Marshall. The original resolution and the substitute were both laid on the table, and that was the end of the bribery case, which excited a great deal of interest among the politicians and people of the State at that early day in her political history. It should be stated that Mr. Marshall was not a member of either branch of the General Assembly. The developments on investigation were generally understood at the time to be quite as damaging to the party making the charge as to any other person. The legislature adjourned without electing United States Senators at that session. The next General Assembly elected George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington. A. Clinton Hastings, and Shepherd Leffler, represented the State in the 29th Congress, 1846 to 1847, being the first Representatives in Congress from Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public Schools—How Supported—State University—Its Presidents—Faculty—University Fund—Agricultural College—State Normal School—Other State Educational Institutions—Public and Private Colleges and Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WE have seen that the first territorial legislature made provision for general education by organizing a system of common schools. The famous ordinance of 1787 required that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," and this has been the policy of the government in the admission of every new State since that time, as evinced by the liberal grants of the public lands for educational purposes.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several different sources. In the first place, the sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the government for school purposes—being *one thirty-sixth* part of all the land in the State. Congress also made to the State an additional donation of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent on all the sales of public lands in the State. The State also gives the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it. The money derived from these sources constitutes the *permanent school fund*, and, including the proceeds of the land still unsold, will amount to over *four millions* of dollars. The interest on this fund is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also generally levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources consti-

tures the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months school each year.

While Iowa is fostering and building up many excellent institutions of a higher order, the glory of her educational work consists in her admirable system of common schools—her peoples' colleges. The superintendent of public instruction is the highest school officer of the State, and exercises a general supervision over its educational interests, so far as relates to the public schools. Each county has a county superintendent, who examines applicants for teachers' certificates, visits the schools, reports annually to the State Superintendent, and exercises a general charge over the schools of the county. Each civil township constitutes what is called a district township, which is divided into sub-districts, and each sub-district elects a sub-director. The several sub-directors in the district township constitute a board of directors. In towns and cities there are independent districts, which elect officers to manage their affairs independently of the district townships.

The common school system has recently been greatly improved by the inauguration of normal institutes, under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction, and also by the establishment of a permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls. The total permanent school fund, November 1, 1877, was \$3,460,348.76. This is being augmented from different sources, and the interest only is applied toward the support of the common schools.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress of July 20, 1840, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to set apart and reserve from sale not exceeding two entire townships of land in Iowa, for the use and support of a university. The constitution under which Iowa was admitted into the Union contained a provision requiring the General Assembly to take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of the land granted by Congress for the university, and to create from the proceeds of the same a permanent fund for the use of a university. A bill was passed by the first General Assembly, establishing at Iowa City an institution to be called the "State University," with such branches as, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public convenience might thereafter require. The same act also granted for the use of the university the public building, with ten acres of ground, at Iowa City, the same to be used, however, for the purposes of the State government until the removal of the capital. By acts of January 15, 1849, and January 16, 1849, two branches of the university, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, were established, and placed upon equal footing, "in respect to funds and other matters," with the university established at Iowa City by the act of 1847. The branch at Fairfield was organized May 6, 1849. A site of twenty acres of ground was purchased and a building erected, upon which twenty-five hundred dollars had been expended. The building was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1851. No aid from the State or the University fund was ever given in support of the branches. The board at Fairfield requested the termination of its relation to the State, and, in accordance with this request, an act was passed January 24, 1853, severing the connection. The branch at Dubuque was never organized. The new constitution, which took effect September 3, 1857, provided that "the State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other."

At a special meeting of the board, February 21, 1850, it recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," an institution at Davenport established under the laws of the State as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," but with the express stipulation that such recognition should not render the university liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. Soon after this the medical college removed to Keokuk. This arrangement was terminated by the operation of the new constitution.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks, and there was an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred students during the term. The first regular catalogue was published for the year 1856-7. At a meeting of the board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University.

From 1860 to 1877, inclusive, the total number of ladies in the collegiate department was 2,994, and gentlemen 3,941; total number of ladies in the law department since its organization, 6, and gentlemen, 632; total number of ladies in the medical department since its organization 48, and gentlemen 469.

The presidents since its organization have been:

Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., elected July 16, 1855.

Silas Totten, D. D., LL.D., elected Oct. 25, 1859.

Professor Oliver M. Spencer, elected August 19, 1862.

Professor Nathan R. Leonard, elected June 26, 1866, as president *pro tem.*, during absence of President Spencer in Europe fifteen months by leave of the board.

James Black, D.D., elected March 4, 1868.

Rev. George Thacher, elected March 1, 1871.

O. W. Slagle, of Fairfield, elected president *pro tem.*, June, 1877.

J. L. Pickard, elected in 1878.

The faculty of the University consists of the president, nine professors in the collegiate department, one professor and six instructors in military science; chancellor, three professors and four lecturers in the law department; eight professor demonstrators of anatomy; professor of surgery and two lecturers in the medical department, and two professors in the homeopathic medical department.

The law department was established in June, 1868; the medical department in 1869; the chair of military instruction in June, 1874, and the department of homeopathy in 1876.

From 1858 to 1876, inclusive, the General Assembly has made appropriations for buildings, and for the support of the University, sums aggregating \$264,757. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 22, 1878, made an appropriation, as an endowment fund, of \$20,000 annually, and an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs of buildings, fences, walks and other purposes. On the 30th of September, the University held interest bearing mortgage notes amounting to \$195,423.13; contract notes amounting to \$10,357.74, and a fund known as the Saline fund, amounting to \$4,106.85. These amounts, aggregating \$209,887.72, constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which goes to the support of the University. There were also, September 30, 1877, remaining unsold, 2,059.70 acres of University lands, and 3887.10 acres of Saline lands, making a total of 5,946.86

he proceeds of which when sold, will go to increase the permanent city fund. At five dollars per acre these lands will add to the permanent fund \$20,734, which amount added to the above will give to the University a permanent endowment fund of \$239,621.72.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In an act of Congress passed in 1862, a grant of 240,000 acres of land was made to the State for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Under this act 240,000.96 acres were appropriated to the State, but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were excluded at the rate of two acres for one, the actual number of acres in the grant was 204,309.30. In addition to this grant Congress also gave to the State to use for the same purpose the five sections of land in each county, which had been selected for the seat of government of the county.

There were also donated in Story and Boone counties for the use of the University 921 acres, making a grand total of 208,430.30 acres. This donation of 921 acres was made by citizens of Story and Boone counties. The General Assembly passed an act which was approved March 22, 1858, establishing the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm. Under this act a board of trustees was appointed, which at a meeting in June, 1859, made propositions for the location, and in July the offer of the present site in Story county, was accepted. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a College building, and in 1866 an additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made. The building was completed in 1868. An office was opened in Fort Dodge for the sale of the College lands, and Hon. George W. Bassett was appointed agent for their sale. At the establishment of this agency in August, 1865, to November 1, 1868, the amount received on sales of lands was \$68,782.81, and the amount of interest collected on leases for the same time was \$338,931.78, making a total of \$406,714.65, which is a permanent endowment fund.

The courses of study in the College, as revised in 1877, are as follows: 1—The Course in Science as related to Agriculture. 2—The Course in Mechanical Engineering. 3—The Course in Civil Engineering. 4—The Course in Science. 5—Course for Juniors and Seniors in Special Sciences. 6—Post-graduate Courses of Study. 7—The Preparatory Course.

Unpaid labor is required of students, but no student can pay more than the value of his expenses in work. This labor is divided into two classes; one in which wages are paid, which applies only to students whose sole purpose is the acquisition of skill and practice. The unpaid labor applies to work which accrues solely to the benefit of the College.

The four courses are divided into twelve schools, each embracing a prominent science, to-wit: 1—School of Agriculture. 2—School of Horticulture. 3—School of Veterinary Science. 4—School of Domestic Economy. 5—School of Military Science. 6—School of Literature and Language. 7—School of Mathematics and Physics. 8—School of Chemistry. 9—School of Biology. 10—School of Philosophy. 11—School of Mechanical Engineering and Architecture. 12—School of Civil Engineering.

By the terms of the law, tuition in the Agricultural College is made forever free to pupils from the State, over sixteen years of age, who have resided in the State six months prior to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three pupils, and additional pupils to the extent of the capacity of the College are distributed by the board of trustees among the counties in proportion to the population.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School was established by the General Assembly, at Iowa Falls, in 1876, and under the law the property of the Orphans' Home, at that place, was transferred for the use of the Normal School. The first Board of Directors organized June 7th, of that year. H. C. Hemenway was chosen President; J. J. Tolerton, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. At the same meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., was elected Principal of the school.

The course of study consists of two classes, scholastic and professional: The first embraces English Literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Art. The second embraces Practice—Teaching Classes, The Theory of Education, School Management, Instruction, School Economy, How to Teach, School Laws of Iowa, General Laws and Decisions, Classification of Knowledge, Genesis of Knowledge; Educational—Character of, Branches of Study, Methods of Advanced Classes, History of Education, Philosophy of Education, Lives of Great Educators, Graded Schools, Institute Work.

Students completing the Elementary or Didactic Course receive certificates showing the course completed by the student, and those graduating in the Scientific Course receive diplomas, with the degree "Bachelor of Didactics."

A student must be eighteen years of age and have attended this school one year, before he will be entitled to receive either a certificate or diploma. Before receiving certificate of examination in the Elementary Didactic Course, the applicant must have had at least two terms of successful experience in teaching, and before graduating in the Scientific Course he must have had at least one year of such experience.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Des Moines	Burlington	Burlington University
Fayette	Fayette	Upper Iowa University
Fremont	Tabor	Tabor College
Henry	Mount Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan University
Henry	Salem	Whittier College
Humboldt	Humboldt	Humboldt College
Jefferson	Fairfield	Parson's College
Linn	Mount Vernon	Cornell College
Linn	Western	Western College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Penn College
Marion	Pella	Central University of Iowa
Mills	Malvern	Baptist College
Page	College Springs	Amity College
Polk	Des Moines	University of Des Moines
Poweshiek	Grinnell	Iowa College
Scott	Davenport	Griswold College
Warren	Indianola	Simpson Centenary College
Winnebiek	Decorah	Luther College

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Waukegan	Waukegan	Waukegan Seminary
Waukegan	Lansing	Sisters' School
Waukegan	Lansing	Mrs. Houghton's School
Waukegan	Moulton	Moulton Normal School
Waukegan	Centerville	Centerville Academy
Waukegan	Vinton	Tilford Academy
Waukegan	West Irving	Irving Institute
Waukegan	Blairstown	Blairstown Academy
Waukegan	Vinton	Eclectic Institute
Hawkeye	Waterloo	Conservatory of Music
Hawkeye	Waterloo	Cedar Valley Institute
Hawkeye	Waterloo	Prairie Home Seminary
Hawkeye	Waterloo	Our Lady of Victory
Waukegan	Independence	Notre Dame
Waukegan	Bradford	Bradford Academy
Waukegan	Fredericksburg	Select School
Waukegan	Murray	Graded School
Waukegan	Osceola	Osceola Private School
Waukegan	Elkader	Sisters' School
Waukegan	Guttenburg	Sisters' School
Waukegan	McGregor	Sisters' School
Waukegan	Clayton Center	German School
Waukegan	Lyons	Riverside Institute
Waukegan	Lyons	Seminary of Our Lady of Angels
Waukegan	Lyons	Latin School
Waukegan	Clinton	Business College
Waukegan	De Witt	Sisters' School
Waukegan	Olive Township	Norwegian
Waukegan	Bloomfield	Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute
Waukegan	Troy	Troy Normal and Classical Institute
Waukegan	Hopkinton	Lenox Collegiate Institute
Waukegan	Petersburg	Petersburg Catholic School
Waukegan	Burlington	Mr. Gordon's School for both sexes
Waukegan	Kossuth	Kossuth Academy
Waukegan	Burlington	Graff's School
Waukegan	Burlington	Young Ladies' School
Waukegan	Burlington	German-American School
Waukegan	Burlington	German Evangelical Zion School
Waukegan	Burlington	First German Evangelical School
Waukegan	Burlington	St. John's Convent
Waukegan	Burlington	St. Paul's School
Waukegan	Burlington	St. Patrick's School
Waukegan	Dubuque	German Theological Seminary
Waukegan	Dubuque	St. Joseph's College
Waukegan	Dubuque	St. Joseph's Academy
Waukegan	Dubuque	St. Mary's School
Waukegan	Dubuque	St. Patrick's School
Waukegan	Dubuque	Academy of Visitation
Waukegan	Dubuque	St. Maria, (German)
Waukegan	Dubuque	Private Primary
Waukegan	Dubuque	Private Boarding School
Waukegan	Dyersville	St. Francis
Waukegan	New Vienna	St. Boniface
Waukegan	Cascade	Church School
Waukegan	Table Mound	Church School
Waukegan	Dubuque	Church School
Waukegan	Sherrill's Mount	St. Peters
Waukegan	Epworth	Epworth Seminary
Waukegan	Farley	Church School
Waukegan	Jefferson	Jefferson Academy
Waukegan	Grundy Center	Grundy Center Academy
Waukegan	Panora	Guthrie County High School
Waukegan	Webster City	Webster City Academy
Waukegan	Ackley	Catholic School

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Hardin	Alden	Private School
Hardin	New Providence	New Providence Academy
Hardin	Eldora	Eldora Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	Female Seminary, and Howe's Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German College
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German Primary
Henry	New London	Academy
Howard	Cresco	Private School
Iowa	Marengo	Root's Winter School
Iowa	Lytle City	Catholic School
Jasper	Lynnville	Lynnville Seminary
Jasper	Prairie City	South Side Academy
Jasper	Newton	Hazel Dell Academy
Jefferson	Pleasant Plaine	Pleasant Plaine Academy
Jefferson	Fairfield	Fairfield Academy, and Private School
Jefferson	Fairfield	High School
Johnson	Iowa City	McClain's Academy, and St. Joseph's Institute
Johnson	Iowa City	St. Agatha's Seminary
Jones	Anamosa	Anamosa Academy
Jones	Olin	Olin High School
Keokuk	Baden	Baden Select School
Keokuk	Coal Creek	Friends' Select School
Keokuk	German Township	German Lutheran School
Kossuth	Algona	Algona College
Lee	Denmark	Denmark Academy
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Collegiate Institute
Louisa	Grand View	Eastern Iowa Normal School
Lucas	Chariton	Chariton Academy
Mahaska	Hopewell	Hopewell Academy
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Select School
Mahaska	Rose Hill	Select School
Marion	Knoxville	Knoxville Academy
Marshall	Albion	Albion Seminary
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Christian Institute
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Institute
Marshall	Stanford	Stanford Institute
Mills	Glenwood	Private School
Mitchell	Osage	Cedar Valley Seminary
Muscatine	Wilton	Wilton Seminary, and Collegiate Institute
Muscatine	Muscatine	Sisters' School, and German School
Muscatine	Muscatine	Business College
Pocahontas	Fonda	Teachers' Normal
Polk	Des Moines	St. Ambrose School
Polk	Des Moines	St. Mary's School, (German)
Polk	Des Moines	Business College
Polk	Mitchellville	Mitchell Seminary
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Boys' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Girls' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	German School
Scott	Davenport	St. Margaret's, and Sisters' Academy
Scott	Davenport	St. Cunigundus'
Scott	Davenport	St. Anthony's, and Business College
Van Buren	Birmingham	Birmingham Academy
Van Buren	Farmington	Select School
Wapello	Ottumwa	Convent of St. Joseph, and Commercial College
Wapello	Ottumwa	Female Seminary, and Pecks' Normal
Warren	Ackworth	Ackworth Seminary
Washington	Washington	Washington Academy
Webster	Fort Dodge	Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes
Webster	Fort Dodge	German School
Winneshiek	Decorah	Decorah Institute, and Business College
Winneshiek	Spillville	Catholic School
Woodbury	Sioux City	German School

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals for the Insane—College for the Blind—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb—Orphan's Homes—Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—The Penitentiary—The Additional Penitentiary—State Reform School—State Historical Society.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT, HENRY COUNTY.

The General Assembly, by an act approved January 24, 1855, appropriated \$4,425 to purchase a site for a Hospital for the Insane, and \$50,000 for the erection of a building. Edward Johnston, of Lee county; Charles S. Sarta, of Henry county, and the Governor (Grimes), were appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of a building. They made the location at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and adopted a plan with sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred patients. Henry Winslow was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. Within the first three months about one hundred patients were admitted. Richard J. Patterson, D., of Ohio, was appointed Superintendent, and in 1865 he was succeeded by Dr. Mark Ranney. From the opening of the Hospital to the 1st of November, 1877, there had been admitted 3,584 patients, of whom 1,141 had been discharged recovered, 505 improved, 589 unimproved, and one died. The total number discharged was 2,976, leaving 608 under treatment.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY.

In 1868 a bill passed the General Assembly making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Buchanan county. A board of commissioners was appointed, and commenced their duties June 8, 1868. They made the location about one mile from Independence, on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, and at one mile from the river. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873. On the 1st of October, 1877, the Superintendent, Albert W. Wolda, M. D., reported 322 patients in the hospital.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON, BENTON COUNTY.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an institution at Keokuk for the instruction of the blind. In January, 1853, the General Assembly passed an act by which the State adopted the institution at Keokuk, and on the 4th of April, of the same year, it was opened for the reception of pupils, at Iowa City. A board of trustees was appointed, with authority to receive propositions and make a permanent location. Liberal donations were made by citizens of Vinton, Benton county, and that place was selected. In October, 1862, the institution was opened at Vinton with twenty-four pupils. Up to 1878 about \$285,000 have been expended in buildings and improvements connected with this institution. During the period of two years, ending November 6, 1877, about 135 pupils were in attendance. The faculty is presided over by Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M., as Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, COUNCIL BLUFFS, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

This institution was established first at Iowa City, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. W. E. Ijams was the first Principal. He resigned in 1862, and the board of trustees appointed Benjamin Talbot his successor. In 1868 commissioners were appointed to relocate the institution and superintend the erection of a building, and the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated to commence the work. It was located about two miles south of Council Bluffs, and connected with it is a tract of about ninety acres of ground. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied. On the 25th of February, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire, and on the 6th of August, of the same year, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially injured by a tornado. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. About half of the classes were dismissed, reducing the number to about seventy. The institution remains in charge of Benjamin Talbot as Superintendent. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding and completing in a plain and substantial manner the main building.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES, DAVENPORT, CEDAR FALLS, GLENWOOD.

In 1866 the General Assembly passed an act establishing three Homes for the soldiers' orphans, as follows: located at Davenport, Cedar Falls, and Glenwood. This was the result of a movement inaugurated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war. In October, 1863, she called a convention at Davenport, to devise measures for the support and education of the orphan children of Iowa soldiers who had fallen in the national defense. An association was formed, and provision made for raising funds. A sufficient amount of funds was raised to open the Home, and at a meeting of the Trustees in March, 1864, they decided to commence operations at once. A large brick building in Van Buren county was secured, and on the 13th of July, of the same year, the executive committee reported that they were ready to receive pupils. In little more than six months seventy pupils were in attendance. The Home continued to be sustained by voluntary subscriptions until 1866, when it was assumed by the State and the three Homes established as above stated. In 1876 the Homes at Cedar Falls and Glenwood were discontinued, and the pupils remaining in them removed to the Home at Davenport. The buildings at Cedar Falls were appropriated to the use of the State Normal School, and those at Glenwood to the use of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. September 30, 1877, there were in attendance at the Home in Davenport 189 soldiers' orphans, and forty-one indigent children, the Sixteenth General Assembly having passed an act opening the Home for the admission of indigent children.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.

By an act approved March 17, 1876, an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was established at Glenwood, Mills county. The buildings and grounds for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were by the same act transferred

to the use of the new institution, which was placed under the management of three trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. The property having been repaired, the Asylum was opened September 1, 1876, and the school organized on the 6th with only five pupils. In November, 1877, the number had increased to eighty-seven.

THE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON, LEE COUNTY.

The Territorial Legislature by an act approved January 25, 1839, provided for the election by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, of three directors to locate the Penitentiary within one mile of the public square in the town of Fort Madison, and provided further, limiting the cost of the Penitentiary to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars. The same act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of twenty thousand dollars which had been appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Iowa, to pay for materials and work on the building. The location at Fort Madison, however, was coupled with a proviso that the citizens of that place and Lee county should execute to the directors a deed for ten acres of ground. All the conditions were complied with, and the erection of the building was commenced July 9, 1839. The main building and warden's house were completed in the autumn of 1841. Since that time additions and other improvements have been made.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA, JONES COUNTY

The Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa was established under an act of the General Assembly approved April 3, 1872. Three commissioners were appointed to make the location and provide for the erection of the necessary buildings. They met at Anamosa, June 4, 1872, and made selection of a site donated by the citizens. Work was commenced on the building September 28th of the same year, and May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Penitentiary at Fort Madison to Anamosa. The entire enclosure embraces fifteen acres.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY.

On the 31st of March, 1868, an act of the General Assembly was approved establishing a State Reform School near the town of Salem, Henry county. A board of trustees, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed. A proposition was accepted for the lease of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, the buildings fitted up, and on the 7th of October, 1868, the first inmate was received from Jasper county. In 1872, an act was passed and approved providing for the permanent location, and \$45,000 appropriated for erecting the necessary buildings. The permanent location was made at Eldora, Hardin county. Inmates are admitted at ages over seven and under sixteen years. The object of this school is the reformation of juvenile offenders. The school for girls is located at Mitchellville, Polk county.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1856, under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, "for the purpose of collecting, arranging and preserving books pamphlets, maps, *charts*, *manuscripts*, *papers*, *paintings*, *statuary*, and other

materials illustrative of the history of this State; and also to preserve the memory of the early pioneers of Iowa, their deeds, exploits, perils, and adventures; to secure facts relative to our Indian Tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and to mark the progress of our rapidly increasing commonwealth; to publish such of the collections of the society as it shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to bind such publications and other books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers as they may publish or collect; and to aid in all respects as may be within its province, to develop the history of this State in all its departments." At that time the sum of \$3,000 per annum for two years was appropriated. The society is under the management of a board of Curators, consisting of one member appointed by the governor from each congressional district, and of nine additional members elected by the society. The officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

RAILROADS.

In May, 1854, the first rail was laid in Iowa, at or near high water mark on the bank of the Mississippi, in the city of Davenport. That year the road was completed to Iowa City, a distance of about 54½ miles. The first locomotive in Iowa was landed at Davenport in July of the same year, and was called the "Antoine LeClaire." The road was then called the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. The first rail was laid at Keokuk, on what was then called the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, on the 9th day of September, 1856, and in October of the same year two locomotives for the road were landed at Keokuk from a barge which arrived from Quincy. They were called the "Keokuk" and the "Des Moines."

In the meantime several lines of railroad had been projected to cross the State from points on the Mississippi. On the 15th of May, 1756, an act of Congress was approved making a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of railroads from Burlington to the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river; from Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons northeasterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa thence on said main line, running as near as practicable on the forty-second parallel across the State to the Missouri river, and from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river at or near Sioux City. The grant embraced the sections designated by odd numbers six miles in width on each side of the four roads named. Where lands had been sold the State was authorized to select other lands equal in quantity from alternate sections or parts of sections within fifteen miles of the lines located. The law provided certain conditions to be observed by the State in disposing of the lands to the railroads for which they were granted. In consequence of this grant the governor called a special session of the General Assembly which convened at Iowa City in July of that year, and on the 14th of the same month an act was approved accepting the grant, and regranteeing the lands to the railroads named, on certain specified conditions. The roads, with the exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants, and located their lines before April 1, 1857, that being a stipulation in the act of July 14th. The lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line road were again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company. The act of Congress making this grant named no companies, but designated certain lines, in aid of which they should be

l, leaving the State free to dispose of the lands to such companies as comply with the conditions. The state granted the lands to the following companies: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company; Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, and Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company. These became the first land grant roads in Iowa. Several subsequent acts of Congress modified the conditions of the first act, especially with reference to changes in the lines of the several roads. On the 12th of May, 1864, Congress made another grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City. This grant embraced every alternate section ten miles on each side of the proposed road, with the right to take other lands for such as might be sold or pre-empted.

An act approved August 8, 1846, Congress granted to Iowa the alterations on each side of the Des Moines river for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river from the mouth to the Raccoon Fork. In 1847 the State organized a board of public works. The board constructed, or partially constructed, dams and locks at some four or five points on the river. When with the approval of Congress, the lands were transferred to a company styled the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. At the time (1854) the board of public works had disposed of most of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and 58,000 acres above it, and had incurred an indebtedness of \$70,000 over and above the proceeds of the sales made. The indebtedness was assumed by the company. In the meantime there were different and conflicting rulings as to whether the lands above the Raccoon Fork were intended to be included in the grant. This led to a compromise with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. The company took all the land certified to the State prior to 1857, and paid the \$20,000 in addition to what they had expended, and abandoned the

Congress, in 1862, settled the question as to the extent of the grant by a definite enactment extending the grant to the north line of the State, and the General Assembly granted the remainder of the lands to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines valley, and thus this road also became a land grant road.

Under the several acts of Congress there have been granted to the State for the purpose of building railroads, an aggregate of 4,394,400.63 acres of land, including the grant of August 8, 1846, for the Des Moines river improvements as follows:

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.....	292,806.41
Mississippi and Missouri River (now C. R. I. & P.).....	482,374.36
Central Air Line (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri).....	735,997.80
Dubuque & Sioux City & Branch.....	1,232,359.15
McGregor & Sioux City (now McGregor & Missouri River)..	137,572.27
Sioux City & St. Paul.....	407,910.21
Des Moines Valley.....	1,105,380.43

Total number of acres..... 4,394,400.63

On the 1st of January, 1877, there were in Iowa 3,938 miles of railroad. At that time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as it is now called, has been extended from Algona to Sheldon, and several other lines have been constructed or extended, making over 4,000 miles of railroad in the State, with an aggregate assessed valuation of over \$23,000,000. Several very

important roads in the State have been constructed without the aid of land grants, while others are projected and will be completed in due time.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Merrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governors—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–67; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878 to —.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879 to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859;

Nathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliott, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Abel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1847 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1847, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph O. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–63; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Mills, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Barnethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. von Coelln, 1877 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875 to 1879; J. K. Powers, 1879 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Cole, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to 1879; Matt. Parrott, 1879 to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Horn, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Priarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1879; Frank M. Mills, 1879 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McOleary, 1855–6; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel B. Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1878; Noble Warwick, resigned; —; L. Alexander, 1878 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles O. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877 to —.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Browne, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble,

1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1857—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878,

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sheaman, Auditor of State; Geo. W. Bemis Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John O. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATE OFFICERS, 1879.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor; J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; J. K. Powers, Register of State Land Office; G. L. Alexander, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Sadie B. Maxwell, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Frank M. Mills, State Printer; Matt O. Parrott, State Binder.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; George G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; George G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; Wm. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greere, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton,

June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; Geo. G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1867; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1879.

Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, Chief Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque county, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Mahaska county, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont county, Associate Justice; Jas. H. Rothwell, Cedar county, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 1848-1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848-1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855-1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858-died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes-term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847—*S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849—*First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851—*First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853—*First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

*Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855—*First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, John P. Cook.

*Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857—*First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

*Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859—*First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

*Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861—*First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, Jas. F. Wilson; Second District, Wm. Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth Dist., Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Walden; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877—First District George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Gillette; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Cyrus O. Carpenter.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 14th of April, 1853, the following editorial appeared in the *Fairfield Ledger*:

"STATE FAIR.—Iowa is an Agricultural State, but as yet her agricultural resources are but in the infancy of their development. In some counties,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission of Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

ome attention has been paid to the organization of societies for the of the interests of agriculture. These several societies have had al fairs, and in this way much good has been done, but the growing e of our agricultural and industrial interest now demands a more d extensive arrangement. Let us then have a State Agricultural time in next October or November. Let some central point be for an exhibition which will be an honor to our young State. It

be expected that the first exhibition of the kind would vie with lder States, where societies have long been established. But in a s well organized State Society with its annual fairs, would accom- same good results that have attended them in other States. The d arts, as well as the raising of stock or grain, might be brought state of perfection. We suggest that this matter be taken into ion in time, and let there be a union of all the county societies rganized, with such as may be organized, for the purpose of hold- ral Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition next fall."

gestions of the foregoing article were heartily seconded by several the State, and especially by the *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, ton.

nite action was taken until the 14th day of October, 1853, when e of the Second Annual Exhibiton of the Jefferson County Agri- society, that Society met for the election of a board of officers. eeting C. W. Slagle offered the following resolution:

d, That the officers of the Society be instructed to take immediate fect the organiztion of a State Agricultural Society and use their to have said Society hold its first exhibition at Fairfield, in Octo-

olution was adopted, and on the 21st of November, a notice signed Inyett, O. Baldwin, and J. M. Shaffer, was issued to the different eties, inviting them to send delegates to a meeting to be held at December 28, 1853, to take part in the organization of a State Pursuant to this call, the meeting was held, and delegates were om the counties of Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wap- munications from officers of societies, and one from Hon. James s, were read, heartily approving of the movement. D. P. Ins- Vapello county, was chairman of the meeting, and David Sheward, on county, secretary. A committee was appointed which reported tion for the society. The society was duly organized with the fol- officers: Thomas W. Claggett, Lee county, President; D. P. Ins- pello county, Vice President; J. M. Shaffer, Jefferson county, O. W. Slagle, Jefferson county, Corresponding Secretary, and W. erlin, Des Moines county, Treasurer.

tion to the above officers, the following were appointed a Board of :

nty.—Arthur Bridgeman, Reuben Brackett, and Josiah Hinkle.
uren County.—Timothy Day, Dr. Elbert, and William Campbell.
County.—Thomas Siviter, Amos Lapham, and J. W. Frazier.
n County.—P. L. Huyett, John Andrews, and B. B. Tuttle.
o County.—R. H. Warden, Gen. Ramsay, and Uriah Biggs.
ia County.—Wm. McKinley, Sr., John White, and M. T. Wil-

ounty.—Dr. Brooks, Thomas Mitchell, and William McKay.

Des Moines County.—J. F. Tallant, A. K. Avery, and G. Neely.

Linn County.—George Kee, Francis Springer, and Joshua Marshall.

Muscatine County.—J. H. Wallace, James Weed, and John A. Parvin.

Dubuque County.—W. Y. Lovel, Orlando McCraney, and L. H. Langworthy.

Johnson County.—R. H. Sylvester, LeGrand Byington, and O. Saunders.

Scott County.—J. A. Burchard, James Thorington, and Laurel Summers.

A resolution was adopted providing that the first State Fair be held at Fairfield, commencing Wednesday, October 25, 1854. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize the General Assembly for pecuniary aid, and the following were appointed: George W. McCleary, of Johnson county; George S. Hampton, of Johnson county; David Rorer, of Des Moines county; Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee county, and George Gillaspay, of Wapello county.

At this meeting the following fourteen persons affixed their signatures to the Constitution, agreeing to become members: Charles Negus, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Inskeep, Amos Lapham, J. W. Frazier, Josiah Hinkle, J. T. Gibson, Stephen Frazier, Evan Marshall, Thomas Siviter, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle, Eli Williams, and P. L. Huyett.

This meeting was held in the court house at Fairfield, and was not very largely attended, for at that time there was not a mile of railroad in the State.

THE FIRST STATE FAIR.

In accordance with the arrangement made at the organization of the Society, the first annual fair was held at Fairfield, commencing October 25th, 1854, and continued three days. The number of people in attendance was estimated at the time at from 7,000 to 8,000. The exhibition was considered a grand success. All portions of the State at that time settled, were represented by visitors. The fair was held on the grounds which have for many years been occupied as the depot grounds of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. There was a fine display of stock, agricultural implements, farm products, and articles of domestic manufacture. In the ladies' department there was an attractive exhibit of their handi-work. The natural history of the State was illustrated by Dr. J. M. Shaffer's collection of reptiles and insects, and by a fine collection of birds shown by Mr. Moore, of Des Moines. The dairy was well represented, and a cheese weighing three hundred and sixty pounds was presented to Gov. Grimes by his Lee county friends.

The most exciting incident of the fair was the equestrian exhibition by ten ladies. This took place on the afternoon of the second and the forenoon of the third day. The first prize was a gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars. It was awarded by the committee to Miss Turner, of Keokuk. One of the fair contestants was Miss Eliza J. Hodges, then only thirteen years of age. She rode a splendid and high-spirited horse, the property of Dr. J. C. Ware, of Fairfield. The daring style of her riding, and the perfect control of the animal which she maintained, enlisted the favor and sympathy of the throng present in her behalf. The popular verdict would have awarded the prize to Miss Hodges. A purse of \$165, and some other presents, were immediately contributed for the "Iowa City girl," as the heroine of the day was called. Provision was also made for her attendance,

of all charge, for three terms, at the Ladies' Seminary at Fairfield, and term at Mt. Pleasant, all of which she gracefully accepted.

George C. Dixon, of Keokuk, delivered the first annual address. Thomas Claggett was re-elected President, and Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Secretary. The second annual fair was appointed also to be held at Fairfield, commencing the second Wednesday in October, 1855, and continuing three days.

Each is a brief account of the humble beginning, and first exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, which has since grown to be one of the important institutions of the State, attracting to its annual exhibits many thousands of people, not only from all parts of Iowa, but from other States.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of ways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Iowa, Wapello county; B. F. Shaw of Jones county, and Charles Haines, of Black Hawk county were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer. During the first year the Commissioners erected a "hatching house" near Anamosa, and distributed within the State 100,000 shad, 300,000 California salmon, 100,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, and 20,000 of other kinds.

The next General Assembly amended the law, reducing the number of Commissioners to three, and B. F. Shaw was appointed. During the second year 533,000 California salmon, and 100,000 young eels; in 1877, there were distributed 303,500 lake trout in the rivers and lakes of the State, and several hundred thousands of other species. During the years 1876 and 1877, the total number of different kinds distributed, and amount, was over five and a half million. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 23, 1878, appropriated \$6,000 for continuing the promotion of fish culture in the State. B. F. Shaw was continued as Commissioner.

STATE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The first legislative act in Iowa designed to promote immigration, was passed in March, 1860. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration to reside and keep an office in the city of New York, from the first of May until the first of December of each year. It was made the duty of the Commissioner to give to immigrants information in regard to the soil and climate of the State, branches of business to be pursued with advantage, the cheapest and best routes by which to reach the State, and to protect them from imposition. To carry out the objects of the law, the sum of \$4,500 was appropriated to be applied as follows: for the payment of the Commissioner two years, \$2,400;

for printing documents in English, German, and such other languages as the Governor might deem advisable, \$1,000, and for office and office expenses for the Commissioner, \$1,100. Under this law, Hon. N. J. Rnsch, of Scott county, who had previously been Lieutenant Governor, was appointed Immigration Commissioner, and in May, 1860, established an office in New York. The object of the law seems to have had special reference to foreign immigration. The Commissioner in his report to the Governor, in December, 1861, gave it as his opinion, that the establishment of an agency in New York was not the most successful method of inducing immigration to a particular State. He thought far more could be accomplished at less expense by the distribution of documents. In February, 1862, the law was repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Immigration was discontinued May 1st of that year.

The next effort put forth by the State to promote immigration was under an act passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly, in 1870. Hon. M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county, had at the previous session introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the purpose, but the measure did not then succeed. At the next session he renewed his efforts with success. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Immigration, to consist of one member from each Congressional district, and the Governor, who was *ex-officio* President of the Board. It also provided for a Secretary, to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Immigration, and to be chosen by the Board. Provision was also made for the appointment of agents in the Eastern States and in Europe, and for the publication and distribution of documents. To carry out its objects an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. This was designed to pay expense of documents, salary of Secretary, and compensation of agents, the members of the Board receiving no compensation, except mileage for two meetings each year, to be paid out of the general fund. Under this law the following persons were appointed by Governor Merrill: Edward Mumm, of Lee county; M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; C. L. Clausen, of Mitchell county; C. Rhynsbarger, of Marion county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county, and Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county. At their first meeting, held in April, 1870, they elected A. R. Fulton their Secretary, and authorized him to prepare a pamphlet for distribution, in the English, German, Holland, Swedish and Norwegian languages. Many thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," were printed in the several languages named, and distributed throughout the East and in European countries. Many other pamphlets and documents were also distributed, and several agents commissioned. So successful were the efforts of the Board that the next General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 for continuing the work. The amendatory law, however, reduced the Board to five members, including the Governor. The Board, as reduced, was composed of the following members: M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county; Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county; C. V. Gardner, of Pottawattamie county, and the Governor. The new Board continued the former Secretary, and pursued its work by the distribution of documents, through agents and by correspondence. After four years existence the Board of Immigration was discontinued, but not until it had doubtless been the means of inducing thousands to find homes within the borders of Iowa.

STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.*

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
" ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
" ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
" ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
" ".....	1,087	45th " ".....	912
" ".....	1,013	46th " ".....	892
" ".....	1,138	47th " ".....	884
" ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	846
" ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
" ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,894
" ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,960
" ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
" ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
" ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
" ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
" ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
" ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
" ".....	875	Sionx City Cavalry †.....	93
" ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
" ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
" ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
" ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
" ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
" ".....	979	1st Iowa African Inf'y, 60th U. S. †.....	903
" ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
" ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
" ".....	1110	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, '64, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
" ".....	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over.....	2,500
" ".....	1,005	Total.....	61,653
" ".....	978	Re-enlisted Veterans for different regiments.....	7,202
" ".....	977	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
" ".....	925	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865.....	75,519
" ".....	985		
" ".....	953		
" ".....	984		
" ".....	988		
" ".....	914		
" ".....	910		

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.					
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.					In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	46	1	1	1	1			
Second Cavalry	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	12	25	45	1	1	1	1	1			
Third Cavalry	3	3	2	4	1	6	1	1	9	38	39	1	1	1	1	1			
Fourth Cavalry	5	5	2	6	1	6	1	1	8	31	55	1	1	1	1	1			
Fifth Cavalry	5	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	35	51	1	1	1	1	1			
Sixth Cavalry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	31	1	1	1	1	1			
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	10	15	23	1	22	1	1	1			
Eighth Cavalry	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	23	41	1	1	1	1	1			
Ninth Cavalry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25	30	1	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, First Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	No	1	1	1			
Artillery, Second Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, Third Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, Fourth Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
First Infantry	1	1	4	2	1	6	1	1	23	25	61	1	1	1	1	1			
Second Infantry	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	9	1	1	1	1	1			
Second Veteran Infantry	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1			
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	2	2	4	1	1	4	1	1	85	40	81	8	1	1	1	1			
Third Infantry	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	34	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Third Veteran Infantry	2	2	3	2	1	5	1	1	17	16	59	1	1	1	1	1			
Fourth Infantry	3	3	5	1	1	6	1	1	18	28	68	7	1	1	1	1			
Fifth Infantry	4	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	22	32	67	2	1	1	1	1			
Sixth Infantry	7	7	1	3	1	4	1	1	14	37	79	6	1	1	1	1			
Seventh Infantry	4	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	23	30	57	12	1	1	1	1			
Eighth Infantry	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	14	26	37	9	1	1	1	1			
Ninth Infantry	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	16	32	58	1	1	1	1	1			
Tenth Infantry	6	6	2	4	1	4	1	1	24	25	47	22	1	1	1	1			
Eleventh Infantry	6	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	18	19	45	4	1	1	1	1			
Twelfth Infantry	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	11	18	33	1	1	1	1	1			
Thirteenth Infantry	3	3	4	3	1	9	1	1	19	36	65	4	1	1	1	1			

Seventeenth Infantry.....	2	2	58	115	2	205	51	80	182	565	8	566	1286	56	9321	941	4	103	109
Eighteenth Infantry.....	5	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	19	1	30	40	5	66	16	...	...	...
Nineteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	7	...	...	...	1	83	13	...	...	...
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	...	...	...	...	86	8	...	...	...
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	4	2	13	...	...	...	...	83	1	...	...	...
Twenty-second Infantry.....	4	4	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	22	...	...	...	1	49	6	...	...	...
Twenty-third Infantry.....	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	4	4	9	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	7	7	2	4	4	6	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	47	4	...	...	...
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	54	1	...	...	...
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	4	8	4	2	6	22	...	...	...	...	49	8	...	...	...
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	7	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	3	5	2	2	3	16	...	...	...	...	82	4	...	...	...
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	4	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	50	2	...	...	...
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	1	2	2	7	...	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	8	2	2	3	3	4	7	9	...	...	...	...	38	5	...	...	...
Thirty-third Infantry.....	...	...	4	1	1	5	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	42	1	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	35	1	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [94th and 98th] consolidated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	...	...	1	6	6	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	27	23	...	...	...
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	3	3	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	7	7	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...
Fortieth Infantry.....	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	36	1	...	...	...
Forty-first Infantry.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Forty-second Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-third Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	casualties	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty-ninth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	133	2	135	88	115	2	205	51	80	182	565	8	566	1286	56	9321	941	4	103

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.				DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.					
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By suicide.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.			In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	43	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	158	3	84	14	28	543	21
Second Cavalry.....	57	40	23	191	..	9	222	140	29	169	158	155	3	161	26	11	602	73
Third Cavalry.....	58	62	19	224	..	2	245	220	85	305	155	155	2	157	24	7	770	141
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	41	11	186	..	4	201	151	82	233	108	108	4	112	25	8	590	90
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	47	3	50	14	8	452	209
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	15	3	18	1	5	193	..
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	45	2	92	..	7	101	228	18	246	4	4	1	8	8	5	402	..
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	27	9	91	..	4	104	49	15	64	75	75	2	77	20	1	274	257
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	6	10	162	..	3	175	54	8	62	13	13	2	15	10	1	258	1
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	7	3	61	..	..	54	25	9	34	23	23	1	29	5	1	124	..
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	1	29	..	..	30	16	..	16	14	14	1	15	8	1	62	..
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	3	1	33	..	..	34	23	3	26	15	15	1	16	..	..	79	..
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	..	..	..	5	..	1	6	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
* Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	..	..	4	..	..	4	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
† Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
First Infantry.....	12	12	5	7	..	1	13	..	..	..	137	137	..	137	..	6	165	..
Second Infantry.....	55	58	17	107	..	4	128	137	191	328	244	244	1	245	9	8	738	13
Second Veteran Infantry.....	11	11	8	11	..	..	14	2	1	3	41	41	..	41	1	..	69	..
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	4	..	27	..	..	27	14	14	28	8	8	..	8	5	3	67	18
Third Infantry.....	52	55	23	99	..	2	129	163	67	230	333	333	2	335	18	4	749	85
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	1	9	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	4	28	23
Fourth Infantry.....	57	58	51	237	..	2	330	152	146	298	319	319	3	322	..	2	973	44
Fifth Infantry.....	59	60	29	90	1	..	120	222	15	237	278	278	4	282	45	2	699	96
Sixth Infantry.....	102	102	30	124	..	..	154	211	47	258	331	331	4	335	7	..	855	54
Seventh Infantry.....	94	94	85	195	..	2	172	180	108	288	928	928	8	931	15	7	895	73
Eighth Infantry.....	49	50	44	137	..	1	182	245	63	308	210	210	4	214	21	15	761	892
Ninth Infantry.....	76	78	57	308	..	1	266	243	26	269	354	354	5	359	24	..	973	23
Tenth Infantry.....	58	57	85	134	..	1	170	137	115	252	257	257	4	261	41	5	739	16

STATISTICS

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Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	131	50	151	290	6	236	4	810	59	26	11	97						
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	1	30	32	243	1	276	194	188	257	208	1	209	...	768	282	19	8	22						
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30						
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	...	145	187	53	190	162	...	162	1	526	249	13	10	23						
Fourteenth Residual Battalion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	...	52	78	194	2	274	270	82	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27						
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	...	57	32	217	...	249	180	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	31	6	27						
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	...	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	...	225	8	614	284	23	8	26						
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	8	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	...	449	63	5	5	10						
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	...	53	33	91	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	...	562	204	27	13	40						
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	...	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	163	43	8	46	...	359	10	26	3	39						
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	153	147	8	150	2	531	20	49	5	54						
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	...	634	79	40	2	42						
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	...	39	30	136	2	228	171	6	177	123	8	126	...	570	8	41	1	42						
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	8	253	200	4	204	240	8	249	2	761	72	43	6	54						
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	...	39	22	199	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69						
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	...	236	140	1	141	140	8	143	...	562	24	69	...	69						
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	...	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	8	135	6	530	32	40	5	45						
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	...	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	636	89	33	10	43						
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	...	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	81	6	37						
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	...	257	129	13	142	202	8	205	2	846	19	46	1	47						
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	...	11	16	261	...	277	137	38	175	77	...	77	...	540	13	72	...	72						
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	...	56	33	203	...	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	...	589	93	27	6	83						
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	...	236	109	34	143	168	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	23						
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	...	4	2	228	1	231	236	27	313	13	...	13	...	561	9	22	...	22						
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...		
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Inf. consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	...	66	...	...	...	...		
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	203	172	17	189	93	...	93	8	510	15	51	14	65						
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	...	35	24	226	...	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	...	619	437	17	6	23						
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	8	...	8	...	141	...	142	326	30	356	...	2	2	...	503	...	2	...	2						
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	310	...	811	108	9	117	2	...	2	...	431	...	8	4	13						
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	...	141	89	34	123	105	8	108	...	406	203	12	8	15						
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	...	5	10	179	6	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	...	861	2	20	6	26						
Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...		
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...		
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	...	2	1	17	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	...	1	...	1		
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	...	2	1	23	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	28	...	...	...	...		
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	45	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...		
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	...	337	40	...	40	1	...	1	...	383	...	1	...	1						
*Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cav. †Partial returns.																				115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

*Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cav. †Partial returns.

TABLE.

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	1854	7045	8982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	1853	7832	4614	1583	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	1849	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	1846	2970	16456	11931	8191	.....	527
Audubon.....	1855	17405	1212	454	.....	.....	3679
Benton.....	1846	23807	22454	.....	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	1853	22913	21708	8244	195	.....	4877
Boone.....	1849	17251	.....	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	1853	19220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	1847	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	1858	.....	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Butler.....	1854	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	1855	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	1856	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	1853	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	1836	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Carro Gordo.....	1855	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	1856	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	1853	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	1851	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	1858	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	1838	27184	27771	20728	9873	1101	5977
Clinton.....	1840	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	1855	.....	2530	.....	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	1847	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	1844	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	1850	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2832
Delaware.....	1840	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	1841	35415	27256	19611	1222	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1857	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	1834	43845	38969	31164	10641	.....	8759
Emmett.....	1859	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	220
Fayette.....	1850	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	1854	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2684
Franklin.....	1855	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	1849	13719	11173	5074	1211	.....	2998
Greene.....	1854	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	1856	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	1851	.....	7001	9058	.....	.....	2330
Hamilton.....	1857	7701	6055	1649	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1858	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	1853	15029	13684	.....	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	1853	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	1836	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	1855	7875	6282	.....	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	1857	3455	2596	392	.....	.....	696
Ida.....	1858	794	226	43	.....	.....	173
Iowa.....	1845	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	8576
Jackson.....	1838	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	1846	.....	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	1839	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	8721
Johnson.....	1838	24654	.....	17573	4472	.....	5225
Jones.....	1839	19168	19731	.....	8007	471	4180

TABLE

OF THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

Continued.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair	1844	20488	17111	13271	4822	.....	4202
Adams	1855	9785	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Adams	1837	33913	33210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Adams	1839	31815	23852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Adams	1839	12499	12577	10370	4939	1927	2399
Adams	1849	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2484
Adams	1872	1199	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Adams	1850	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Adams	1844	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Adams	1845	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4968
Adams	1850	19629	17576	6015	333	.....	4445
Adams	1851	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2385
Adams	1854	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Adams	1854	2267	8654	832	.....	.....	1292
Adams	1851	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Adams	1858	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Adams	1838	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6583
Adams	1860	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Adams	1872	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Adams	1841	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Adams	1857	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Adams	1858	5232	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Adams	1859	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Adams	1846	91558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Adams	1848	21665	16893	4968	7823	.....	4392
Adams	1841	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Adams	1855	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Adams	1858	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Adams	1838	39763	38599	25959	5966	2140	7109
Adams	1853	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	.....
Adams	1841	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Adams	1853	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Adams	1854	18771	16131	5235	8	.....	3911
Adams	1851	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Adams	1853	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Adams	1837	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Adams	1844	18541	22346	14518	8471	.....	3923
Adams	1849	19269	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Adams	1839	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Adams	1851	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Adams	1853	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	3747
Adams	1857	24233	1562	163	.....	.....	4117
Adams	1851	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Adams	1853	8563	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Adams	1857	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Adams	1855	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Adams	.....	1353118	1191792	674913	191111	43112	284557

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTY.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.		COUNTY.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	881	18	1334	693	Johnson.....	1881	2348	18	273	2345	2663
Adams.....	878	297	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	2118	14	89	2591	1769
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	66	26	1709	1648	Keokuk.....	1772	1886	222	105	2364	1622
Appanoose.....	1166	1049	729	82	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	18	89	636	297
Audubon.....	410	893	26	...	427	852	Lee.....	2157	2363	250	299	3180	3028
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1366	Linn.....	2524	2316	76	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	96	244	2979	1692	Louis.....	1328	817	89	108	1923	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	468	10	2012	1306	Lucas.....	1273	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	882	126	1	1727	767	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2146	1526
Buena Vista.....	747	122	161	20	770	203	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	750	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	85	2736	2306
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	857	380	304	2066	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1436	1102	98	29	1462	1109
Cass.....	1594	639	116	30	1878	979	Mitchell.....	1896	489	85	86	1663	871
Cedar.....	1316	1003	206	448	2328	1446	Monona.....	580	119	422	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	903	848	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1094	928	247	26	1418	2246
Cherokee.....	562	74	263	86	864	178	Montgomery.....	1122	441	632	47	1749	769
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1674	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1776	171	267	2523	2072
Clarke.....	1054	267	812	19	1406	816	O'Brien.....	308	21	201	14	463	126
Clay.....	617	16	20	67	687	94	Osceola.....	296	40	13	33	329	86
Clayton.....	1873	1770	86	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	608	349	299	2143	661
Clinton.....	2444	2927	296	66	2654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	667	...	2	343	522
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1049	638	Plymouth.....	779	467	77	29	676	608
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2156	762	Pocahontas.....	870	93	44	26	374	141
Davis.....	893	1431	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	2171	1865	1353	84	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	810	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2125	2069	218	191	2666	2414
Delaware.....	1228	1143	32	826	2123	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	862	420	346	2609	1088
Des Moines.....	2315	1284	767	6	3425	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	42
Dickinson.....	197	8	...	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	123	177	13	861	194
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	2031	1903	209	27	2619	2628
Emmett.....	213	26	...	...	246	86	Shelby.....	698	639	2	16	697	621
Fayette.....	1943	1667	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	496	122	49	...	499	220
Floyd.....	1232	209	162	20	2032	751	Story.....	1260	844	644	167	1842	679
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	879	Tama.....	1426	633	196	123	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	234	...	1638	1682	Taylor.....	1385	293	868	...	1737	676
Greene.....	1031	215	561	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	616	630	63	1236	796
Grundy.....	909	504	...	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2112	1661
Guthrie.....	2160	496	364	21	1434	622	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1236	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	843	265	421	67	1187	425	Warren.....	1728	944	742	101	2436	1316
Hancock.....	840	96	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1667	1221	808	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	851	278	164	2152	980	Wayne.....	1216	832	404	2	1692	1261
Harrison.....	1348	883	529	19	1557	1286	Webster.....	880	127	1421	47	1292	967
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1486	Winnebago.....	544	40	...	...	496	26
Howard.....	651	647	301	519	1194	600	Winnebleshiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2799	1617
Humboldt.....	892	142	115	64	933	182	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	2034	997
Ia.....	321	54	104	...	212	57	Worth.....	626	139	8	14	703	146
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	281	166	117	96	574	124
Jackson.....	1819	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79363	34226	10639	271883	112121
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	269	3378	1804	Majorities.....	42193	...	...	...	59211	...
Jefferson.....	1896	783	678	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 244,794; 1876 (including 9,001 Greenback), 292,464.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

TO IOWA EXHIBITORS.

UNDER the system of awards adopted at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, every article exhibited was placed in one of thirty-six groups, numbering from 1 to 36. The examination was not of a competitive character, but upon the merit of the article. Each article of merit was entitled to receive a diploma and a bronze medal of uniform value. The following awards were made to Iowa exhibitors:

GROUP NO. I.

Wesley Redhead and Mahaska Coal Mining Company are accredited with samples of coal. The committee says: "Commended as samples of bituminous coal of Iowa."

LEAD ORE.

John Harvey, of Dubuque.—Report says a large and instructive exhibit of Galena lead ores of Iowa.

W. P. Fox, of Des Moines.—Commended for an instructive exhibit of the stratified deposits of the State of Iowa.

[**NOTE.**—In this group were shown fifty-five varieties from stone quarries in Iowa, prepared by Donahue & McCosh, of Burlington, in blocks six by nine inches square; also were shown samples of building and moulding sands, and three specimens of glass sands, twelve of fire and potters' clay, six or eight samples of mineral paint, and one sample of peat; also some fine samples of geodes from Keokuk. Judge Murdock, of Clayton county, exhibited a collection of relics of the mound builders. The most prominent one was his large collection of mound builders' skulls.]

GROUP NO. IV.

State of Iowa.—Commended as a very fine collection of cereals in the straw, beautifully cleansed; also grasses and seeds—sixty varieties—a fine collection beautifully arranged; also a collection of Indian corn, seventy varieties.

BUTTER.

Stewart & McMillen, of Manchester, Delaware county, Entry No. 880.—Commended for the best samples of 200 lbs. and 30 lbs. respectively, made at Newberg factory, Edgewood and Hebran.

Stewart & McMillen, Entry No. 895.—Commended for clean, sweet flavor, firm texture and superior excellency generally, comprising samples of different creameries.

[NOTE.—The general report of the committee on butter puts the yield of the United States for 1876 at 710,000,000 lbs. Messrs. Stewart & McMillen had about ninety competitors, among whom were the best butter makers of the world. In addition to the centennial awards, they got the golden medal awarded by the national butter and egg association. Iowa creamery butter sells in the Philadelphia market readily with the gilt edged brand. The butter crop in Iowa is an item of interest, and the State owes Stewart & McMillen a debt of gratitude for their very active exertion at the centennial in raising Iowa butter to a level with the gilt edge manufacturers of the eastern States. Delaware county, Iowa, is to our State what Chester county is to Pennsylvania.]

Bryan & Curtis' butter, Strawberry Point, Clayton county.—Commended for fine quality and superior skill in manufacturing.

GROUP NO. VI.

Collection of woods by Prof. McAfee, Agricultural College.—Commended as a good State exhibit, containing 160 specimens arranged in vertical and transverse sections.

J. O. Arthur, Charles City, No. 185.—Herbarium of plants. The herbarium contains species named and clasified, neatly mounted, labeled and one in duplicate. The duplicate collection ingeniously arranged for exhibition on large sliding frames within a glass case. The whole accompanied with a printed catalogue.

AWARDS ON COLLECTIVE STATE EXHIBITS.

State of Iowa, No. 11.—Commended for a large display of its minerals, soils, native and cultivated grasses, its pomology in large variety, and collection of woods and a valuable collection of mound builders relics.

GROUP NO. XXVIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Board of Education, Burlington, No. 76.—Commended for a creditable display of the work of pupils.

State Educational Department, No. 77.—Report good exhibit of the statistics of State school system and work of public schools.

Board of Education of West Des Moines, No. 78.—A creditable exhibit of work of pupils.

GROUP XXII.

PLOWS.

Skinner Bros., Des Moines, No. 63.—Commended for excellence of material, good workmanship and beauty of form.

GROUP NO. XXIII.

BOOK BINDING AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

John D. Metz, Dubuque, No. 94.—Blank books with patent ends and mode of stitching. Report an admirable made book aside from the patent improvement claimed.

GROUP XXX.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Eli Elliot, West Liberty.—Short Horn bull, Baron French, No. 8.—Report in form, quality and useful characteristics he is entitled to rank as a superior specimen of the Short Horn breed.

State of Iowa, Short Horn Herd, No. 12.—One bull and four cows. The animals composing this herd, in high excellence of form, quality and useful characteristics, are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

J. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, No. 13.—Two cows, Maid of Honor and Lucy Napier, commended for high excellence of form and useful characteristics, entitled to rank as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, West Liberty, No. 35.—Heifer, Loudon Mirvine, for high excellence in form, quality and useful characteristics is entitled to rank as a first-class specimen of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, No. 36.—Emma Down and heifer calf Centennial Mine. In form and useful characteristics they are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

GROUP XXXVI.

Henry Avery, Burlington.—Commended for a collection of apples, among which Grimes' Golden Pippin, an excellent kind, is especially meritorious in size and flavor.

David Leonard, Burlington, No. 16.—Commended for a valuable selection of varieties very well grown, and especially for a seedling named Robinson, which promises well for the northwest, both as respects to tree and fruit.

No. 27.—Polk County, by James Smith, Des Moines. Commended for 160 varieties of apples, and for the very large number of valuable varieties and for the very superior manner in which they are grown; also for great care and correctness in naming.

No. 30.—E. H. Caulkens commended for twenty varieties and their valuable characteristics; also great excellence and beauty in growth.

R. S. Willet, Malcolm.—Commended for 40 varieties of apples of general value and the superior manner of growth.

No. 39, L. Hollingsworth, Montrose.—Seventy-five varieties of apples, commended for a large number of useful sorts and for the meritorious manner in which they are grown.

No. 65, G. B. Brackett, Denmark.—Pears are Plate White Doyenne.

These specimens of this old and important variety reach the highest standard of excellence of large size and beautifully colored.

No. 81, Wilson T. Smith, Des Moines.—Twenty varieties of pears commended for being well grown, and handsome collection. The Flemish Beauty and Beaurae Clangean being superior.

No. 83, White Elk Vineyard, Keokuk.—Eighteen varieties, creditable display of pears. The Beaurae Clangean having brilliant coloring.

Iowa State Horticultural Society wax models of fruit. No. 209.—Three hundred varieties of apples in wax, of perfect accuracy and beautifully displayed—the work of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

[NOTE.—There were in all 1020 specimens. The fruit furnished as models was by various members of the State Horticultural Society, crop of 1875, the greatest number of which was by James Smith, of Des Moines, and to whom the nomenclature is mainly due; 610 of the casts were made by Mrs. Wm. Greenland, of Des Moines, and 410 of them by Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark. This was the most attractive display made by Iowa, and was universally admired; and in this line Iowa can boast of as fine talent for accuracy as to model and coloring as is found anywhere. Two hundred of these casts were sold to and exchanged with the Japanese authorities, and are now doing duty in the archives of their government.]

Iowa State Horticultural Society, No. 217.—September collection, report a very good collection, containing many varieties.

[NOTE.—The Horticultural Society showed in May thirty-five varieties of apples of late keepers, also the summer varieties were shown in their season. The fall display was very fine, covering seven tables 35x6, and numbering about 335 varieties of apples, and filling over 2,000 plates.]

W. W. Winterbottom, Fort Madison, No. 191.—Timothy grass seed. The seed is remarkably clean, and every way meritorious.

H. C. Gordon, Davis county, No. 204.—His yellow corn was of peculiar weight and good quality, one ear weighing one pound and thirteen ounces.

L. T. Chute, Manchester, No. 207.—The cereals and roots in the Iowa collection exhibited are a well grown collection of twenty-five varieties. Potatoes especially meritorious.

State of Iowa, September exhibits of the crop of 1876, No. 208.—They make a collection of cereals, grasses and roots, exhibiting the ability of the State to produce these articles in the highest degree.

The information contained in the notes is additional to that given in the official reports of the Exposition, and is furnished by Dr. Alex. Shaw, of Des Moines, who held an official position in connection with Iowa exhibits up to August 18, 1876.

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

UPON negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by the husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him. The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds one-half per cent on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent of sale of real estate, five per cent for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed within *one year* thereafter, or are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.

3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under the laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of the family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands, and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines, and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institutions, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farm-

ing, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado, or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet the first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday of October in each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

District Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

Circuit Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he

shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband, wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the township clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of a domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by training the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township trustees assess the damages, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the trustees to the circuit court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by destroying such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not. Said damages to be assessed *pro rata* per head, and each owner, if more than one owner, shall be liable for the *pro rata* amount, and each owner shall have the right to charge his stock from distraint by paying the *pro rata* amount of the damages and costs.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the law-enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on the place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray is taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence, in the opinion of the fence viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

Except that a barbed wire fence may consist of three barbed-wires, or four wires, two of which shall be barbed; in either, to have not less than thirty six iron barbs of two points each, or twenty-six iron barbs of four points each on each wire; the wires to be fastened to posts not more than two rods apart, two stays between the posts, or posts one rod apart without stays.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the fence viewers (the township trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may

do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the fence viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the fence viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land enclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desire to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the fence viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties

shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as a County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person injured.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within, the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or vacant lots, within his district, the owner, owner or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed. Bridges when erected and maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is a petition, filed in the Auditors' office, addressed in substance as follows: The Board of Supervisors of——County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at——and running thence——and terminating——, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be).

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for relief, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st of March, except in cases of field tenants and croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in a case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later, than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building, or on some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for a period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the

ove described, for rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ
ment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to re-
t accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises de-
n the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ver any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or
, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the con-
weight per bushel shall be as follows, to wit:

aches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	180
rapes, Currants or Gooseber's,	40	Sorgum Seed.....	90
sa, Raspberries or Blackber's,	32	Broom Corn Seed.....	80
ago Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
L.....	45	Salt.....	50
.....	80	Barley.....	48
.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	83
d.....	60	Oats.....	82
.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
rn.....	56	Bran.....	20
.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
atoes.....	46		

y for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and
five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

NOTES.

of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount
of payment are mentioned:

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hun-
ara, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts
ed for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

should be worded simply, thus.

L. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

se pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

s of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....\$6 00

ss Sacks" 30.....60

Received payment,

A. A. GRAHAM.

\$6 00

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and hbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ¢ bbl. % for *per cent*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$—, Iowa, —, 18—.

— after date — promises to pay to the order of —, — dollars, at —, for value received, with interest at ten per cent per annum after — until paid. Interest payable —, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectible at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees. No. —. P. O. —, —.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. — In — Court of — County, Iowa, —, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to —, in the sum of — dollars, and the further sum of \$— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent from —, and — hereby confess judgment against — as defendant in favor of said —, for said sum of \$—, and \$— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the — Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against — with costs, and interest at 10 per cent from —, the interest to be paid—.

Said debt and judgment being for —.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And ——— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—.

—————
—————

THE STATE OF IOWA, {
—————County. }

—————being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that ——— understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this ——— day of ———, 18—. ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

General Form of Agreement.—This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, county of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.—This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, county of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first

part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, county of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

Common Form of Bill of Sale.—Know all men by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of five hundred and ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and any person whomsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To John Wontpay: You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy, to-wit:

[Insert Description.]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[Reversed for Notice to Landlord.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Charles Mansfield, of the town of Bellevue, county of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

1. I give, devise and bequeath unto to my eldest son, Sydney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all appurtenances, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and enjoy unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

2d. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars, in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also each a quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the township of Iowa, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county in which said land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said township is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

3. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Each said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where located.

4th. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not previously disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and enjoyment of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

5. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income and profits of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to be divided among my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of said father.

6. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may remain to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sydney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the balance of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, to use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eight-hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa.
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codocil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
— County, }

I, —, of the county of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the county of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the county of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
— County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— county, and
 te of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of
 ——— county, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said
 ——— the following described premises, situated in the county of ———, and
 ate of ———, to-wit: (here insert description) and ——— do hereby covenant
 ith the said ——— that ——— lawfully seized of said premises, that they
 re free from incumbrance, that ——— have good right and lawful authority
 o sell and convey the same; and ——— do hereby covenant to warrant and
 defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To
 be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of
 principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promis-
 iory note for the sum of ——— dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.
 One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.
 One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.
 One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

And the said Mortgagee agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon
 the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if
 it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall
 be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby
 relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above de-
 scribed premises.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

 ———

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed ——— by and between ——— of the
 county of ——— and State of ———, part of the first part, and ——— of the
 county of ——— and State of ——— part of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that
 the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ———
 dollars, paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is
 hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant,
 bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part,
 ——— heirs and assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, sit-
 uated in the county of ——— and State of ———, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part
 of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said prem-
 ises, that they are free from incumbrance, and that he will warrant and de-
 fend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do ex-
 pressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relin-
 quish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following con-
 ditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said ——— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that

if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure, and shall be made by the sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, construed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

== ==

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows, to-wit:

[Here insert terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable

y reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ excepted; and at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

On or before the—day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay — or order, —dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent per annum, payable annually, at—. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That — of — County, and State of — in consideration of —dollars, in hand paid by —, of — County and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described personal property, now in the possession of — in the — county, and State of —, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And — do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time herein specified, of — certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ——, 18—. _____

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, in hand paid by —— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said —— that——lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that——ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said—— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE of

_____ _____

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——dollars, to — in hand paid by ——, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

_____ _____

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ am held and firmly bound unto _____ of _____ County, and State of _____, in the sum of _____ dollars, to be paid to the said _____, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ Dollars.

One note for \$_____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$_____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$_____, due _____, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of _____, and State of Iowa, described as follows, to-wit: [here insert description] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee, terminate his liability under the bond, and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions, this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

GAME LAWS.

By the laws of Iowa, as amended by the Legislature of 1878, it is unlawful to do any of the following acts:

BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.

1. To kill, trap, ensnare, or in any manner destroy any of the birds of the State, except birds of prey and game birds, during the open seasons as provided by law; or to destroy the eggs of such birds as are protected by this section—except that persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or preservation in museums and cabinets, are not liable under this section. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

2. To shoot or kill any prairie chicken from Dec. 1 to Aug. 15, woodcock from Jan. 1 to July 10, pheasant, wild turkey or quail from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, wild duck, goose or brant from May 1 to Aug. 15, deer or elk from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat from April 1 to November. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; the others, \$10.

3. To take or attempt to take at any time with trap, net or snare any bird or animal mentioned in Sec. 2, or to willfully destroy the eggs or nests of birds. Except that beaver, mink, otter or muskrat may be trapped

or snared during the open season, or at any time for the protection of private property. Penalty the same as in section 2.

4. To shoot or kill any wild duck, goose or brant with any kind of gun, except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder, or to use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds mentioned in section 2. Penalty, \$25, and thirty days in jail unless sooner paid.

5. To shoot or kill for traffic any prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant at any time; for one person to kill during one day more than 25 of either kind of said birds; to ship or take out of the State any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk; to buy, sell, or have in possession any such bird, deer or elk during the close season, except the first five days. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; others, \$10.

6. For any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, at one time, more than twenty-five of either prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant, unless lawfully received for transportation; to ship to any person in the State in one day more than one dozen of the birds mentioned in section 2; and in case of shipment an affidavit must be made that the birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold, or had in possession, and are not shipped for sale or profit, and giving name and address of consignee and number of birds shipped, and a copy of the affidavit shall accompany the birds, etc. Penalty, same as in section 2. The making of a false affidavit is perjury.

7. For any common carrier, its agent or servant, to knowingly receive for transportation any bird or animal mentioned in section two, during the close season (except the first five days), or at any other time, except in the manner provided by law. Penalty, \$100 to \$300, or 30 days in jail, or both.

8. The having in possession during the close season, except the first five days, of any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk, is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the law.

9. Prosecutions, except under section 1, may be brought in any county where the game is found, and the court shall appoint an attorney to prosecute, who shall be entitled to a fee of \$10; and the person filing the information to a fee equal to half the fine imposed on the defendant; both fees to be taxed as costs. The county is, however, in no event liable for either.

FISH AND FISH WAYS.

10. To catch or kill bass or wall-eyed pike from April 1 to June 1; salmon or trout from November 1 to February 1. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

11. To use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except native minnows, and except by the fish commissioner for propagation and exchange. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$20 to \$50 for second.

12. To place across any river, creek, pond or lake, any trot line, dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish, except under the direction of the fish commissioner, and except dams for manufacturing purposes provided with fish-ways. Penalty, \$25 to \$100, or 10 to 30 days in jail.

13. Fish-ways must be constructed in dam within sixty days after notice from Fish Commissioners, or the same will be built by the county and taxed to the owner. No person can snare, kill or catch fish within 100 yards of a fish-way, under penalty of five to ten dollars, and imprisonment till fine is

14. Persons raising or propagating fish on their own premises, or owning premises on which there are waters having no natural outlet, supplied with fish, shall absolutely own said fish. No person shall take, or attempt to take, fish therefrom without consent of the owner. Penalty, \$5 to \$25, or 30 days in jail.

The "close" season is when killing is forbidden; the "open" season is when it is not.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often *exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed to solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional, or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode* and have *no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF IOWA.

We, the People of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other

rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his own witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for a higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense.

All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be in voluntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and in the county in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

Sec. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be—“*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*”

Sec. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

Sec. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years; be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives, as to residence and citizenship.

Sec. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

Sec. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

Sec. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

Sec. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

Sec. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

Sec. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

Sec. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly. But offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

Sec. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the Fourth day of July next, after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

Sec. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating, roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of Senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States Census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be *fixed by law*; but no representative district shall contain more than four

organized counties and each district shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one Representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional Representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

Sec. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also, form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a Representative.

Sec. 37. When a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district.

Sec. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 4.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

Sec. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States; and a citizen of the State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

Sec. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from

the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of

performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one judge shall go out every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and

criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney-General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this State.

ARTICLE 6.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: *provided*, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) are elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE 7.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures of revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by one act or by several acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a perpetual funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the levying of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, when it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the State, at least three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance of such law, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of

any further debt, or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE 8.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, nor in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others' liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

Sec. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

Sec. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

Sec. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE 9.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS

1.—*Education.*

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

Sec. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

Sec. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

Sec. 5. The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the Governor may order a special session.

Sec. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

Sec. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted to receive aid from the school or university fund of this State; but all acts, rules and

regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

Sec. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

Sec. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

Sec. 11. The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Sec. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools; and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

Sec. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no rule, regulation or law, for the regulation and government of common schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the State of Iowa."

Sec. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

2.—*School Funds and School Lands.*

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

Sec. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been, or *may hereafter* be, granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State,

shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been, or shall be, paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall, from time to time, provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 10.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same

time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly, may, by law, provide, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE 11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend in all cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of the State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the county of Polk, and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE 12.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of errors, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this constitution been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress, and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorney, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Provided, that the time for which any District Judge, or any other State or county officer, elected at the April election in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by Executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the State into eleven judicial districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution—"New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Code; and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white," from the article on the "Right of Suffrage," shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in manner following, viz :

A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition, shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the Sixth Judicial District of this State.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

TIMOTHY DAY,
S. G. WINCHESTER,
DAVID BUNKER,
D. P. PALMER,
GEO. W. ELLS,
J. C. HALL,
JOHN H. PETERS,
WM. H. WARREN,
H. W. GRAY,
ROBT. GOWER,
H. D. GIBSON,
THOMAS SEELEY,
A. H. MARVIN,
J. H. EMERSON,
R. L. B. CLARKE,
JAMES A. YOUNG,
D. H. SOLOMON,

M. W. ROBINSON,
LEWIS TODHUNTER,
JOHN EDWARDS,
J. C. TRAEER,
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W. PENN CLARKE,
JERE. HOLLINGWORTH,
WM. PATTERSON,
D. W. PRICE,
ALPHEUS SCOTT,
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EDWARD JOHNSTON.

FRANCIS SPRINGER, *President.*

BY:

E. J. SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*

. N. BATES, *Assistant Secretary.*

THE PIONEER.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill side,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the axe-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hill-side and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

The County; its Location and Name—Plan and Scope of this Work.

OVER a score and a half of years have passed away since the first white settlement was made within the bounds of that territory now known as Marion county, Iowa. It is less than a half century since the uncivilized aborigines roamed the prairies wild and free, unfettered by the restraint of common or statutory law and uncircumscribed by township boundaries and county lines. The transformation which has taken place in the physiognomy of the county alone is beyond the comprehension of the finite mind; luxuriant groves where there was the wide-stretching prairie; cultivated fields where was the primeval forest; orchards, vineyards and gardens where waved the tall prairie grass. So marked has been the change in the physiognomy of the country that there has been a decided change in the climatology. The elements themselves seem to have taken notice of the great change and have governed themselves accordingly. While the annual rain-fall and the mean annual temperature remain the same in quantity they are now entirely different in quality; and although imperceptible and independent of man's will, they have nevertheless come under the same civilizing power which has changed the wilderness into a fruitful land.

The great change which has taken place in the development of the material resources of the country is more noticeable, as man can more readily discern the changes which take place by detail in his own circumscribed field of activity than he can those grand revolutions in the uncircumscribed domain of nature. The changes which have occurred in social, intellectual and moral conditions are still more marked, mind being more swift to act on mind than matter. These changes can best be established by the institution of a brief contrast:

Then the material resources of the country consisted simply in the streams of water which quenched the thirst of the aborigine, wherein was found the fish which he ate and upon which floated his frail canoe; the forest where he procured his fuel, material for the construction of his rude weapons and which sheltered the game that afforded him a meager and uncertain sustenance. Such were the material resources made available to the owner of the soil. The social condition of the people was scarcely more advanced than is that of *certain orders of the lower animals*, whose

social attainments are comprehended in the ability to unite for mutual offense and defense. In intellect and morals there was a people somewhat above the brute, but on the lowest round of the ladder.

Now the material resources of the country include in their number the soil with every useful and ornamental product known to the temperate zone; the forest, with every specie of manufacture, useful and ornamental, known to the civilized world. The water in the streams and the currents of air above us are alike trained to do man's bidding, while from the depths of the earth beneath our feet is brought forth the hidden wealth which was hoarded by the turmoil of the ages. Cities, with their thousands of people, a country with its thousands of inhabitants, while in city and country the lofty spires of churches and school-houses are evidences of the social, moral and intellectual conditions.

All this change in material things has been brought about by the incoming of new people from the far off East, and that, too, within the space of a score and a half of years. History furnishes no parallel to the rapid development of this Western country; it has been a chain whose links were ever recurring surprises and among the surprised there are none more so than those whose throbbing brains have planned and whose busy hands have executed the work.

Almost a century ago a friend of America, although an Englishman, in language almost prophetic, wrote:

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

The settlement of the new world alluded to by the writer has, as a whole, fully met the conditions of that prophecy, but not till the past quarter of a century did the onward march of empire culminate in the settlement of central Iowa. With the exception of a few mining towns in the gold regions of California and the silver districts of Colorado, nothing has been like it before and it will not be exceeded in time to come.

This has not been an accident. All kinds of material development follow recognized and well established law, and in nothing does this fact more reveal itself than in the settlement of a country.

Whoever has made it his business to study the "Great Northwest" as it has unfolded itself in history during the last quarter of a century has doubtless met with ever recurring surprises. The story of its unparalleled growth and almost phenomenal development has so often been repeated that it has become a commonplace platitude; but a careful study of the country will suggest questions which have thus far not been answered, and cannot be. Why, for instance, have some sections filled up so rapidly, and certain cities sprung up as if by magic, while others, seemingly no less favored by nature, are still in the first stages of development? These questions cannot, in all cases, be answered; but whoever has studied the matter carefully cannot fail to have discovered a law of growth which is as unvarying as any law of nature. The two leading factors in the problem of municipal growth are location and character of first settlers. The location of Marion county was most favorable; and what is true of Marion county is true of the whole State. Almost surrounded, as it is, by two of the most renowned ~~water-courses~~ *water-courses* of the world, one will readily see that it possesses advantages

ed by no other State in the Union. These conditions, so favorable to
 est and future development of the country, are beautifully illustrated
 ingenious little poem entitled "Two Ancient Misses," written by a
 man who has won a wide-spread reputation at the bar, and whose
 , were we at liberty to give it, would be familiar to most of the peo-
 f Marion county. We here quote it, as it will illustrate our point
 of sufficient merit to be preserved.

TWO ANCIENT MISSES.

I know to ancient misses
 Who ever onward go,
 From a cold and rigid northern clime
 Through a land of wheat and corn and wine,
 To a southern sea where the fig and the lime
 And the golden orange grow.

In graceful curves they wind about
 Upon their long and lonely route,
 Among the beauteous hills;
 They never cease their onward step,
 Though day and night they're dripping wet,
 And oft with the sleet and snow beset,
 And sometimes with the chills.

The one is a romping, dark brunette,
 As fickle and gay as any coquette;
 She glides along by the western plains,
 And changes her bed every time it rains;
 Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
 This romping, wild brunette Missouri.

The other is placid, mild and fair,
 With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air,
 And a voice as sweet as a soft guitar;
 She moves along the meadows and parks
 Where naiads play Æolian harps—
 Nor ever goes by fits and starts—
 No fickle coquette of the city,
 But gentle, constant Mississippi.

I love the wild and dark brunette
 Because she is a gay coquette;
 Her, too, I love, of quiet air,
 Because she's gentle, true and fair.
 The land of my birth, on the east and the west,
 Embraced by these is doubly blest—
 'Tis hard to tell which I love best.

is an account of the past history of the most favored and prosperous
 a thus embraced which we desire in the following pages to chronicle.
 entering upon the work before us we have not underestimated the diffi-
 and importance of the task. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that
 rents to be treated, while having to do with the past are so inti-
 y interwoven with the present that they are properly a part of it. The
 of history as a general thing deals wholly with the affairs of past
 ations and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded
 e memory of men now living; the whole field of our investigation lies
 ide of that boundary line, as there are many who will doubtless peruse
 work who from the first have witnessed, and taken part in the events
 all attempt to relate.

The year 1843 is usually given as the date of the first settlement of the county, although part of it was not open for settlement until two years later.

Assuming that date to be the beginning of the history proper, there have elapsed but thirty-seven years; and many who came at that time or shortly afterward, still live in our midst. And such, while they have grown prematurely old in body by reason of the hardships and privations incident upon a life of more than ordinary activity and trial, have not grown old in spirit. Each one of such knows the history of the county and, be it said with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows that history better than any one else. Such readers are very uncharitable critics, and a work of this kind absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the scope of human possibility to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced, by many well meaning and honest persons, faultily and untrustworthy. This results from the fact that thirty years, though not a long period in the history of the world, is a long time in the life of an individual. Events occurring at that length of time in the past we think we know perfectly well when the fact is we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctance and hesitation manifested invariably by old settlers when called upon to give the details of some early transaction; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date and after having finally settled down upon the year and the month when a certain event occurred, will probably hunt you up in less than a day and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime you have found another old settler who was an eye-witness of the act in question and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date nor the corrected date as given by the first old settler.

We have noticed the same uncertainty with regard to other details of a particular transaction; such, for instance, as an early election, whether Mr. Jones was the successful or the defeated candidate, and with regard to an altercation whether Smith or Brown was the aggressor. There is at this time living in an adjoining county a noble old gray-headed man whose pioneer feet trod close in the tracks of the receding aboriginies; he has held many offices of honor and trust and although life has lost none of its charms he would rather die than utter an untruthful word or commit a dishonorable deed. It appeared from the official record that an early day he had held the office of county surveyor and the fact having been made public by publication in a work of this character, he sought out the writer and informed him that the statement was incorrect; that not he but a certain Mr. W. has been elected to the position named at the time mentioned. He clung tenaciously to his position and refused to recede from it even when the poll-book was produced confirming the statement of the writer. To this day the old gentleman firmly believes that Mr. W., and not himself was county surveyor in 1849, although in addition to the evidence of the poll-book is evidence of the county plat-book, where are certified over his signature the surveys of at least three different towns. There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy; his ideas of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years will trust it in the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.

The stranger who comes into the county with none of the information

those possess who have resided here for years works at a great disadvantage in many respects. He does not at first know whom to interview or how to find the custodians of important records. However, he possesses a great advantage which more than makes up for this; he enters upon his work with an unbiased mind; he has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; his mind is not preoccupied and prejudged by reports which have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business; and when in addition to this he is a person whose business it is to collect statements and weigh facts of history, he is much more qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements seemingly of equal weight, than those who either immediately or remotely are interested parties and whose regular employment lies in other fields of inquiry. This is true even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintanceship. He is the best judge and best juror who is wholly unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Dutchman; and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the character of the matter read is such that, with regard to a large proportion of them, it can truthfully be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case in respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate county and neighborhood. This is perhaps not so much the fault of the people as a neglect on the part of the book publishers. Books, as they are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale, its character must be of such a general character as to be applicable to general rather than special conditions—to the Nation and State, rather than to the city and township. Thus it is that no histories heretofore published have dealt in to matters relating to county and neighborhood affairs, for such a sale, in order to have a sale over a large section of country must, necessarily, be very voluminous and contain much matter of no interest to the reader. After having given a synopsis of the history of the State and the Northwest, which is as brief as could well be, and contains nothing except what is absolutely necessary for a proper understanding of the circumstances and conditions bearing upon the settlement of the county, we are prepared to enter upon the history of the county proper.

The physical features of the county will first claim our attention, then a number of pages devoted to the subject of Indians and Indian affairs. The history of Marion county cannot be written without frequent allusions to the unfortunate race of people who originally owned the soil, and who, from the first settlement of the county even to the present time, make occasional visits to the hunting-grounds and burial places of their forefathers. A chapter on the Indian affairs of the county will be given, not only because it comes within the legitimate scope of the work, but also because nothing in the whole realm of literature is more fascinating to the common average reader than narratives of this kind; and although this chapter will doubtless contain many things old as well as new, there are few of our readers who would desire to have it omitted. We shall then speak of the

first settlers, treating of them as accurately, definitely and fully as warranted by the facts at our disposal, giving the date when each one came to the county, from what State or country, and where now located, if living. In connection with the few first settlers we shall aim to speak of many leading citizens who have come more recently, and on the concluding pages of the book will be found a biographical directory, the value of which will increase with years. Pioneer times will then be described and incidents related showing the trials and triumphs of the pioneer settler. Then county organization, political affairs, newspapers, railroads, schools, etc. Finally, a soldier's record, and a history of cities, towns and townships in detail.

The compiler of a history of a county has a task which may seem to be comparatively easy, and the facts which come within the legitimate scope of the work may appear commonplace when compared with national events; the narration of the peaceful events attending the conquests of industry as "Westward the course of empire takes its way" may seem tame when contrasted with accounts of battles and sieges. Nevertheless, the faithful gathering and the truthful narration of facts bearing upon the early settlement of this county and the dangers, hardships and privations encountered by the early pioneers engaged in advancing the standard of civilization is a work of no small magnitude and the facts thus narrated are such as may challenge the admiration and arouse the sympathy of the reader though they have nothing to do with feats of arms.

THE NAME.

It has been intimated by one that there is nothing in a name, but a name sometimes means a great deal. In this case it indicates the character of the people who settled the county, and have given to it its distinctive characteristics.

Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual, whose dictate, by reason of some real or imaginary superiority, is law. However, in this instance, the county and its chief city did not receive a name by accident; neither did it originate in the childish caprice of one man, but the christening took place after mature deliberation and by general consent.

In naming the first counties of Iowa, three several plans were adopted: Dubuque was named in honor of Julien Dubuque, the first white settler; Scott was named in honor of the most distinguished military chieftain of the day; and Des Moines received its name from the leading river of the State. As new counties were formed the names of distinguished Indian chiefs were applied to them; thus we have Keokuk, Mahaska, Wapello, Poweshiek, Appanoose, etc. The Mexican War closed about the time many counties of central Iowa were organized. The Democratic party in the nation which favored the war was also largely in the majority in the State, and the war spirit, which had taken possession of nearly every one, and which entered into all kinds of conversation and official deliberations, left its impress particularly on the General Assembly of the Territory and young State of Iowa. In the organization of at least fifteen counties the names of battle-fields and distinguished generals of the Mexican War were *perpetuated*.

The question of the acquisition of Texas, and the consequent declaration of war with Mexico, was the chief issue in the presidential campaign of 1844. The party in favor of this measure nominated as their candidate James K. Polk, who was triumphantly elected. The party cry during that campaign was "Polk and Dallas," and as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States Polk was not only the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, but the central figure of the Mexican campaign. It was, therefore, to be expected and altogether consistent with the general tendency of affairs for the Legislature of the Territory in session right in the midst of the Mexican campaign to select as a name for the county which was to be the future capital of the State and the center of population, wealth and influence, the name of the standard-bearer in the preliminary campaign and the central figure in the subsequent contest. It was also very proper that the name Dallas, which had been associated with that of Polk during the campaign in question, should be given to the county immediately west. Whether or not the policy of naming counties after illustrious politicians and famous generals and battle-fields be a good one or not, it has, nevertheless, been followed to a greater or less extent in the various States throughout the Union, and in none more than Iowa. Such being the tendency, there was somewhat of a contest in the selection of a name for this county. Some were in favor of giving it a name which would aid in preserving the memory of the race of people who were declining toward the western horizon, and if we mistake not, the name Kish-ke-kosh, that of a most remarkable savage of whom we shall hereafter speak more fully, was for a time applied to that portion of country now known as Marion county. Others were in favor of honoring the incoming race rather than the outgoing, and many names were suggested, some of foreigners, and others of native Americans. It is said that the name was chosen by a self constituted convention of settlers who met at the house of Nathan Bass in the spring of 1845. L. W. Babbitt, George Gillaspay, Renben Mathews, Homer Mathews, David T. Durham, Nathan Bass, Joseph Drouillard, John Williams, Levi Bainbridge, Isaac N. Crum, Simon Drouillard, John W. Alley, and others, constituted the convention. These settlers, of course, could not name the county; all they could do was to suggest a name for the Legislature to adopt. This meeting met for other purposes also, but the choosing of a name for the new county seems to have been the leading object of the meeting. Several names were suggested, such as Nebraska, Pulaski, Center, etc. It is said that finally Mr. Bainbridge proposed the name of Marion, and the proposition met with so much favor that it was unanimously adopted.

The name of Francis Marion is scarcely less familiar to the American people than that of Washington. The character of that illustrious Revolutionary patriot is even more fascinating to the masses than that of the Father of his Country. The average boy upon getting a book entitled the life of Francis Marion, finds in the hero of that work his *ne plus ultra*. Not only to the boy but to the full-grown man, and especially to the adventurous, self-denying pioneer, has Marion always been a favorite character: he was a favorite of such because his trials and hardships were akin to theirs; and as a representative of that type of American citizens who first made the conquest of this favored country was the choice of the name

most appropriate, for in their heroism, patient endurance of hardships, and unswerving elevation to principle were the pioneers of the county vertiable Francis Marions in their own humble sphere. How much the career of the county may have been affected by the name we shall never know but the fact remains that Marion was the favorite character among the early settlers, and that the progress and development of the county has been largely due to the exercise of the same energy and self-denial which the distinguished general practiced while engaged in deeds which in a certain sense were grander, though by no means more honorable. It is not practicable at this place to give anything like a life of this illustrious chieftian in whose honor the county was named. A few facts only, such as every school-boy should know, will be given.

Gen. Francis Marion was born in South Carolina in 1732, and died in 1795. He had a very meager education, and his first military experience was as a volunteer in the Indian expedition against the Cherokees. He entered the service of the colonists during the Revolutionary War, the first office he held being that of captain. For efficient service he was promoted from time to time until he arrived at the rank of brigadier-general. It was while holding this office that he performed the most efficient service for his country. In speaking of his career, the historian says:

“It is impossible to pursue in detail the progress of so eager a chieftain, in a career marked by so great a variety of actions and resource. Even popular tradition fails to follow him. His camp at Snow’s Island, his potato feast to the British officer, his quiet humor when dealing with both friend and foe, his perpetual vigilance and sudden movements have all entered into the legends of the country. Though Snow’s Island, a natural fortress of swamps was his favorite hiding-place yet he had other retreats in almost every swamp of Carolina. His food was chiefly potatoes and corn; his only drink was vinegar and water; for months he slept without a blanket and marched without a hat; and he trained his followers to his own habit of cheerful endurance. He disciplined in his style of warfare many young officers who proved in time worthy of their master.”

After the close of the war Gen. Marion was elected to the State Senate and was also a member of the State convention called to form a constitution for his native State. Upon leaving the service of his native country he returned to the avocation of a farmer almost in abject poverty. Such were some of the acts which rendered Francis Marion one of the most noted men of his day, and such were some of the characteristics of the man whom the early settlers thought worthy of honoring when they named the county.

The great popularity of the name is fully attested by the fact that seventeen different counties in the United States have received it, besides many important cities.

In this list of seventeen counties, as given in Appleton’s Enclyclopedia, Marion county, Iowa, is the fourteenth in the order in which they are given, but it is second in respect to population and wealth, Marion county, Indiana, which contains Indianapolis, the capital city of the State, alone exceeding it in population and wealth.

So much for the name, concerning which all of our readers would not wish to know less.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Situation—Extent—Surface—Rivers—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils—Geology—Economic Geology—Coal—Building Stone—Clays—Springs—Springs and Well Water.

MARION county is situated south and east of the center of the State. Accurately speaking it is about fifty miles south and a very little east of the geographical center of the State.

The town of State Center, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in Marshall county, is probably very near the geographical center of the State. The city of Des Moines, some thirty miles northwest from Knoxville, is probably more nearly in the center of wealth and population than any other city in the State.

Numbering by counties, it is in the third tier from the south boundary of the State, in the seventh tier from the north boundary, the fifth from the east and the sixth from the west. Knoxville is about 52 miles from the Missouri State line, 108 miles west of the Mississippi River, 150 miles east of the Missouri River and about the same distance from the Minnesota State line.

Its latitude is a little more than 41 degrees, being nearly the same as that of New York City; its longitude is about ninety-three degrees west of Greenwich, and about sixteen degrees west of the National Capital.

It is bounded on the north by Jasper county, on the east by Mahaska, on the south by Monroe and Lucas, and on the west by Warren and Polk. It is generally considered that Warren county alone bounds Marion on the west, but the fact is that about one mile of the western boundary touches on Polk. This came about as follows: When Polk county was organized the people of Fort Des Moines, who were in the majority, were anxious to have the seat of justice located at that place. Fort Des Moines was consequently south of the center of the county, and as this was urged as an objection to its becoming the county seat the friends of Fort Des Moines succeeded in having the north tier of townships taken from Warren and attached to Polk.

In 1852 the people of Warren petitioned the Legislature to restore the territory which properly belonged to them. This was resisted by Doctor Hull, then representing Polk county in the State Senate, and who lived on the disputed ground in the southeast part of the county, just north of the Des Moines River. A compromise was effected, whereby it was provided that all of that part of the disputed territory which lay north of the Des Moines River, should continue to be a part of Polk, and thus the matter stands yet.

Marion county is composed of congressional townships 74, 75, 76 and 77, of ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The county is in the shape of a square, or as nearly so as it was possible to make it in the original surveys. Were these surveys strictly accurate, the county would be exactly twenty-four miles each way, and would embrace five hundred and seventy-six square miles, or three hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and forty acres. As it is the area is somewhat larger.

The county is now subdivided into fifteen different townships as follows: Clay, Dallas, Franklin, Indiana, Knoxville, Lake Prairie, Liberty, Perry, Pleasant Grove, Polk, Red Rock, Summit, Swan, Union and Washington. Of these six coincide with their corresponding congressional townships; they are as follows: Liberty, Indiana, Washington, Dallas and Summit. Three of the civil townships are larger than the corresponding congressional townships; they are Knoxville, Lake Prairie and Clay. The remaining civil townships are smaller than congressional townships, Perry being the smallest; Knoxville township is the largest, containing about one hundred sections or over two and a half congressional townships. Lake Prairie, comes next in size, it containing about seventy-eight sections or over two congressional townships. These two townships, Knoxville and Lake Prairie contain nearly one third of the area of the county and almost half of the population.

The county at one time was divided into civil townships whose boundaries differed materially from the present arrangement. The present subdivision of the county is of comparatively modern origin, and natural boundaries, such as rivers, were considered rather than the arbitrary lines laid down in the original government surveys. The boundaries of civil townships are subject to frequent changes, but in Marion county it would seem that the boundary lines of civil townships have been subjected to fewer vicissitudes than is usually the case.

Upon studying the history of the county one is soon impressed by the fact that the people are less whimsical and more conservative than in the average county of the State, and the fact appears in the arrangement of civil townships which have suffered fewer changes than is usual. Such changes as have been made will be more fully discussed at the proper place.

Part of the townships have regular and well-defined boundaries, while the larger number of them have irregular and ill-defined boundaries. This is due to the fact that in many cases the boundary lines consist of the irregular and changeable channels of rivers and smaller streams. Owing to the fact that bridges, however numerous they may be, do not furnish convenient and ready means of communication between the people of a township lying partly on both sides of a stream, this arrangement is probably the best subdivision of the county into civil townships which could be made, although in many respects the plan of constituting each congressional township into a civil township has its advantages.

These streams of water, while they present many obstacles in the way of settlement and improvement, and are continually suggesting problems over which the county dignitaries may perspire and cogitate are at the same time of incalculable benefit to the country. They will be described at the appropriate place.

The elevation of the county is somewhat less than the average of the State. The average of the county is not far from 850 feet above the level of the sea, or 406 feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River at Keokuk.

The highest point in the county is about midway between the valleys of Des Moines and Skunk, near the north part of the county where the elevation is about 895 feet above the sea level or 451 feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River at Keokuk. The lowest point is at the Des Moines River at the east side of the county where the elevation is about 684 feet

or 240 feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River at Keokuk. The difference in elevation between low water mark in the Des Moines River where it leaves the county and the Mississippi at Davenport is 215 feet; and between low water mark in the Des Moines River at where it leaves the county and the point where it empties into the Mississippi River at Keokuk is about 298 feet. The following are the elevations above the sea of the principal points in the county:

Pella	878 feet.
Otley	895 feet.
Knoxville	875 feet.

The land in the county, away from the streams, is generally an undulating prairie and has altogether a density of country seldom found in so small a space. At a varying distance from the larger streams rise irregular lines of bluffs or hills, sometimes wooded and sometimes, previous to improvement, covered with a luxuriant growth of prairie grass, having between them water bottom-lands of surprising beauty and unsurpassed fertility. These hills are usually a gentle slope, easily ascended and descended by wagons, and sinking into mere benches moderately lifted above the surface of the valley; again they sometimes rise to a height of over one hundred feet above the bed of the Des Moines River. From side to side between these hills the streams meander, with banks varied by hill, meadow and forest. Rising to these higher points the eye often commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of river or creek, the waving foliage of trees, the changing outlines of hills and the undulating surface of the flower-decked prairie, with cultivated farms, with farm-houses from the log hut of the first settler to the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivator of the soil, and the palatial mansions of the wealthy capitalist. A writer of considerable reputation and a close student of natural history says:

“The real beauty of this section can hardly be surpassed. Undulating prairies interspersed with open groves of timber and watered with pebbly or rocky streams, pure and transparent, hills of moderate height and gentle slope; here and there, especially toward the heads of the streams, small lakes as clear as the streams, skirted with timber, some with banks covered with the green sward of the prairie. These are the ordinary features of the landscape. For centuries the successive annual crops have accumulated organic matter on the surface to such an extent that the succession even of exhausting crops will not materially impoverish the land.”

The “small lakes,” so called, have proved to be simply ponds or marshes, which in certain seasons of the year resemble small lakes. The county has less land unfitted for cultivation, by reason of sloughs and marshes, than any of the neighboring counties. According to the report of the Commissioner of the Land-office, Polk county had 14,596 acres of swamp lands, Boone 27,773, Story 15,640, Marion 6,400. There is probably not a section of country of like extent in the State which possesses such an extensive and well-distributed drainage system as Marion county. There is proportionately such a small area of waste and swampy lands, and the facilities for draining such are so admirable that waste lands arising from this cause are too insignificant to be worthy of particular mention.

The country presented to the first settler an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its natural prairies were fields almost ready for the planting

of the crop, and its rich black soil seemed to be awaiting the opportunity of paying rewards as a tribute to the labor of the husbandman. The farms of Iowa at present are generally large, level, unbroken by impassable sloughs, without stumps or other obstructions, and furnish the best of conditions favorable to the use of reaping-machines, mower, corn-planters and other kinds of labor-saving machinery.

RIVERS.

Marion county is so well supplied with living streams of water and they are so well distributed over the county that the people could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement if they were allowed the privilege and endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of rivers and creeks. Many of these streams have fine mill-sites, and by reason of the water-power thus made so accessible, the early settler was spared many of the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the pioneers of other sections. These mill-sites, even to the present day, constitute a very important factor in the further development of the material resources of the county.

Des Moines River—The Des Moines River is the principal stream of the county, as it also is of the State. It enters the county from the west about one and a half miles from the north boundary line. It flows in a southeastern direction and leaves the county about ten miles north of the southeast corner. In section 28, township 77, range 20, the river once made a large curve to the southwest, forming a long peninsula. In 1847 the river at this place became blocked with ice and drift and the river was forced to cut a new channel. This place is known as the "cut-off." This we believe is the only important change which has taken place in the channel of the river in modern times. The average width of the stream in Marion county is more than one hundred yards and its waters are of a crystal clearness when not disturbed by freshets. Many mill-sites may be found along this stream within the bounds of the county, but few of these have thus far been improved. No county in this or any other State has better facilities than this for flouring-mills, or the propagation of any kind of machinery. The available water-power along the Des Moines River in Marion county alone, were it utilized, would furnish a remunerative occupation for all the able-bodied men in the county. It has been but recently that the full value of the Des Moines River for water-power begun to be appreciated and at some points (as at Ottumwa, for instance), is become to be regarded as the foundation of future municipal wealth and greatness.

The custom of adopting Indian names for rivers had its origin in the precedent laid down by the first settlers of America. The wisdom of this plan has gradually become more and more apparent, as by use the ear becomes accustomed to the sound and the eye familiarized with the sight of these names. By following this custom our language becomes greatly enriched, and each successive generation is reminded of a people once numerous and powerful, but now so weak and abject as to be virtually eliminated from the family of nations. These names have invariably a pleasing sound when the ear becomes accustomed to them, and their adoption is a most befitting tribute to a nation which although savage possessed certain characteristics which make the story of their misfortune the most remarkable

to be found on the pages of history and the most pathetic which has been wrought by the stern vicissitudes of time.

The Des Moines River furnishes an exception to the rule, as it is of French rather than Indian origin. For a time it was thought that the word Des Moines was an Indian word, but this theory is no longer held by anyone who has taken any pains to look up its etymology.

According to Nicollet the name Des Moines, which has been attached to the largest river, one of the first counties organized and the capital of the State, is a corruption of an Indian word signifying "at the road." He remarks, "but in the later times the inhabitants associated this name (*Revere des Moins*) with that of the Trappist Monks (*Moines de la Trappe*) who resided on the Indian mounds of the American Bottom. It was then concluded that the true reading of the *Revere Des Moins* was *Revere Des Moines* or River of the Monks, by which name it is designated on all the maps."

The older settlers have doubtless noticed quite a change in the spelling of this name in later years, the approved way of spelling in former times having been Demoin.

From an article written by Judge Negus, of Fairfield, published in the *Annals of Iowa*, some ten years since, entitled "The River of the Mounds," we make the following extracts. We devote considerable space to this subject as it certainly deserves more than a passing notice. The Des Moines River is not only the chief river of the county but of the State, and there is no citizen of Marion county but will be interested in its history:

"Nearly every State has some one particular river which especially attracts the attention of its citizens; on which their minds delight to dwell; about which they bestow their praise. Iowa has the beautiful river Des Moines, on which her citizens delight to bestow their eulogies. More has been said, done and thought about this river than all the other rivers in the State. In beauty of native scenery, in productiveness of soil, in mineral wealth, and in the many things that attract attention and add to the comfort of man, the valley of the Des Moines is not surpassed by any locality in the world.

"The banks of this great water-course and the surrounding country bear the marks of having been the home of a numerous people, centuries in the past, and that the people were possessed of many of the arts of civilized life. But of what race of people they were, and of the acts and scenes which have taken place in this beautiful valley we may imagine, but probably never know. Of their habits and customs they have left some marks; but still there is wrapped around these evidences of their doing a mystery that is hard to solve."

The writer then proceeds to give an account of the first discovery of the river by Europeans:

"About sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin, on the west bank of the Mississippi, for the first time they (Marquette and Joliet) discovered the signs of human beings. There they found in the sand footprints of a man. Following these tracks they discovered a trail leading across the beautiful prairie and leaving their boats in the care of their companions, themselves alone pursued the unknown path, to ascertain whose feet had made it. After walking about six miles they discovered an Indian village on the bank of a beautiful river, and three other villages on a slope at the distance of a mile and a half from the first. This stream

was what is now known as the crystal waters of the river Des Moines, which at that time was called by the natives Mon-in-gou-e-na or Moingona."

The writer then proceeds to speak of the mounds:

"These works bear the marks of great age and from facts gathered concerning them we may deduce an age for most of these monuments of not less than two thousand years. But by whom built and whether their authors migrated to remote lands under the combined attractions of a more fertile soil and a more congenial clime, or whether they disappeared before the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some direful epidemic, or universal famine, are questions probably beyond the power of human invention to answer. These mounds are numerous in Iowa, and especially in the region of the river Des Moines and the lower rapids of the Mississippi.

"In Wapello county there is a chain of mounds, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, and extending twelve miles to the northwest, at a distance between reaching as far as two miles. The one nearest to the Des Moines River is one hundred and forty feet in circumference, and is situated on an eminence, the highest point in the vicinity. The second mound lies directly north of the first, at a distance of about one-fourth of a mile. This mound is two hundred and twenty-six feet in circumference. In May, 1874, a party made an examination of the larger mound, and upon digging into the center of it they found a ledge of stones at the depth of four feet, which bore all the marks of having passed through the fire. They also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes and calcined human bones."

Cedar Creek is a small tributary of the Des Moines, flowing into the latter stream below Ottumwa. Speaking of a bluff on this creek the writer says:

"At the first settlement of the country, the bluff on the north side, from the bank of the creek, for some thirty feet or more high, was nearly perpendicular and mostly composed of a solid sandstone, and then for several feet more, gently sloping back was earth and rock. This location must have been a place of attraction and visited by those who had some knowledge of the arts of civilization, long before Iowa was permitted to be settled by the whites, for when this place was first seen by the early settlers of the country, at a point on this bluff most difficult of access, near the top, there was discovered, bedded in, and firmly bolted on to the solid sand-rock, an *iron cross*, the shaft of which was about three feet and the cross-bar eighteen inches long. A short distance from this place, a little northeast, on the summit of a high ridge, there is a series of mounds which give evidence of having been built by human hands many years in the past."

The writer then proceeds to speak of some mounds located on one of the chief tributaries of the Des Moines.

"Sac City, the county seat of Sac county is situated on a beautiful bend of the Raccoon River. Within the limits of this town there are found eight mounds, arranged in a general direction from northeast to southwest, but without regular order, the distance between the extremities in that direction, being a little less than eight hundred feet, and in the transverse direction less than one hundred feet. Two of the mounds are elliptical in shape, and the others are circular. The two elliptical ones are located farthest north; one of them is ninety feet in diameter east and west, thirty feet north and south, and two feet high. The circular mounds range from *sixty to eighty feet in diameter* and from two to six feet high. These

unds have been dug into, but no human bones or works of art have been discovered."

Mr. Negus says further, that he had understood that mounds abound in the whole valley of the Des Moines but that he has been unable to obtain any authentic information with regard to any except those specified. Had he taken the necessary steps to find out, he would have ascertained the fact that within the bounds of Marion and Polk counties there were originally numerous vestiges of this prehistoric race and that especially in Boone county north of Polk there were quite a number.

A remarkable chain of bluffs or hills, called Mineral Ridge, extends the entire width of the north side of Boone county. The surveyors declared that the ridge contained deposits of iron from the fact that their compass needles were deflected when running lines in that locality. This is the reason why the elevations were called Mineral Ridge.

An old record says:

"Opposite to Honey Creek in section 18, township 84, range 26, is a row of ancient mounds, nine in number, the largest one being in the center and over fifteen feet high."

There is a township in that county called Pilot Mound, which takes its name from an elevation just across the Des Moines River, and the early settlers were so impressed by the peculiar appearance of the mound that they held it in great veneration.

An old record says:

A great battle was once fought by the Indians near Pilot Mound, one of the elevations of Mineral Ridge, on the east side of the river in this county. Keokuk commanded the Sacs and Foxes, and Little Crow commanded the Sioux. This battle must have been fought sometime prior to the Black Hawk War. The bones of the slain were frequently plowed up by the early settlers in the vicinity of Pilot Mound, and a number of skeletons have been exhumed from the top of the mound. Keokuk is said to have been victorious. Several hundred warriors were engaged on either side."

The fact is still further confirmed by investigation at an early day, by J. L. W. Babbitt, one of the first settlers of Marion county.

The first white man who resided in the present limits of Boone county was Col. L. W. Babbitt. He had been for a number of years commanding a detachment of United States dragoons, and while serving in that capacity frequently crossed the country. During these excursions from Fort Des Moines to the vicinity of Fort Dodge, he was struck by the beautiful scenery and natural resources of the country lying along the Des Moines river. He had also noted what he regarded as a particularly favored point above the present site of Moingona, formerly familiarly known as Wah's Bottom, but more recently called Rose's Bottom. At this place he discovered the remains of a former village. The character of these remains of human habitation convinced him that the people who had previously dwelt there were not representatives of the Sioux, Pottawattamies, and Fox Indians, nor yet of any tribe or tribes of savages known to the civilized world. The dwellings were of a more permanent character, and the tools used in their erection were evidently of a better quality and a more approved model than the Indians referred to had been known to possess. There were also found the remains of cooking utensils, which the

savages were not accustomed to use and other unmistakable evidences of a prehistoric civilization.

It was probably in part due to desire to investigate these remains of the former village, and partly due to the fact that the surroundings were of such a nature as to make this location a desirable winter quarters that Col. Babbitt, on retiring from the United States service, determined to locate at this point. He arrived there in the autumn of 1843, and erected temporary quarters in which he and his attendants could comfortably pass the winter. Provisions were readily procured at points further down the river, and by reason of his familiarity with the country he had a comparatively easy and convenient communication with the white people who had located in the older settled country to the south and east. Then, too, the country for miles in every direction being entirely new, and many parts of it scarcely if ever before having echoed to the sound of that great instrument of civilization, the rifle, game of all kinds was abundant, of the best quality, and easily obtained. Fish were easily caught in great numbers, and the choicest of fur-bearing animals were numerous. Added to this the further fact that the Colonel had for many years spent his time on the frontier, and by reason of many a solitary march and lonely camp in the solitudes of the wilderness, had accustomed himself to being shut off from the conveniences and luxuries of civilized society, he doubtless found his temporary home in Noah's Bottom a very pleasant and enjoyable one. In regard to the remains of the former habitations already referred to, Col. Babbitt, on careful examination and mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that they had constituted the dwellings of a band of half-breeds who were known to have dwelt along the shores of the upper Des Moines in very early days. These half-breeds were a cross between the French and Sioux, and by reason of their relationship with the Sioux were allowed to remain in that region long before it would have been safe for any white people to dwell there. These people, half French and half Indian, were frequently referred to in the Indian traditions; at one time they were quite numerous along the upper Des Moines, and it was probably they who gave the name to the river. Authority has already been cited for the statement that the word Des Moines is a corruption of the French phrase *Riviere des Moines*, meaning "river of the mounds."

From what is known of these Indian half-breeds it is certain that they had nothing to do with the mound-building no matter what may have been their connection with the village whose remains were noticed and studied by Colonel Babbitt.

A former publication says that "fifteen mounds, the work of a prehistoric race, dotted the surface of the original site of Fort Des Moines. One of these ancient relics stood where Moore's Opera-house now stands, on the summit of which was erected the old residence of W. W. Moore. Another one stood on the site of the court-house and others were scattered about in different localities. They are supposed to be the places where the dead of antiquity were buried as bones have frequently been exhumed from them. The curious reader in search of more minute particulars is referred to a very interesting treatise on the Prehistoric Races written by J. W. Foster."

In the concluding paragraph of the article entitled "The River of Mounds" Mr. Negus draws the following conclusions:

"From the fact that there were a great many mounds in the valley of

the river of Des Moines and above the lower rapids of the Mississippi, it is reasonable to suppose that the Indian name of Moingona was abandoned and that this river was designated by the French as the river Des Moines, which means the river of the mounds."

It will be remembered that a large part of the country through which the Des Moines River flows was a part of the Louisiana purchase and as such belonged to the French prior to April 30, 1802. The locality attracted the attention of the French and Spanish traders at a very early day and was probably visited by them long prior to its settlement by the English.

The full, accurate and precise history of the Des Moines River navigation has never been written, and probably never can be. The writer who would undertake the task, would, in the very beginning, be met by that problem of the Des Moines River navigation improvement, which seems to have thoroughly bewildered every one who ever attempted to write on the subject. If there be any one living who fully understands just what the improvement company was, what it did and the compensation received and the benefits accruing to the State, he has never spoken, or having spoken his words have not been preserved and transmitted. Certain it is that neither the National Congress nor State Legislature understood the problem.

Without the aid of locks or dams, however, boats came up the river as far as Des Moines, as early as 1843 and continued to make occasional trips till 1858. It is said one boat went up as far as Fort Dodge. This matter will be treated elsewhere.

Skunk River—The next river in size and importance in the county is the Skunk. The name came from the Indian word Checaqua, which means Skunk, and it was an exhibition of very bad taste on the part of the early settlers in translating it. This detestable custom of dropping the pleasant sounding Indian name and the substitution of one which is unpleasant to the ear and repulsive to the eye may possibly be regarded as an evidence of the etymological researches of the pioneers and as such is creditable to them; but it is more creditable to their industry than to their good taste. There is nothing romantic or poetical about the name Skunk, but those who think lightly of the river on that account should remember that the Garden City of the West derives its origin from no better source. Chicago and Chicaqua are slightly different pronunciations of an Indian word that means the same thing. Skunk River proper is formed by the junction of two streams called, respectively, North and South Skunk, the point of confluence being in the southeastern part of Keokuk county, about four miles from the county line. After leaving Keokuk county it flows through the southwestern corner of Washington, thence through Henry forming the boundary line between Des Moines and Lee, and empties into the Mississippi some twenty miles above the mouth of the Des Moines. The stream which passes through Marion county is the main or south fork and rises in Hamilton county. That portion of the stream which lies in Marion county is some seven miles in length and flows in a southeastern direction. The bed of the stream is sandy and some rock is found therein. The current in the main is very sluggish, though in some places the fall is sufficient to afford good water-power. The slope of that part of the channel which lies in Marion county averages between three and four feet per mile. At some points the land slopes gradually away from the stream, thus permitting

large portions of the bottom-lands to be overflowed during the rainy season and making travel difficult or impossible where there are no good roads and bridges. At other places there are rocky bluffs which preclude the possibility of an overflow at any season of the year. The stream has an abundance of good timber along its banks and contiguous thereto; it is properly noted for the abundance of fish which it contains, though since the building of numerous dams further down, the fish are not so numerous or of such good quality as formerly. One peculiarity of this stream, or rather the country bordering upon it, is that there appears to be no uniformity in the geological formations: in certain localities there is an abundance of good building-stone and other localities are characterized by a total absence of stone. Its bed lies partly in the coal-region and partly without the coal-field. There are many peculiarities in regard to the formations through which the stream flows that geologists have not yet been able to explain.

OTHER STREAMS.

There are four other important streams in the county; they are Coal Creek, Whitebreast Creek, English Creek and Cedar Creek.

Coal Creek enters the county from the west in section 30, flows toward the northeast and, making a bold curve, flows to the northwest and leaves the county in section 7, about four miles north of the place where it entered. Its principal tributary is Coon Creek from the south.

Whitebreast Creek is a tributary of the Des Moines. It enters the county from the west about four miles from the southwest corner; its general direction is toward the northeast and the length of the stream in the county is about twenty miles.

Butcher Creek, which rises near Pleasantville and empties into this stream in section 33, township 76, range 20, is its chief tributary from the north. Wind Branch and Kirton Branch are its principal tributaries from the south. This stream flows through the most beautiful and productive part of the county and is one of the most important in the county. It affords an abundance of living water for stock purposes throughout the year, and during a large portion of the time has a sufficient volume of water for mill power; this power has in times past been utilized in the propelling of mills.

English Creek rises in the southwest part of the county and flows north of east and empties into the Des Moines some eighteen or twenty miles from its source. Long Branch and Wild Cat are its chief tributaries.

Cedar Creek enters the county from the south about five and a half miles west of the southeast corner of the county. It flows in a northeastern direction and leaves the county at a point in section 36, township 75, range 18, about eight miles from its source. Its chief tributaries are North Cedar and Walnut Creek entering it from the west.

The Des Moines has a number of small tributaries entering it from the north. The principal ones are Brush Creek, Calhoun Creek, Prairie Creek and Walnut Creek. Wild Cat Creek and Ballard Creek are smaller tributaries from the west.

The Des Moines River forms the great basin toward which from the northeast and southwest incline the two grand water-sheds which compose the territory of the county. Adown these flow the list of noble streams, in a like direction as if for a like purpose, that of watering and refreshing and

beautifying the country and making it one of the most favored and goodly regions which the sun shines upon. Many years, and possibly ages ago they digged their winding channels and nurtured a growth of forest trees from which the pioneer might construct his rude cabin. After years and years of waiting the white man came and found the country ready for his abode: it should be the abode of happiness and contentment, but we fear that too often from the valleys and the hills go up murmurings and complainings instead of what would be more appropriate, the voice of unceasing gratitude and praise.

TIMBER.

The circumstance which more than any other favored the early and rapid settlement of Marion county was the abundance of timber. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways. First, the county had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Ohio and Indiana. These States originally were almost entirely covered with dense forests and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there after it became thoroughly improved still retained a certain tract of timber, which is commonly known as the "woods." The woods is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm and the average farmer regards it as indispensable; when he emigrated west, the great objection to the Iowa country was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable and the average Ohio and Indiana emigrant could not endure the idea of founding a home far away from the familiar sight of forest trees. Then again, the idea entertained by the early emigrants to Iowa that timber was a necessity was not simply theoretical and ethical. The early settler had to have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to enclose his claim; at that time there were no railroads whereby lumber could be transported from the pineries, no coal-mines had yet been opened and few, if any, had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which personal existence as well as material improvement was an impossibility. No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Iowa on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme:

Oh, lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump
And shake to death with fever 'n' ager.

As before remarked, there are two reasons why the first settlers refused to locate at a distance from the timber and why the timbered regions bordering upon the Des Moines River became densely populated while the more fertile and more easily cultivated prairies remained for many years unclaimed. The pioneers were in the main the descendants of those hardy backwoodsmen who conquered the dense forests of Indiana, Ohio, and the

regions farther east. When farms were opened up in those countries a large belt of timber was invariably reserved from which the farmer could draw his supply of logs for lumber and fence rails, and fuel for cooking and heating purposes. Even at the present day a farm without its patch of timber is exceedingly rare in those countries. Having from their youth up been accustomed to timber, the emigrant from these timbered regions of the East would have ever felt lonesome and solitary deprived of the familiar sight of the tall forest trees and shut off from the accustomed sound of wind passing through the branches of the venerable oaks. Then again, timber was an actual necessity to the early settler. In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the sight of timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber from the markets of the East, coal-mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated it was necessary to fence it. In order to settle the prairie countries it was necessary to have railroads, and in order to have railroads it was necessary that at least a portion of the country should be settled. Hence the most important resource in the development of this Western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were nevertheless an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

From either side of the river flowing in a southwestern and northeastern direction are a number of small streams or creeks. The uniform width of the belt of timber along the Des Moines was originally about four or five miles, but where these smaller streams empty into the river the timber extends much further out. These places are called "points" and at these points were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here began to operate the forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to bloom as the rose.

Much of the present forest has been removed; part of it was economically manufactured into lumber which entered into the construction of the early dwelling-houses, many of which still remain; much of it was ruthlessly and recklessly destroyed. From the fact that attention was early given to the culture of artificial groves, Marion county now has probably about as much timber as formerly, and the State much more.

Among the most abundant of all trees originally found was the black walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Timber of this kind was very plentiful and of good quality originally, but the high price paid for this kind of timber presented itself as a temptation to destroy it which the people, frequently in straightened circumstances, could not resist. Red, white and black oak are still very plentiful, although they have for many years been extensively used for fuel. Crab-apple, elm, maple, ash, cottonwood and wild cherry are also found. The best timber in the State is found in this county.

A line of timber averaging four miles in width follows the course of the Des Moines River, and all the other streams are liberally supplied. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found in many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony of the prairie, but likewise very useful in that they have a very im-

portant bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best of authority that climate varies with the physiognomy of the country.

CLIMATE.

The climate is what is generally termed a healthy one; subject, however, to the sudden change from heat to cold. The winters, however, are as a general thing uniform although there seems to have been very marked modifications in the climate during the past few years, resulting, doubtless, from the changes which have taken place in the physiognomy of the country.

At one time it was asserted, with much confidence, that the climate of the Mississippi Valley was warmer than that of the Atlantic States in the same latitude; but this idea has long since been exploded by observations which have been made in both regions.

From Blodgett's Climatology of the United States we learn that the "early distinctions between the Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley have been quite dropped as the progress of observation has shown them to be practically the same, or to differ only in unimportant particulars. It is difficult to designate any important fact entitling them to any separate classification; they are both alike subject to great extremes; they both have strongly marked continental features at some seasons and decided tropical features at others and these influence the whole district similarly without showing any line of separation. At a distance from the Gulf of Mexico, to remove the local effect, the same peculiarities appear which belong to Fort Snelling; Montreal as well as to Albany, Baltimore and Richmond."

As this county is nearly on the same parallel as central New York it is fair to presume that the climate is nearly identical, provided the above be true. Yet observation shows that there is a perceptible tendency to extremes as we go further west, owing to the lakes and prairies probably, and shows that the spring and summer are decidedly warmer, and the winters colder here than in New York. From the open country, the great sweep of the winds, and the force of the sun, the malaria from the rich prairies is counteracted and dispelled so that the climate here is as healthy as in any portion of the known world.

March and November are essentially winter months as the mean temperature rises but little, if any, above the freezing point. The hottest days occur some years in July and in other years in August. Observations made during the period of twenty years show that the hottest day of the year has ranged from June 22d, to August 31st. During that period the hottest day of the year occurred twice in June, nine times in July and nine times in August. The coldest days occur some years in December and other years in January, while observation has established the fact that not unfrequently the coldest day occurs in February. During a period of twenty years, extending from 1850 to 1870, the coldest day occurred seven times during the month of February, nine times during the month of January and four times during the month of December. The coldest day came earliest during the year 1851, when it occurred on the 16th day of December, and it came latest in 1868, when it was the 10th of February. The days upon which the temperature most closely approximates the mean annual temperature occur in April and October. During a period of twenty years they occurred in no other months; except in 1866, when the day most nearly approximating mean annual temperature occurred November 2d.

During a period of thirty-one years, extending from 1839 to 1870, the latest appearance of frost has ranged from April 5 to May 26, and its latest appearance from September 2 to October 23. This is true of all the years except 1863, when there was frost every month in the year, the latest occurring August 25, and the earliest August 29. During those thirty-one years the latest frost occurred twenty times in April, twenty times in May and once in August; the earliest frost occurred nineteen times in September, twenty-one times in October and once in August. It will thus be seen that with the exception of the year 1863, when there was frost every month in the year, there was no frost during the months of June, July and August. Heavy frosts of such severity as to destroy fruit seldom occur later than April 15: even during the year 1863, when there was frost every month, there was none of sufficient severity to damage anything after that date.

With regard to the amount of rain-fall, a distinguished author on the subject of climatology, after giving numerous illustrations says: "The array of facts here presented will, it is hoped, prove of interest, not only to the residents of the State of Iowa and the Mississippi Valley, but also for the dwellers upon the seaboard, as furnishing data from which a comparison may be drawn as to the difference in the temperature, amount of rain-fall, the source thereof, etc.; as also their distribution through the several seasons of the year. Eastern meteorologists have been greatly surprised at the great amount of precipitation of vapor in the valley, overlooking the fact that there the rain winds are northeast, here southwest. The amount precipitated has not diminished since the first settlement of the country, and probably will not as the area covered by timber has not decreased with the settlement of the State, and is not likely to in the future; on the contrary is increasing and is likely to increase with the growth of settlement in age and extent. The peculiarities of our soil and climate are such that the past decades have demonstrated that our State can endure an extreme of drought or rain with as little or less loss than any other cultivated region of our country."

The largest rain-fall during any one year since the settlement of the county was in 1851, when it amounted to 74.49 inches; the least was in 1854, when it was only 23.35 inches. The average or mean amount of rain-fall for twenty-two years was 44.27 inches. August was the month of greatest amount of rain and January the least.

The following table shows the amount of rain for each year during the twenty-two years, from 1848 to 1870:

1848.....	26.29 inches.
1849.....	59.27 inches.
1850.....	49.06 inches.
1851.....	74.49 inches.
1852.....	59.49 inches.
1853.....	45.78 inches.
1854.....	23.35 inches.
1855.....	28.38 inches.
1856.....	38.17 inches.
1857.....	39.52 inches.
1858.....	51.28 inches.
1859.....	82.65 inches.

1860.....	25.10 inches.
1861.....	47.89 inches.
1862.....	44.78 inches.
1863.....	33.75 inches.
1864.....	51.57 inches.
1865.....	45.34 inches.
1866.....	43.37 inches.
1867.....	42.18 inches.
1868.....	46.00 inches.
1869.....	47.56 inches.

Observations have gone to show that a large proportion of the rain which falls in this locality is accompanied by southwest winds. Seventy per cent of the rainy days were accompanied by N.N.E. winds; eighteen per cent by E.S.E. winds; forty per cent by S.S.W. winds, and nineteen per cent by W.N.W. winds; or to sum up, sixty-two per cent occur in connection with winds from a westerly course. The greatest rain-fall in a given length of time occurred in August, 1851, between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M., of the tenth, and 3 o'clock A. M. of the eleventh, a period of four hours, during which time 10.71 inches fell. The wind both days was from the northeast. The greatest snow-fall was on the twenty-first day of December, 1848, when 20.56 inches fell; the next largest snow-fall was December 28, 1863, when the amount was 15.10 inches in twelve hours.

The winter of 1848 will never be forgotten by the early settlers. The snow commenced early in November before the ground had become frozen, covering the earth with a heavy coat of white, and continued until the unprecedented snow-fall of December 21, before alluded to, which was the most fearful one ever witnessed in the county. The snow continued at a depth of over three feet till the following February. Often there were heavy driving storms and, after a few days cessation, others followed with such driving force as to render it impossible for the settlers to venture out or to get from place to place without danger of being lost or frozen to death.

There being yet comparatively few settlers in the county and not a great deal of marketing to be done, or foreign trading to be transacted, travel was not sufficient to keep the roads open or form a beaten track in any direction.

If anyone found it necessary to venture out any distance from home, the driving winds filled up his tracks almost as fast as he made them, so that he was unable to find the same track upon returning.

The inhabitants of the pioneer cabins were completely snow-bound all winter, never venturing out only in cases of absolute necessity, and then it was at the peril of their lives, or at least of frosted ears and toes, especially if they had any great distance to go. It afforded unparalleled opportunity for enjoying home life in case of those who were fortunately favored with the necessary comforts, but to those who were not thus favored it was a terrible winter.

It is said that it was by no means an unusual thing to make several unsuccessful attempts to get through the snow-drifts by those who through want, if not actual starvation, were driven to make the attempt.

This was probably the only winter since the first settlement of the county that the snow was so deep and the cold so vigorous, as to occasion want

and suffering of a general character. As before remarked, 1863 was peculiarly cold throughout; frost occurred every month of the year, and in order to be comfortable it was necessary to keep up a fire occasionally each month, July and August not excepted.

Persons who have been in the county quite a number of years say that it is very seldom that the frost injures the corn crop, it being a characteristic of the climate that when the spring is late the fall is either quite hot or lengthened so as to fully mature the crop. At one time it was supposed that fruit could not be successfully raised in this section. This is probably true with some varieties of fruit, particularly the peach. The mean time for late frosts is May 4, and the mean time for the flowering of fruit trees is May 5, and the peach being a very delicate tree the buds are liable to be destroyed by the late frosts, even though the body of the tree survives the rigors of the winter. With regard to apples and all kinds of small fruit the experience of many years has gone to establish the fact that this region has no equal in the United States.

The great rains of 1851, like the snow of 1848, will be long remembered by the people of Marion county. Early in the spring heavy rains were of frequent occurrence, and they increased in frequency and power till the whole country was literally flooded. Small streams assumed the magnitude of large rivers, while the larger rivers spread out so as to cover the entire portion of bottom-land and in places resembled large lakes where it was impossible to see from shore to shore. Few bridges had been erected at that time, and most of those which had been built were washed away. The inconvenience arising from the heavy rain and the consequent swollen condition of the streams occasioned greater inconvenience, if not so much suffering, as the heavy snows of 1848. Early in the summer the amount of rain-fall gradually diminished and the water in the streams decreased. The flood was at its highest point during the latter part of June, and the waters began to perceptibly abate early in July. The heaviest fall of rain during the entire season, however, occurred during the night of August, 10th, when, as remarked, 10.71 inches fell during the space of four hours.

There is a variety of soil as well as surface in the county. Portions along the Des Moines river, in particular, are somewhat broken and uneven, but the soil is productive and peculiarly well adapted for the growth of grasses. Along the river bottoms the soil is very deep and rich, owing to the heavy accretions, and there corn especially is raised with success. As a rule the soil of the county is better adapted to the growth of grass and the cultivation of corn than to the production of the other cereals.

PRAIRIES.

Between the strips of timber are high undulating prairies, on which innumerable small streams take their rise. There are also many small prairies along the streams, the soil of which is very fertile. Prairies are, in fact, the prevailing characteristic of the county. They are abundant in quantity and mostly of a very excellent quality. Prairies, however, are not found in this county of so great extent as in most counties of the State, and there are none in which the soil is of an inferior character. On nearly all of the divides between the rivers and running streams are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and

markets. The character of the soil in these prairies is such that good crops are raised even during very wet and very dry seasons. The soil is light and porous so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain and fit the plowed field to be cultivated. The same peculiarity of soil which enables crops to withstand much moisture and thrive during a very wet season, also enables them to endure prolonged drouths; the soil being very porous is capable of absorbing a large amount of water during the rainy season and when the drouth sets in the forces of nature bring back to the surface the surplus moisture from the subterraneous store-houses with as much ease as the water in the first place was absorbed. This is not the case with that quality of soil commonly known as hard-pan; the subsoil not being porous, only a small quantity of water is absorbed, after which it gathers on the surface in pools and is then carried away by the process of evaporation; drouth sets in, and as soon as the moisture is exhausted from the surface soil plants wither and die.

Along the river bluffs at numerous places gush forth springs of living water, whose supply even during the dryest seasons seems to be exhaustless, while good well-water can be obtained anywhere by digging or boring a distance of from fifteen to thirty feet. The lakes which are represented on the early maps prove to be nothing but small sloughs. It is found that by draining these marshy places they afford the most productive spots of land. It will not be many years, under the present enterprising management, till all these sloughs will be converted into corn-fields.

GEOLOGY.

The geological characteristics of the county are varied and form an interesting subject of study and investigation. In this progressive age, and owing to the present advanced stage of scientific research, the intelligent people of Marion county will not fail to be interested by a somewhat elaborate dissertation upon the subject of local geology as applied to the formation of their own lands, the constituents of their own soil, and the comparisons and contrasts which will be made with other and adjoining counties. In discussing this subject we draw not only upon facts of our own observation, but avail ourselves of the best authorities at our command.

The geological formations of Marion county belong to the post-tertiary and coal-measure periods, and are of the simplest character. Post-tertiary drift is spread generally over the county and is of variable thickness, estimated at from fifteen to twenty feet. The bluffs along the streams are largely composed of these deposits.

The drift is made up of clays representing the original glacial deposits, and gravel-beds; besides boulders, pebbles and "sand-pockets," with occasional fragments of coniferous wood.

The deposit to which the name *drift* is applied has a far wider distribution than any other surface deposit. In the language of Prof. White: "It meets our eyes almost everywhere covering the earth like a mantle and hiding the stratified rocks from view, except where they are exposed by the removal of drift through the erosive action of water. It forms the soil and subsoil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root." The drift is composed of clay, sand, gravel, pebbles, and sometimes boulders, promiscuously intermixed, with stratification or regular arrangement of its materials.

The clay is always impure and is disseminated through the whole deposit; not unfrequently, however, irregular masses of it are separated from the other materials and at such places the, best material is procured for pottery and brick. The color of the clay when found in its purest condition is yellow, arising from the presence of peroxide of iron; it is the presence of this constituent which imparts to brick their peculiar color.

The proportion of lime in the drift is not so great in the drift of Marion county as farther south; the proportion of sand is much greater, although it is seldom found separated from the other materials in any degree of purity; it is not unfrequently the case, however, that sand exists in excess of the other materials and in some cases accumulations or "pockets" are found having a considerable degree of purity. The large proportion of sand in the soil and subsoil of Marion county is what imparts to it the peculiar quality of withstanding drouth or excessive moisture, before explained.

Alluvium—The deposits strictly referable to this formation in Marion county, are: the soil everywhere covering the surface, and narrow belts of alluvial bottom-lands skirting the principal streams; these consist of irregularly stratified deposits of sand, gravel and decomposed vegetable matter, the whole seldom exceeding ten or twelve feet in thickness. The reader will understand that the original surface of the land consisted of rock; portions of these rocks having been detached by the action of the elements by chemical causes and the action of glaciers in prehistoric times were afterward transported by subsequent floods; this constitutes the soil and is alluvium or drift, according to its peculiar formation.

The entire county is referable to the formation known as the middle and lower coal-measure. With regard to the economic value of this formation Prof. White says:

"No other formation in the whole State possesses anything near the economic value that the lower coal-measures do, nor is there one which will have so great an influence upon its future prosperity. These remarks, of course, refer to the coal which the formation contains; for although the middle coal-measures will furnish no inconsiderable quantities of coal, and the upper coal-measures also small quantities, far the greater part of that indispensable element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the lower coal-measure."

With regard to the coal formation of Marion county, Prof. White, the geologist, makes the following observations:

"Marion is without doubt, one of the best coal counties of the State. Indeed, except in the immediate valley of the Des Moines, and in the lower portions of some of its tributary creeks, a shaft of two hundred, or three hundred feet depth at most, could hardly fail to pass through one or more coal beds.

"At least three different beds of coal exist in the county, but the necessary details about them have not been marked out, so that it is not certainly known whether the principal bed of each particular locality where it is observed, constitutes one continuous bed, and the other beds always unimportant, or, what is more likely the case whether each is in its turn the principal bed in some localities, the other two being either absent or unimportant.

"The following are notices of some of the principal mines and natural exposures of coal in the county. Near Otley Station, on the Des Moines

Valley Railroad, about seven miles westward from Pella, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Barnes have each opened mines in the valley of a tributary creek of the Des Moines, where the coal, evidently the same bed, varies from four to six feet in thickness within a half mile. Four miles southward from Pella Mr. Nossaman has opened and worked a three foot bed of coal. This is without doubt the lowest bed in the series, since the subcarboniferous limestone is exposed at the same point twenty-five feet beneath the coal bed.

“At Coalport, a little village some four or five miles from Pella, there is a natural exposure of two beds of coal. They appear one above the other in the face of a bluff immediately upon the right bank of the Des Moines River. They are only ten feet apart, the lower being about two feet thick, and hardly workable, while the other is between six and seven feet thick, the coal being excellent. Mr. H. F. Bousquet has opened a mine in the latter bed.

“About two miles north of Knoxville Mr. O’Neal has opened a mine in the valley side of Whitebreast Creek. Here two beds of coal have come so nearly together as to be conveniently mined as one. Just upon the southern border of Knoxville Mr. Brobst has opened a mine in a four foot bed of coal, which, no doubt, underlies the whole town. Along the valley of English Creek, from a point immediately south of Knoxville to where it merges with the Des Moines, coal is found exposed in the valley sides. The thickness of the coal varies from three to seven feet, evidently thickening to the eastward, so that near Bussing’s mill it reaches the last named thickness. Near this mill, which is about four miles east of Knoxville, another bed of coal appears which is about fifteen feet beneath the principal one, but which is only about one and a half feet thick.

“Coal from five to seven feet thick is found at various intervals in the valley sides of the North and South Cedar Creeks, ranging from the point where they enter the county to where they enter the valley of the Des Moines. Just where South Cedar Creek crosses the southern boundary of the county, the coal is exposed by the creek, showing a thickness of between six and seven feet. A mile above Marysville Mr. Jacob Kline has opened a mine in which the coal has a thickness of nearly ten feet, but looking closely it is seen to consist of two separate beds, with only a thin parting of shale between. The lower one is nearly seven feet thick, and the upper one nearly three feet, the lower being evidently the better coal. At Marysville John Yenser, D. F. Leiby, and the Mill Company, have all opened mines in the same bed, which there measures from five to six feet thick. A couple of miles below the village, G. F. Clemons has opened the same bed, where it has about the same thickness. Daniel Sherwood has opened a four foot bed a couple of miles southeastward from Attica. A natural exposure of coal appears in the bluff bank of North Cedar, on section 16, township 74, range 18. A. B. Lyman, Esq., has also made some openings further down the creek.

“These are only references to the principal mines and natural exposures of coal in Marion county. Many others are already known and there is hardly a limit to the number of mines that may be conveniently opened within its limits. Besides its coal, it is also one of the best timbered counties in the State.

“It is also well supplied with stone, compared with most other counties of the State. The subcarboniferous limestone is exposed at intervals near

and within the valley of the Des Moines River, from a point a few miles above Pella to the south boundary of the county. Just north of Pella, Philip Mathes has quarried much of this rock for both common and dressed work, principally the latter. The material is of good quality for caps, sills, lintels, dressed walls, etc., and is much used for such purposes. Wherever the limestone is found it may be made to produce excellent lime and much is already burned in various places.

“At Red Rock, the coal-measure sandstone has a full bluff exposure upon the left bank of the Des Moines. It is here mostly of a light, brick-red color, and much of it is hard and firm enough for use in good buildings. It may be quarried in almost any desired shape, size or quantity.”

We herewith give the analysis of some of the coal of Marion county as made a few years since by the State Geologist. Before giving the analysis it will be proper to state that there are four conditions which must be taken into consideration in estimating the comparative value of coal. They are given as follows:

First. The value of coal as a fuel is inversely proportional to the amount of moisture contained in it, that is the more water it contains the less is its value. Moisture is a damage to the coal, not only because it takes the place of what would otherwise be combustible matter, but also because it requires some of the heat generated by the burning of the combustible matter to transform it into steam and thus expel it. It will thus be seen that the presence of large quantities of moisture in coal seriously impairs its value. In looking over the analysis given it should be remembered that some of the coals were taken fresh from the mine, others had been kept for some time in a damp room, while others had been subjected to the high temperature of a heated room for a considerable length of time.

Second. The greater the per cent of ash, the less the value of the coal.

Third. The more fixed carbon which the coal contains, the greater its value.

Fourth. The same holds true with regard to the volatile combustible matter, to a certain extent, the precise limits of which cannot be determined until we know the composition of this combustible matter.

In analyzing Marion county coals the State Geologist first took two samples from Bousquet’s mine at Coalport.

No. 1. Sample from the bottom of the mine. The coal was found to be hard and brittle. Strata were quite irregular. Numerous thin seams of calcareous matter traversed the coal transversely to planes of stratification. Some mineral charcoal was found upon one of its plaues. The sample was glossy upon its edges. The coke was found to be compact and had a metallic luster. The ash was of a red color, slightly tinged with yellow.

No. 2. Sample from the top of the same mine. This coal was not as glossy as that from the bottom of the mine. The seams of calcareous matter were not so distinct, and upon being broken scarcely any impurity appeared. The coke was of a dull lead color and had a semi-metallic color. The ash was of a chocolate color.

ANALYSIS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Moisture.....	5.89	5.95
Volatile combustible.....	43.25	34.97
Fixed carbon.....	47.54	43.63
Ash.....	3.32	15.45
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Calculated on dry coal:

Volatile combustible	45.94	37.18
Fixed carbon.....	50.53	46.99
Ash	3.53	16.43
Total	100.00	100.00

Composition of coke:

Carbon	93.47	73.90
Ash	6.53	26.10
Total.....	100.00	100.00

The next samples were from a mine four miles east of Knoxville.

No. 1. Sample from top of the mine; coal hard and compact; well laminated, glossy and clean; but little calcareous matter; coke of metallic luster and quite porous.

No. 2. Sample from bottom of same mine. The appearance very similar to sample No. 1. Same pyrite was found on its face.

ANALYSIS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Moisture.....	3.56	5.72
Volatile combustible.....	45.29	46.90
Fixed carbon.....	44.25	45.46
Ash.....	3.90	2.52
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Dry coal:

Volatile combustible	48.44	40.11
Fixed carbon.....	47.37	48.22
Ash	4.19	2.67
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Composition of coke:

Carbon	91.87	94.75
Ash.....	8.13	5.25
Total.....	100.00	100.00

The next samples are taken from a mine near Marysville.

No. 1. Sample from top of mine was found to be composed of laminæ of a thickness ranging from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch, and separated from each other by thin layers of mineral charcoal.

No. 2. Sample from bottom of same mine; coal more compact than from top.

ANALYSIS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Moisture.....	5.56	5.82
Volatile combustible.....	40.38	38.56
Fixed carbon.....	50.16	48.58
Ash.....	3.90	7.04
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Dry coal:

Volatile combustible.....	42.75	40.94
Fixed carbon.....	53.11	51.59
Ash	4.14	7.47
Total.....	100.00	100.00

Composition of coke:

Carbon	92.76	87.35
Ash	7.24	12.65
Total.....	100.00	100.00

We herewith append an article originally published in the *Knoxville Voter* in 1871, written by W. P. Fox:

"EDITOR VOTER—After explorations made during the past two weeks, throughout this section of Marion county, I herewith submit the result of the same to the public:

"That Marion county is one of the heaviest coal counties in the State there cannot be the slightest doubt. The carboniferous system—the great coal-bearing system of the earth's crust—is the foundation upon which Knoxville rests. This system attains to a great depth throughout this section of the county, and must necessarily bear from three to five beds of coal. We are positive as to three beds, or veins, and from all indications we believe there must certainly be all of two veins more underlying the other three beds. Although this county is underlaid with such vast deposits of coal, yet it is the least developed (as far as known) of any coal county in the State—there not being a large mining company in operation in the county.

"At this point I will give the altitude of various points as taken from railroad surveys. At the great divide between the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, at a point where the B. & M. Railroad crosses in Union county the elevation is some 800 feet higher than at Burlington, on the Mississippi. At Knoxville it is some 350 feet higher than at Burlington. The altitude is some 250 feet higher at Knoxville than it is at Eddyville, at low water mark on the Des Moines. There is a fall from Des Moines to Eddyville of 125 feet, and a fall from Eddyville to the mouth of the Des Moines River just below Keokuk of 125 feet. Therefore the great rise of the elevation from the Mississippi is to the northwest, making the great dip to the southeast. The table-lands of Knoxville are two hundred feet higher than the bottom-lands of the Cedar at Marysville. Knoxville is some 175 to 185 feet higher than at Amsterdam or the second crossing of the Des Moines River from Knoxville to Pella. By this we arrive at the trend and dip of this section of the country. In Marion county, that is in this section of it, the waters seem to run to the east and northeast. From this we form our base of stratification, etc., and branch out.

"By these altitudes we find that the lands surrounding Knoxville, that is the high lands, stand high in the scale; and from various developments already made, we are led to conclude that the coal-bearing system of this county is very deep. Near Knoxville there is a very singular little branch or stream, called Competine. The Competine (both branches) heads in section one, about a half mile west from the court-house, and takes a wind-

ing course southeast, till it reaches the bridge directly south of the city, whence its course is nearly due east for about a half a mile, when it changes to the northeast, and keeps this course till it empties into the White-breast some seven miles northeast of Knoxville, within a mile of its mouth. This stream is what I term a grand 'fault,' or this stream passes along in the fault, making around on three sides of the city. Again, northwest of the city a small branch heads, passing through land owned by E. Baker, thence northeast and east through land owned by Cunningham and Boydston, just south of Stephen Woodruff's farm, thence through Gregory's farm, and thence to its confluence with the main branch of the Competine, some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of the city. This is what I term a grand 'wash.' Therefore a fault and a wash entirely surround the city of Knoxville. Thus the Competine virtually drains the whole country for over a mile each way around Knoxville, taking in all the little sloughs, tributaries and branches within a mile and a half south of the city, beyond which point the little rivulets and branches empty into English Creek, which drains all of that section of the county.

"We therefore have a large body of land where Knoxville stands, which is undisturbed, high and commanding, with a 'fault' and a 'wash' passing entirely around it, exposing the coal formation at every point of the compass, with its clays, shales, slate, soapstone, coal-brasses, oxides, carbonates, sulphates and all the various essences of the coal itself, which indications are God's great Index Book, and cannot lie; which proves to us conclusively that the city of Knoxville stands upon vast deposits of bituminous coal. I have visited numerous coal banks along the Des Moines in this county, and explored the same; also the old and new coal banks around Knoxville in different directions, taking pains in examining the roofing, the *number* of the vein they were working, or had been working, its quality, and all the points necessary in order to base my conclusions in regard to the extent and vastness of the coal deposits.

"Coal veins are beds, classically speaking, all numbered from the bottom up; but the mining world generally count from the top down. We will therefore count from the top down. The first bed of coal, as far as developed in this section, ranges from one foot to three and four feet in thickness, and has a shaly sandstone substance, intermingled with a soapstone shale, for its roofing. Roofing is generally very poor, and the coal, as a general thing is of an inferior quality and not worth working. The second bed or vein of coal, as developed, is a heavy vein, ranging from four to seven feet in thickness. Its average is good, yet it could be bettered by getting farther into the body of the high land. Roofing, steatite slate or black soapstone, with abundance of shaly substance above. Roofing is generally good. The third vein has been but very little developed in this section of the county; yet we readily see the cropping of it in different places. This vein will prove to be the best and purest coal ever worked in this county. It will range from four to eight feet in thickness, with a superb roofing of bastard lime-rock and hydraulic slate. The best mode of working this vein of coal is by shaft. In this way the heavy body of the coal can be tapped at once, and rooms run off from the bottom of the shaft in various directions, and the coal and water raised by the same power—either by steam or horse-power. This is the proper way by all odds, and the cheapest in the long run, for working a first-class coal bank. Either in working this or the second vein, I would always advise that it be

worked by shaft, as there is more money in it, both for the miner and the owner of the bank.

"The various places where the second vein of coal has been worked in this part of the county, and now abandoned, and also the banks now being worked, have been commenced in most instances in the very poorest places that could have been selected, the roofing being rotten and bad, until they run, at great expense, far into the bluff or hill. The coal is also inferior, until its solidity is reached.

"Much care and judgment should be taken in selecting sinking points for proving and opening coal beds. If a person thinks he can sink a shaft wherever he pleases and strike a bed or vein of coal, he is most wofully deceived, and will soon find out his fool-hardiness after being relieved of a few hundred dollars. If a shaft should be sunk in a 'fault,' or a grand 'wash,' or in a 'creep,' coal never could be reached in paying quantities. And there are numerous other difficulties to encounter in proving coal beds where the coal may be missed altogether by sinking in the wrong place. Good roofing and solid coal, where the thickness will justify working, are the main points of coal-mining. 'Yes,' says one, 'but how can one person tell where to open a vein or body of coal, any better than another, so as to tap it in the right place?' For a person to ask this question, proves his ignorance, and lack of good practical, common sense. How does a doctor know any more about medicine and the human system than any one else? How does an astronomer know more about the heavenly bodies that revolve through space than others? Why do some men know more about science than others? Why has not every man a brain as well developed as his neighbor's? For reply to all such questions asked, the questioner will do well to consult his own ignorance.

Experience, joined to common sense,
To mortals is a providence.'

"In the meadow-lot belonging to J. L. McCormack, near his residence, is a good point to tap a heavy body of coal by shaft. Here the coal would be good, and also the roofing—that is, overlying the second and third beds. The first vein would not pay, but the second would pay heavy, and also the third. The depth would not be great to the second bed at this point. This land is in section 7.

"There is also a heavy body of coal underlying a portion of the land owned by E. Baker, Esq., situated a little northwest of the city, being in section 1. There is a very good point here to tap the coal, where it would pay heavy to work, on the south side of the branch. The first vein would be passed through in sinking a shaft to the second vein. The second vein or bed would pay to open here. The roofing would be good. It would have to be opened by shaft; but the depth to the second vein at sinking point would not be great. I have examined several tracts of land within three and four miles of Knoxville, of some of which I will briefly speak:

"Underlying a heavy portion of land owned by R. H. Underhill, of Knoxville, situated some two and a half miles east of the city, on section 10, without doubt three beds of coal exist. A careful survey of lands surrounding this land with the different coal banks already opened leads me to this conclusion. This land is high and commanding, situated on the line of the A. K. & D. Railroad. The second and third veins or beds of coal underlying



G J Clark

this land will pay heavy to work. They will have to be worked by shaft. Here a first-class coal-bank could be opened. The roofing over the second and third beds would be superb, consisting in bastard lime-rock, hydraulic slate, soapstone slate or steatite, with sand-rock above, which would make the roofing durable and safe.

"Also underlying land owned by F. C. Barker, being on section 10, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Knoxville, three beds of coal exist. The first vein has been proven, being some two feet in thickness; and some 35 or 40 feet below on the English Creek bottom, the black steatite slate crops out just above the second vein. This vein must necessarily make to all of six or seven feet in thickness, after penetrating the heavy body of the bluff by an entry. Here is an excellent point for running in a sloping entry where a heavy body of coal can be proven and worked. The third bed would have to be proven by shaft. The second vein, however, is the one to work now. Its roofing would be good, and the coal can be taken out to good advantage. The range runs north and east with the dip to the southeast. There are some twenty acres contained in this piece of land, with the English Creek passing at its base on the south end of the land, with a bluff above to a height of some seventy-five or eighty feet, having a splendid point for proving the second bed of coal by a sloping entry.

"Some three miles southeast of Knoxville I examined a coal bank owned by Luther Burt and Wm. O. Burt. These gentlemen own some 27 acres of excellent coal land, upon which this coal bank is now opened. I passed through the entries and rooms of this bank. The coal in this bank, as an average, ranks higher than any coal I have yet seen in this section of the county, it being by far the strongest gas coal, and very highly chemicalized. By actual measurement of this vein I find it to be from four to six feet in thickness. At the head of the cross-entry it is six feet thick. As they run into the body of the hill the coal becomes purer and more solid. This coal is hard and compact, being an excellent article for shipment. The main entry of this bank, and also the cross-entry, are well run in, showing that the miner who run them understood his business. Roofing is good and safe, being hydraulic in its character, with black soapstone slate. This land is in the subdivision of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 75, range 19. The coal is the second bed or vein which they are working. The third bed undoubtedly underlies the second.

"I also examined several coal banks, which are now abandoned, on section 9, and find some splendid coal land, where heavy banks could be worked to good advantage. Jonathan Jones also owns a piece of land in this section under a portion of which two beds of coal exist, without doubt. I examined several other pieces of land, and find heavy bodies of coal under the same and excellent points for proving the same, which I will not specify in this report.

"Again, coal is not the only valuable substance that can be mined in this section of the county. Within three-quarters of a mile southwest of the courthouse in Knoxville, a heavy bed of fire-clay can be worked to good advantage, and made to pay handsomely. Also, within a mile of the courthouse, to the northwest, another bed of fire-clay and potters'-clay exists, which it will pay heavily to work. In other places heavy beds of these clays exist in close proximity to the city of Knoxville; and pottery-ware men should

make a note of this. Large quantities of brick-clay also exist within a short distance of the city. Jonathan Jones has plenty of this clay on one portion of his land, being the farm on which he resides, about one mile east of the city. This clay is of easy access, and a 'tip-top' article. Also on the portions of land owned by R. H. Underhill, in section 10, splendid brick-clay exists, which I have tested by the severest heat. Plenty of this clay.

"Beside the coal and the clays, this county yields some of the best rock of any county in the State. The heavy stone-quarries I have not examined as yet, but I intend to do so, and will speak of them more explicitly in a future report.

"I have examined a splendid quality of lime-rock on land owned by F. Q. Barker, in section 10, on one corner of his coal land. This rock will make an excellent quality of lime—its proportions being about 55 per cent of lime, about 40 per cent of magnesia, and about 5 per cent of a foreign substance. Have also examined three or four sandstone quarries within two and three miles of the city. Sandstone is of a ferruginous nature, and by being exposed for a year after it is hewn it will become seasoned, and will make good building-stone.

"Meadow ore, which is conchoidal bog iron ore, also exists in various places in the vicinity of Knoxville; but I have not found it as yet in sufficiently large quantities to pay. I may by further research.

"I understand that mineral paint beds also exist in this section of the county; but I have not come across it as yet in sufficient quantities to pay.

"The soil of this portion of the county is generally rich—bottom lands being marly, and as fine tillable land as can be found anywhere. The high lands are well adapted for orchards, etc.

"EXPLANATIONS, ETC.

"The Carboniferous system in this county undoubtedly rests upon the Sub-carboniferous system. In Scott and Muscatine counties the Carboniferous rests upon the Devonian system. The word 'Carboniferous' derives its name from the fact of the immense quantities of carbon locked up in the vast deposits of coal, and the lime-rock of the system. It is an established fact that coal is of vegetable origin. The great primeval forests of the past, in accordance with the decrees of an All-wise Creator, have, during the course of time, been slowly changed and transformed (by various chemical processes in nature), and converted into enduring beds of coal. The chemical properties of coal are carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. True anthracite coal contains about 90 per cent of carbon. Carbon is one of the elementary substances largely diffused in nature—the diamond being pure crystallized carbon. Anthracite coal was once bituminous, but has been metamorphosed by great heat and other chemical processes in nature into anthracite coal, throwing off its bitumen altogether. (My reasons for giving these explanations are, that I was requested so to do.)

"Each of the different systems of the earth's crust seems to be adapted by nature for its own peculiar mineral; and I include water, oil, petroleum clays, sands and rocks, in the catalogue of minerals. The old granite, the foundation of the earth's crust, seems to be the age of various minerals, as

he great chemical laboratory for the preparation of various minerals, some of which rise in the form of vapor till they reach certain systems above, bearing their affinity, where they congeal and harden into solids. The Siurian system (that is the lower), bears us all the lead ore from the Galena lead-fields, which include the Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin lead fields. The mountain iron of Missouri also comes from this system—and also the Lake Superior copper.

“The petroleum of Pennsylvania and other points in this country, where it is found in paying quantities, is procured from the Devonian system. In certain systems we procure chalk, marble, etc. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is in the Sub-carboniferous system, lying just below the Carboniferous. Thus it is with the various systems of the earth, each having its own peculiar adaptation, from the base to the top.

“The Great Architect and Builder of the various planets and worlds that evolve through space, has so arranged the various systems and groups of the planet upon which we live, that each one is filled with a vast store of wealth for man if he will only dig it out. And the infinite wisdom displayed in the works of his mighty hand, in so constructing everything, placing the riches of the earth's crust within the reach and grasp of puny mortals, should cause man to bow in reverence and offer thanks to the Great Benefactor.”

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Policy of the Government—Treaties—Annuities—The Sac and Fox Indians—Keokuk—Wapello—Poweshiek—Indian Incidents and Reminiscences—The Neutral Strip—The Potawattamies—Johnny Greene and His Band—The Sioux.

WHEN the Europeans first landed on the eastern shores of this continent, intent on its conquest in the interests of civilization, the first question which came up for solution was the Indian question. This question individuals grappled with on their own individual responsibility until the mother country on behalf of the colonies assumed the management of Indian affairs; and since the establishment of the republic the United States, in its sovereign capacity, has assumed control but at no time, from the very first to the present time, has the question been disposed of satisfactorily to any one, nor yet in the near future does there appear to be any satisfactory disposition of the Indian except to kill him.

In the management of Indian affairs in Iowa the government seems to have been peculiarly fortunate. This was partly due to the policy pursued by the government and partly due to the peculiar character of the fact that the Sac and Fox Indians who controlled the larger part of the territory were a more tractable tribe of Indians and their chiefs had a higher sense of veracity, integrity and honor than any other representatives of the race with which the white man came into contact. The Pottawattamies were few in number and had little influence; what influence they had was in the interest of peace and order. The Sioux are and always have been treacherous and bloodthirsty, but the supremacy of the Sacs and Foxes kept them somewhat in abeyance.

It has been the custom of the general government in dealing with the

Indians west of the Mississippi River to treat them as independent nations. In these negotiations with the aborigines of Iowa the authorities, at various times, entered into treaties with the Sioux, in the north, and with the Sacs and Foxes, in the south, the government purchasing the land from the Indians just as Louisiana was purchased from France. The Black Hawk purchase was acquired by means of the first treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians in reference to Iowa lands. This treaty was made September 1, 1832, and included a portion of country bounded as follows: Beginning on the Mississippi River, where the northern boundary line of the lands owned by said Indians strikes said river, thence up or westward on said line fifty miles, thence in a right line to the Red Cedar River, forty miles from the Mississippi River, thence in a right line to the northern part of the State of Missouri, at a point fifty miles from the Mississippi River, thence by the said boundary line to the Mississippi River, and thence up the Mississippi River to the place of beginning. The western boundary line was a very irregular one, as it followed the same general direction as the Mississippi River. It ran in a general direction from the north in a course a little west of south, the line being considerably east of Iowa City.

The second purchase was made in 1837, October 21, and included a sufficient amount of territory to straighten the boundary line. The western boundary of the Black Hawk purchase being a very irregular line, the treaty of 1837 was designed for the purpose of straightening said boundary line. By this treaty the Indians ceded a tract of country west and adjoining the Black Hawk purchase, containing one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres. Upon survey, however, the number of acres proved insufficient to make a straight line, as was originally intended. The Indians stipulated to remove within one year, except from Keokuk's village, which they were allowed to occupy five months longer.

Although it is believed that the Indians, especially the chiefs, made this treaty in good faith and scrupulously adhered to it as they understood it, yet it was unsatisfactory to both Indian and settler and many misunderstandings arose but seldom if ever ended in bloodshed. The fact soon became evident that the white man had marked this goodly country for his own and that the Indian would have to abandon it peacefully according to the treaty stipulations or in the end be forcibly ejected. In accordance with the wise council of Keokuk, Poweshiek and Wapello they chose the former course.

The last treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians comprehended all the rest of their lands in the State. This treaty was made at Agency City, in the present limits of Wapello county, and was concluded October 11, 1842, proclamation of its ratification having been made March 23, 1843, and possession was given to all that part lying east of Red Rock on May 1, 1843. The last date, therefore, is the period when the eastern part of Marion county was thrown open to white settlement.

The line to distinguish the United States from the Indian territory crossed the Des Moines River a short distance above the present site of the village of Red Rock and was run by G. W. Harrison, United States Surveyor, during the year 1843. East of this line settlements were made as early as 1843, about seventy families settling in the county: west of the line no settlements were permitted till October, 1845. It was on the 11th day of October, 1845, just three years after the treaty at Agency City, that

the whole of Marion county was thrown open for settlement. The boundary line drawn in accordance with the treaty of 1837, crossed through the northwestern corner of Washington county and the southeastern part of Keokuk county, so that a portion of these two counties was Indian territory and a portion subject to settlement from 1837 to 1843, and Marion county, like these two counties, afterward had two periods of first settlement. The treaty of 1842 was the most important of all.

The principal chief in this treaty was Keokuk. A gentleman of an adjoining county heard this chief make a speech on that occasion, which he pronounced an unusually eloquent address. He says that, in his opinion, the former standing of Keokuk as an Indian orator and chieftain, as a dignified gentleman and a fine specimen of physical development, was not

the least overrated." During the Black Hawk trouble his voice was for peace with the white man, and his influence added much to shorten that war. As an honor to this chief, and owing to his influence in bringing about the treaty, a county was called Keokuk.

Thus from being at first the sole owners and occupiers of the soil the Indians disposed of territory time and again until finally the title to the whole of Iowa was vested in the general government.

As they ceded their lands to the United States, strip after strip, they gradually withdrew, and the white settlers took their place as possessors of the soil. The aborigines were not forcibly ejected from their lands as in other parts of the country, but the change was effected by a legitimate proceeding of bargain and sale.

As result of this peaceful arrangement, and the earnest efforts of the government to carry out, to the letter, the provisions of the treaties, the early settlers experienced none of the hardships which fell to the lot of the early settlers in other parts of the country, where misunderstanding about the ownership of the soil gave rise to frightful massacres and bloody wars. The Indians gave no serious difficulty, and seldom, if ever, disturbed the early settlers of this county, after they had rightfully come into possession of it.

By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians, the government paid these \$80,000 per year, by families. Mr. William B. Street, of Skaloosa, was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian agent, during the year 1841, and still retains in his possession the receipts for the part payment of his annuity, in his own handwriting, and the marks of the chiefs signing.

We give an extract, including the names of part of the Indians who were at that time living at Kish-ke-kosh's village, which was located in the western part of Mahaska county.

"We, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families and individuals without families, of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, within the same agency, acknowledge the receipt of \$40,000 of John Beach, United States Indian Agent, the sums appended to our names, being our proportion of the annuity of the said tribe for the year 1841:

NAMES.	MARKS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILD'N	TOTAL	AMOUNT
Kish-ke-kosh ¹ ...	X	1	1	3	4	\$ 71.90
Ko-ko-ach	X	1	2	3	6	106.95
Pas-sa-shiek.....	X	1	1	2	2	55.65
Mo-ko-quaa.....	X	1			1	17.82
Pa-ko-ka.....	X	1	1	2	4	71.30
Ka-ke-wa-wa-te-sit.....	X	2	1		3	53.47
Much-e-min-ne ²	X	1	1	2	4	71.30
Wa-pes-e-quaa ³	X	1	1	2	4	71.30
Wa-pe-ka-kah ⁴	X	2	1	3	6	106.95
Mus-quaa-ke ⁵	X	3	2	2	7	124.78
And fifty-nine others						

“ We certify that we were present at the payment of the above-mentioned amounts, and saw the amounts paid to the several Indians, in specie, and that their marks were affixed in our presence this 19th day of October, 1861.

“(Signed)

“JNO. BEACH,
U. S. Indian Agent.
“THOMAS McCRATE,
Lieut. 1st Dragoons.
“JOSIAH SMART,
Interpreter.

“ We, the undersigned chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

“KEOKUK,⁶ his X mark.
“POWESHIEK,⁷ his X mark.”

After the treaty of 1842, and the establishment of Fort Des Moines, the following year, the headquarters of the Sac and Fox Indians were removed from Agency City in Wapello county, to Fort Des Moines. Keokuk, the head chief of the Sacs, established his village some five miles southeast of Fort Des Moines, and the beautiful prairie on which he and his kindred dwelt, continued to bear his name for many years after the Indians were removed. Poweshiek, chief of the Foxes, lived on Skunk River, near the present site of Colfax. The Indian agent, Major Beach, and his interpreter, Josiah Smart, before referred to, had their quarters on what was called Agency Prairie, east and south of the present site of the capital. Still another Indian village, ruled over by Hard-Fish, was located near Des Moines.

The residence of these various Indian tribes in the vicinity of Des Moines dates from May 1, 1843, at which time, according to stipulation of the treaty of 1842, they removed west of a line running north and south through the town of Red Rock. As before remarked, the government, according to the provisions of the various treaties, paid to the Indians, annually, quite a sum of money.

The payments were made in silver coins, put up in boxes, containing five hundred dollars each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota according to the several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far

¹Kish-ke-kosh means “The man with one leg off.”
²Much-e-min-ne means “Big man.”
³Wa-pes-e-quaa means “White eyes.”
⁴Wa-pe-ka-kah means “White crow.”
⁵Mus-quaa-ke means “The Fox.”
⁶Keokuk means “The watchful fox.”
⁷Poweshiek means “The roused bear.”

greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among the respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances to the traders, on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished, and it was alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this charge over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts an affidavit was filed with Governor Lucas, by an individual to whom the governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a purely fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of \$10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and when paid the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the traders' bills, items were introduced of a character that should brand fraud upon their faces, such as a large number of blankets, coats, articles which the Indians never used, and telescopes, of the use of which they had no knowledge. This showed the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud the Indians.

The money which actually came into the possession of the Indians was soon squandered by them, and the position of Indian trader, conferred by appointment, was a very lucrative one. During the period when the Indians resided in the vicinity of Des Moines, from May 1, 1843, to October 11, 1845, there were two firms who were allowed to trade with them. Phelps & Co. were from Illinois; they were traders in furs, and were permitted to carry on their business with the Indians. Their establishment was located near the present site of Tuttle's pork-packing establishment. G. W. & W. G. Ewing were the regularly authorized Indian traders. They arrived on the 3d of May, 1843. Their business career here was eminently successful, and they accumulated quite a little fortune during their three year's harvest. Their place of business was on the East Side, not far from the quarters of Major Beach, the Indian agent. There they erected a log building which was probably the first one erected in Polk county.

At this time the Sacs and Foxes numbered about two thousand and three hundred and it is not possible that Keokuk could have carried on an organized system of theft without the fact becoming apparent to all. As it was, however, Governor Lucas thought best to change the manner in which the annual payments were made. The matter was referred to the Indian bureau, and the mode was changed so that the payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per capita distribution. This method of payment did not suit the traders, and after a short trial the old plan was again adopted. That the Indians, then as now, were the victims of sharp practice, cannot be doubted, but the fact can be attributed to the superior tact and the unscrupulous character of many of the traders; this furnishes a more probable explanation and is more in accord with the character of Keokuk, as known by his intimate friends, still living, than to attribute these swindling operations to a conspiracy in which the illustrious chief was the leading actor.

Among the early settlers of Iowa, the names of Keokuk and Wapello are the most noted and familiar. These two illustrious chiefs live not only in the recollections of these early settlers, but in the permanent history of our common country. Short biographical sketches of these two noted characters, therefore, will be of great interest to the people of this county,

and peculiarly appropriate for a work of this kind. To the school-boy who has frequently read of these Indians, the fact that they roved around on this very ground where their feet tread, and that in their hunting excursions these Indians crossed the same prairies where they now gather the yellow-eared corn, will give to these sketches intense interest, while the early settler who talked with Wapello and Keokuk, ate with them, hunted with them and fished with them, cannot fail to find in these brief and necessarily imperfect biographies, something fascinating as they are thus led back over a quarter of a century, to live over again the days of other years, and witness again the scenes of early days, when the tall prairie grass waved in the autumn breeze, and the country, like themselves, was younger and fresher than now.

As before remarked, Keokuk was chief of the Sac branch of the nation; he was born on Rock River, Illinois, in 1780. The best memory of the earliest settler of Iowa cannot take him back to a time when Keokuk was not a full grown man. When in 1833 the impatient feet of the white men first hastened across the Mississippi, eager for new conquests, this illustrious chief was already nearing his three-score years, and when, with longing eyes, he took the last look at this fair land and turned his feet reluctantly toward the west, his sun of life had already crossed the meridian and was rapidly approaching its setting.

Keokuk first came into prominence among the whites at the breaking out of the second war with England, commonly known as the War of 1812. Most of the Indians at that time espoused the cause of the English, but Keokuk, at the head of a large number of the Sacs and Foxes, remained faithful to the Americans. In 1828 Keokuk, in accordance with the terms of a treaty, crossed the Mississippi River with his tribe and established himself on the Iowa River. Here he remained in peace, and his tribe flourished till the breaking out of the Black Hawk War in 1832. He seemed to have a much more intelligent insight into the great national questions which were raised during these early Indian difficulties, as well as more thorough appreciation of the resources of the national government. He opposed the Black Hawk War, and seemed to fully forecast the great disaster which thereby befel his tribe. Although many of his warriors deserted him and followed Black Hawk in his reckless campaign across the Mississippi, Keokuk prevailed upon a majority of his tribe to remain at home. When the news reached Keokuk that Black Hawk's warriors had gained a victory over Stillman's forces in Ogle county, Illinois, the war spirit broke out among his followers like fire in the dry prairie grass; a war-dance was held, and the chief himself took part in it. He seemed for a while to move in sympathy with the rising storm, and at the conclusion of the war-dance he called a council to prepare for war. In a work entitled *Annals of Iowa*, published in 1865, there is reported the substance of a speech made by Keokuk on this occasion. We quote: "I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go." He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against which they would have to contend, and that their prospect of success was utterly hopeless. Then continuing, said: "But if you are determined to go on the war-path, I will lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men, and our wives, and our children, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of you determine to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi." This

strong and truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was pre- in such a forcible light that it caused them to abandon their rash making.

ough the honor was frequently disputed by some of the original rs of Black Hawk, Keokuk was ever afterward recognized as the f the Sac and Fox nation by the United States government. It is at a bitter feud existed in the tribe during the time that Keokuk ear Des Moines between Keokuk's band and the Black Hawk band. distrust and hatred were smothered in their common intercourse ober, but when their blood was fired with whisky it sometimes as- a tragic feature among the leaders of their respective bands. An e of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines on the return of a party making a visit to the "half-breeds," at the f Keokuk, on the Mississippi. In a quarrel incited by whisky, Keo- ceived a dangerous stab in the breast by a son of Black Hawk, and in one giving an account of the altercation says he saw him con- by his friends homeward lying in a canoe unable to rise.

person, Keokuk was of commanding appearance. He was tall, it as an arrow, and of very graceful mien. These personal charac- s, together with his native fervor and ready command of language, im great power over his people as a speaker. If as a man of energy urage he gained the respect and obedience of his tribe, it was more ally as an orator that he was able to wield his people in the times of excitement, and in a measure shape their policy in dealing with the man. As an orator rather than as a warrior, has Keokuk's claim to as been founded.

ous who had the good fortune to see him and hear him under favor- rroundings say that he was gifted by nature with the elements of an in an eminent degree. The greatest difficulty which he had to en- r was his inability to procure an interpreter who could to any de- onvey the meaning of the speaker to the hearer. Of this serious nce Keokuk was well aware, and he retained Frank Labashure, who eived a rudimental education in the French and English languages, he latter died broken down by exposure and dissipation; but during eridian of his career among the white people he was compelled to

his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of t fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had a nt knowledge of the English tongue to make him sensible of this ndering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the ng efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. e are but few of the early Marion county settlers who remember k, and probably very few ever saw him, as he with his tribe moved rd before all the territory which now composes the county was open for settlement. A few who settled in this county, east of d Rock line, remember well the distinguished savage.

James, of Sigourney, being present at the council, at Agency City, the treaty of 1842 was made, says of Keokuk: "We heard him speech on the occasion, which, by those who understood his tongue, d to be a sensible and eloquent effort. Judging from his voice and s, his former standing as an Indian orator and chieftain, we thought ntation as a dignified yet gentlemanly aborigine had not been over-

rated. During the Black Hawk War his voice was for peace with the white man, and his influence added much to the shortening of the war. As an honor to the chief our county bears his name."

The event in the life of Keokuk which more than any other gave him a national reputation was his trip to Washington City. He, in company with Black Hawk, Poweshiek, Kish-ke-kosh, and some fifteen other chiefs, under the escort of Gen. J. M. Street, visited Washington City and different parts of the East in 1837. The party descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio by steamer, and thence up the latter to Wheeling, where they took the stage across the mountains. When the party arrived in Washington, at the request of some of the government officials a council was held with some of the Sioux there present, as the Sacs and Foxes were waging a perpetual war with the Sioux nation. The council was held in the Hall of Representatives. To the great indignation of the Sioux, Kish-ke-kosh appeared dressed in a buffalo hide which he had taken in war from a Sioux chief, and took his position in one of the large windows, with the mane and horns of the buffalo as a sort of a head-dress, and the tail trailing on the floor. The Sioux complained to the officials, claiming that this was an insult to them, but they were informed that the Sacs and Foxes had a right to appear in any kind of costume they chose to wear. The first speech was made by a Sioux, who complained bitterly of the wrongs they had suffered, and how they had been driven from their homes by the Sacs and Foxes, their warriors killed and their villages burned. Then followed Keokuk, the great orator of his tribe, who replied at some length, an interpreter repeating the speech after him. There were those present who had heard Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Benton in the same hall, and they declared that for the manner of the delivery, for native eloquence, impassioned expression of countenance, the chief surpassed them all, and this while they could not understand his words, save as they were repeated by the interpreter. From Washington they went to New York, where they were shown no little attention, and Gen. Street attempting to show them the city on foot, the people in their anxiety to see Keokuk and Black Hawk crowded them beyond the point of endurance, and in order to avoid the throng, they were compelled to make their escape through a store building and reached their hotel through the back alleys and less frequented streets. At Boston they were met at the depot by a delegation of leading citizens and conveyed in carriages to the hotel. The next day they were taken in open carriages, and with a guard of honor on foot, they were shown the whole city. During their stay in Boston they were the guests of the great American orator, Edward Everett, who made a banquet for them. When the Indians returned and were asked about New York they only expressed their disgust. Boston was the only place in the United States, in their estimation, and their opinion has been shared in by many white people who since that time have made a pilgrimage from the West to the famous shrines of the East.

The first settlers of Iowa who still remain remember the Mormons who first located across the Mississippi River, and then in the western part of Iowa, and created such an excitement among the scattered settlements of Iowa. Several of the most worthy of the early settlers of Polk county became converts to that faith and went West with the "saints." It is not generally known, however, that a special effort was made for the conversion of Keokuk.

le residing at Ottumwah-nac, Keokuk received a message from the prophet, Joseph Smith, in which the latter invited Keokuk, as the Sacs and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was accepted, and at the appointed time the king of the Sacs and accompanied by a stately escort on ponies, wended his way to the interview with the great apostle of the Latter Day Saints. Keokuk, before remarked, was a man of good judgment and keen insight as a human character. He was not easily led by sophistry, nor beguiled by flattery. The account of this interview with Smith, as given by a writer in the *Annals of Iowa* so well illustrates these traits of his character that we give it in full:

Notice had been circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and quite a number of spectators attended to witness the *déroulement*.

The audience was given publicly in the great Mormon temple, and respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribe, and the Gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

The prophet opened the conference in a set speech of some length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the Children of Israel, as detailed in the scriptures, and dwelt forcibly upon the history of the lost tribes, and that he, as a prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and bring them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the prophet's harangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind.' and in making his reply, assumed the gravest and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything the prophet had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and he said that if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country it was his duty to do so. He then wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, and of the highest importance to him and his people. The red man said that much used to milk, and he thought they would prefer streams of milk, and in the country they now were there was a good supply of honey. He then inquired into were, whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe saw at once that he had met his match and that Keokuk was not the material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the interview in as amiable and pleasant a manner as possible."

After the removal of this tribe west of the Mississippi, Keokuk resided in 1836 on a reservation of four hundred square miles situated on the Iowa river, and his headquarters were at a village located on the right bank of the stream, and which bore his name. According to the stipulation of the treaty of 1836, in which the Indians ceded to the United States Keokuk's territory, the illustrious chief removed farther west and his headquarters for many years were in Wapello county.

The agency for the Indians was located at a point where is now located Keokuk City. At this time an effort was made to civilize the red man. Tracts were opened up, and two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and one on Sugar Creek. A salaried agent was employed to superintend these operations. Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, each had a large farm, well proved and cultivated. Keokuk's farm was located upon what is

yet known as Keokuk's Prairie, in what is now Wapello county. The Indians did not make much progress in these farming operations, and in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, became idle and careless. Many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became badly dissipated in the latter years of his life. Pathetic as was the condition of these savages at this time, it was but the legitimate result of the treatment which they had received. They were confined to a fixed location, and provided with annuities by the government, sufficient to meet their wants from year to year. They were prevented in this manner from making those extensive excursions, and embarking in those warlike pursuits, which from time immemorial had formed the chief avenues for the employment of those activities which for centuries had claimed the attention of the savage mind; and the sure and regular means of subsistence furnished by the government, took away from them the incentives for the employment of these activities, even had the means still existed. In addition to this the Indian beheld his lands taken from him, and his tribe growing smaller year by year.

Keokuk, as already intimated, was possessed of a highly imaginative intellect and he doubtless forecast the future far enough to be thoroughly impressed with the thought that in a few years all these lands would pass into the possession of the white man, while his tribe and his name would be swept away by the flood which was ready to sweep in from the East.

Keokuk saw all of this, and seeing it had neither the power nor inclination to prevent it. Take the best representative of the Anglo-Saxon race, and place him in similar circumstances, and he would do no better. Shut in by restraint from all sides, relieved from all the anxieties comprehended in that practical question, what shall we eat, and wherewithal shall we be clothed? and deprived of all those incentives springing from, and inspired by a lofty ambition, and the best of us, with all our culture and habits of industry, would fall into idleness and dissipation and our fall would be as great, if not as low, as was the fall of that unhappy people who formerly inhabited this country, and whose disappearance and gradual extinction we shall now be called upon to contemplate.

Wapello, the cotemporary of Keokuk and the inferior chief, after whom a neighboring county and county seat were named, died before the Indians were removed from the State, and thus escaped the humiliation of the scene. He, like his superior chief, was a fast friend of the whites and wielded an immense influence among the individuals of his tribe. As is mentioned in a former chapter, he presided over three tribes in the vicinity of Fort Armstrong during the time that frontier post was being erected. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Swamp, and then to a place near where is now located the town bearing his name. Many of the early settlers of the country remember him well, as the southern part of this county was a favorite resort for him and many members of his tribe. It was in the limits of Keokuk county that this illustrious chief died. Although he willingly united in the treaty ceding it to the whites, it was done with the clear conviction that the country would be shortly overrun and his hunting-ground ruined by the advance of pale-faces. He chose to sell rather than be robbed, and then quietly receded with his band.

Wapello, in common with Keokuk, Poweshiek and all other distinguished Indians as far as known, was very fond of whisky, and especially in times of unexpected good fortune, or in days of gloom and misfortune was

he accustomed to become deeply intoxicated. Mr. Searcy, who yet resides in Keokuk county and who was intimately acquainted with Wapello, relates the following:

“Between the Sioux and the Sacs and Foxes a bitter and deadly hatred existed. This enmity was carried to such a bitter extent that it caused the establishment, by the government, of the neutral ground, in the north part of the Territory, which was a strip of country about thirty miles in width, over which the tribes were not allowed to pass in order to slay each other. The love for revenge was so strongly marked in the Indian character that it was not to be suppressed by imaginary geographical lines, and consequently it was not a rare occurrence for a Sac or Fox Indian, or a Sioux, to bite the dust, as an atonement for real or imaginary wrongs. In this manner one of the sons of Wapello was cruelly cut down from an ambush, in the year 1836. When the chief heard of the sad calamity he was on Skunk River, opposite the mouth of Crooked Creek. He immediately plunged in and swam across. Upon arriving at a trading-post near by, he gave the best pony he had for a barrel of whisky, and setting it out invited his people to partake, a very unwise practice which he doubtless borrowed from the white people who availed themselves of this medium in which to drown their sorrows.”

Wapello died in Keokuk county in March, 1844. As provided in the terms of the treaty he had retired beyond the Red Rock line early in 1843, and at the time of his death he was visiting some of the most favorite places in the country which but a year before he had relinquished. A Mr. Romig, who for sometime lived near the place where Wapello died delivered an address before a historical society in which he gives the following pathetic account of the last days and death of the illustrious chief:

“As the swallow returns to the place where last she had built her nest, cruelly destroyed by the ruthless hands of some rude boy, or as a mother would return to the empty crib where once had reposed her innocent babe in the sweet embrace of sleep, and weep for the treasure she had once possessed, so Wapello mourned for the hunting-grounds he had been forced to leave behind, and longed to roam over the broad expanse again. It was in the month of March; heavy winter had begun to shed her mantle of snow; the sun peeped forth through the fleeting clouds; the woodchuck emerged from his subterranean retreat to greet the morning breeze, and all nature seemed to rejoice at the prospect of returning spring. The old chief felt the exhilarating influence of reviving nature, and longed again for the sports of his youth. He accordingly assembled a party and started on a hunting excursion to the scenes of his former exploits. But alas! the poor old man was not long destined to mourn over his misfortunes! While traveling over the beautiful prairies, or encamped in the picturesque groves that he was once wont to call his own, disease fastened upon his vitals and the chief lay prostrate in his lodge. How long the burning fever raged and racked in his brain, or who it was that applied the cooling draught to his parched lips, tradition fails to inform us; but this we may fairly presume: that his trusty followers were deeply distressed at the sufferings of their chief whom they loved, and administered all the comforts in their power to alleviate his sufferings, but all would not avail. Grim Death had crossed his path, touched an icy finger on his brow, and marked him for his own. Human efforts to save could avail nothing. Time passed, and with it the life of Wapello. The last word was spoken, the last wish expressed, the last breath

drawn, and his spirit took its flight. The passing breeze in *Æolian* notes chanted a requiem in the elm-tops. The placid creek in its meandering course murmured in chorons over the dead. The squirrel came forth in the bright sunshine to frisk and chirp in frolicsome glee, and the timid fawn approached the brook and bathed her feet in the waters, but the old man heeded it not, for Manitou, his God, had called him home.

“Although it is a matter of regret that we are not in possession of his dying words and other particulars connected with his death, let us endeavor to be content in knowing that Wapello died sometime in the month of March, in the year 1844, in Keokuk county, on Rock Creek, in Jackson township, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 21, township 74, range 11 west, where a mound still marks the spot; and with knowing also that his remains were thence conveyed by Mr. Samuel Hardesty, now of Lancaster township, accompanied by twenty-two Indians and three squaws, to the Indian burial-ground at Agency City, where sleeps the Indian agent, Gen. Street, and numbers of the Sac and Fox tribe, and where our informant left the remains to await the arrival of Keokuk and other distinguished chiefs to be present at the interment.”

Keokuk, Appanoose, and nearly all the leading men among Indians, were present at the funeral, which took place toward evening of the same day upon which the body arrived at the Agency. The usual Indian ceremonies preceded the interment, after which the remains were buried by the body of Gen. Street, which was in accordance with the chieftain's oft repeated requested to be buried by the side of his honest pale-faced friend.

In 1845 Keokuk led his tribe west of the Missouri River and located upon a reservation, now comprised in the boundaries of the State of Kansas. What must have been the emotions, which swelled the heart of this renowned savage when he turned his back for the last time upon the bark-covered huts of his Iowa village. To him it was not going west to grow up with the country, but to lose himself and his tribe in oblivion and national annihilation. The fact that no remnant of this once powerful and populous tribe remains is sad to contemplate. Keokuk returned no more; he lived but three years after leaving the Territory of Iowa, and we have no facts at our command in reference to his career at the new home west of the Missouri. The *Keokuk Register* of June 15, 1848, contained the following notice of his death, together with some additional sketches of his life:

“The St. Louis *New Era* announces the death of this celebrated Indian chief. Poison was administered to him by one of his tribe, from the effects of which he died. The Indian was apprehended, confessed his guilt, and was shot.

“Keokuk leaves a son of some prominence, but there is little probability of his succeeding to the same station, as he is not looked upon by the tribe as inheriting the disposition and principles of his father.”

We close this sketch by appending an extract from a letter recently written by Judge J. M. Casey, of Fort Madison, to Hon. S. A. James, of Sigourney:

“While Keokuk was not a Lee county man, I have often seen him here. He was an individual of distinguished mark; once seen would always be remembered. It was not necessary to be told that he was a chief, you would at once recognize him as such, and stop to admire his grand deportment. I was quite young when I last saw him, but I yet remember his

appearance and every lineament of his face as well as if it had been yesterday, and this impression was left upon every person who saw him, whether old or young. It is hard for us to realize that an Indian could be so great a man. But it is a candid fact, admitted by all the early settlers who knew him, that Keokuk possessed, in a prominent degree, the elements of greatness."

Poweshiek, the chief of the Fox Indians, who as before mentioned, lived on Skunk River is described as tall, heavily built, of rough cast of features and a disposition full of exaction and arrogance. When he left Fort Des Moines for the last time, he went south and encamped temporarily in the southern part of the State. His village, which consisted of about forty lodges, was located on Grand River, not far from the settlements of northern Missouri. A difficulty soon arose between the Missourians and the Indians, and there was every reason to suppose that the trouble would terminate in bloodshed. When the report of the difficulty came to Fort Des Moines, three persons, Dr. Campbell, J. B. Scott and Hamilton Thrift, who had been intimately acquainted with Poweshiek, desirous of preventing bloodshed, mounted their horses and proceeded to the Indian encampment. This was during the winter of 1845 and 1846. Everything in and about the Indian village had a warlike appearance.

Mr. Scott sought an early interview with Poweshiek, and spoke to him as follows:

"My friends and myself have traveled through the snow a long distance to help you out of this trouble. We are your friends. If you persist in your purpose of making war on the whites, many of your squaws and pap-pooes, as well as your braves, will be butchered. The remainder will be driven out into the cold and the snow to perish on the prairie. It would be better now for you to break up your lodges and go in peace to the reservation in Kansas, which the government has provided for you."

The old chief was at first unwilling to accept this advice and his principal reason in not doing so was that his conduct would be construed into an exhibition of cowardice. He, however, finally concluded to accept the proffered advice and in a short time removed beyond the Missouri River.

Reference has already been made to the fact that from time immemorial a deadly feud existed between the Sac and Fox Indians on the one part and the Sioux on the other part. These were the two principal tribes inhabiting the State in early days and the hatred they had for one another frequently embroiled them as well as numerous lesser tribes in long and bloody wars.

In order to put an end to these sanguinary contests, and stop the effusion of blood, the United States Government tendered its services as a mediator between the two hostile tribes. As a result of the first negotiations it was agreed, in August, 1825, that the government should run a line between the two tribes, and thus erect an imaginary barrier between the respective territory of the hostile tribes. After a trial of nearly five years, it was found that the untutored mind of the red man was unable to discern an imaginary boundary. The Sacs and Foxes from the south in pursuing game northward were frequently borne beyond the boundary line and they were sure to have a fight with their jealous neighbors before they returned; the same was often true of the Sioux. The idea was then conceived by the agents of the government of setting aside a strip of neutral territory, be-

tween the two tribes, of sufficient width to effectually separate the combatants, on which neither tribe should be allowed to hunt or encamp.

A treaty was accordingly made with the Sac and Fox Indians in July, 1830, whereby the latter ceded to the government a strip of country twenty miles in width, lying immediately south of the line designated in the treaty of August, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines rivers. At the same time a treaty was made with the Sioux, whereby the latter ceded to the government a strip of country twenty miles in width lying immediately north of the line designated in the treaty of August, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines rivers. By the provisions of these treaties, the United States came into possession of a strip of country forty miles wide and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines rivers, upon which it was unlawful for either Sac and Fox or Sioux to hunt. This strip was known as the "Neutral Ground." Certain of the inferior and peaceable tribes, as the Pottawattamies for instance, were permitted to remain on the Neutral Ground.

This neutral strip extended south nearly as far as the north line of Polk county, and a beautiful section of country bordering on the Des Moines River north of Polk county was a favorite resort of the Pottawattamie Indians, where the settlers found them in great numbers.

Mr. Benjamin Williams, one of the pioneers of this region, found them in great numbers in the vicinity of Elk Rapids, when he came to the county in 1846. They had been accustomed to make maple sugar in a large grove located upon the claim which Mr. Williams first took. After the Indians were gone he used their appliances for catching and hoarding the sap in continuing the business. The sugar troughs were made of the bark of elm trees, and so well were they constructed that they lasted for a number of years. A large walnut trough, which the Indians had used for hoarding the sap, Mr. Williams continued to use for some five or six years after they were gone. During the winter of 1846-7 some five hundred of these Pottawattamie Indians were encamped in the vicinity of Elk Rapids, and, although several white men had settled in that vicinity at that time, none of them were molested by the Indians. Their chief was an old man by the name of Chemisne; by the early settlers, however, he was known by the name of Johnny Greene.

It was not only at Elk Rapids that Johnny Greene and his band were known but throughout the whole of central Iowa. They were peaceable Indians and apparently on good terms with the Sac and Fox Indians as well as the whites. Not so with the Sioux who lived farther north, they were treacherous, cruel and relentless.

INDIAN INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

During the visit of Keokuk, Wapello, Appanoose and other distinguished Indians at Boston, there was a lively competition between the managers of the several theaters in order to secure the presence of the illustrious chiefs at their several performances. Although the Pilgrim Fathers had in years gone by seen plenty of the noble red men, so great was the transformation of the country during a century that the sons and daughters of the Pilgrims looked upon the Indians as a great novelty.

At the Tremont, the aristocratic one, the famous tragedian Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of the

gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence always insured a full house. General Street, who, as before remarked, was in charge of the party, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, hence Major Beach, to whom we are indebted for the facts of this incident, and who accompanied General Street at the time, took the matter in hand. He knew that this peculiar play would suit the Indians better than those simple declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, so he prevailed upon the manager to bring it out, promising that the Indians would be present.

In the exciting scene where the gladiators engage in a deadly combat, the Indians gazed with eager and breathless anxiety, and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody sword from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, and while the curtain was descending, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was immediately followed by screams of terror from the more nervous among the women and children. For an instant the audience seemed at loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

During the same visit to Boston, Major Beach says that the Governor gave them a public reception at the State-house. The ceremony took place in the spacious Hall of Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon one of the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as at the conclusion of his "talk," he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: "It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!" The Governor, with a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in a most courtly gravity. But the way that the house came down "was a caution," all of which Appanoose doubtless considered the Yankee way of applauding his speech.

One of the most affable and remarkable of the Indians, with whom the early settlers became acquainted, was named Kish-ke-kosh. It was in honor of him that Marion county was at first named, it being afterward changed on account of the many objections which were raised to the orthography of the word.

This Kish-ke-kosh, previous to 1873, was simply a warrior-chief in the village of Keokuk. The warrior-chief was inferior to the village-chief, to which distinction he afterward attained. The village presided over by this chief is well remembered by many of the early settlers. It was located, some say, just over the line in what it is now White Oak township, Mahaska county. Major Beach thus describes it: "The place cannot be located exactly according to our State maps, although the writer has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not twelve miles distant, on the banks of Skunk River, not far above the Forks of Skunk, was a small village of not over fifteen or twenty lodges, presided over by a man of considerable importance, though not a chief, named Kish-ke-kosh. The village was on the direct trail—in fact it was the converging point of two trails—from the Hard-fish village, and the three vil-

lages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other prominent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated upon the Iowa River."

Here the squaws, after grubbing out hazel-brush on the banks of the stream, unaided by plow or horse, planted and tended patches of corn. Here the men trained their ponies, hunted, fished and loafed until May, 1843, when they removed to the vicinity of Fort Des Moines.

The following incident is located at this point: Some time about 1841, Maj. Beach, Indian agent, in company with W. B. Street and others, came up from Agency City on some business with Kish-ke-kosh. Arriving late in the evening they encamped near the village, and on the following morning Kish-ke-kosh, with his assistants, came over to camp to receive them. The pipe of peace was lighted and passed around and the business transacted. After the council the whites were invited to come over in the evening to the feast which the Indians proposed to have in honor of their visit. The invitation was accepted and presently the whites heard a great howling among the dogs, and looking in the direction of the village they could plainly see the preparations for the supper. A number of dogs were killed and stretched on stakes a few inches above the ground. They were then covered with dried grass, which was set on fire and the hair singed off, after which, after the dogs had gone through the scalping process, they were cut up and placed in pots along with a quantity of corn. The whites were promptly in attendance, but on account of their national prejudice they were provided with venison instead of dog meat. After the feast, dancing was commenced: first, the Green Corn Dance, then the Medicine Dance, and closing just before morning with the Scalp Dance. Kish-ke-kosh did not take part in this terpsichorean performance, but sat with the whites, laughing, joking and telling stories.

On another occasion Kish-ke-kosh was on a tour through the country and stopped over night at the house of a settler. He was accompanied by several other Indians, who slept together on a buffalo hide within view of the kitchen.

In the morning when he awoke, Kish-ke-kosh had an eye on the culinary operations there going on. The lady of the house—it is possible she did it intentionally, as she was not a willing entertainer of such guests—neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and departed, much to the relief of the hostess. When they arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left they got their breakfasts and related the circumstance.

While encamped on Skunk River in the northeastern part of Marion county Kish-ke-kosh, in company with several other prominent members of his tribe, went to the house of Mr. Mikesell on a friendly visit and the hospitable white man treated his dusky guests to a bountiful feast.

Besides Kish-ke-kosh and his wife, who was a very lady-like person, this party consisted of his mother (Wyhoma), the son of Wapello, and his two wives; Mashaweptine, his wife, and all their children. The old woman on being asked how old she was, replied: "Mach-ware-re-naak-we-kan" (may be a hundred); and indeed her bowed form and hideously shriveled features would justify the belief that she was that old. The whole party were dressed in more than ordinary becoming style; probably out of re-

spect for the hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparations for them. When the table was surrounded Kish-ke-kosh, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly taste, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, Kish-ke-kosh passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies especial attention, and helped them to the best of everything on the table, with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside of him for a stomach, taking everything within his reach without regard to what should come next in the course, so only that he liked the taste of it. At last, after having drank some five or six cups of coffee and eaten a porportionate amount of solid food, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this his host approached him, and with apparent concern for want of his appetite, said: "Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee and eat something."

In reply to their hospitable urgency, Kish-ke-kosh leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat to indicate how full he was. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion making the most of an event which did not occur every day.

The Indians in this region had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. When one of them became unsafely drunk he was tied neck and heels, so that he could be rolled around like a hoop, which operation was kept up till the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy but to no avail. After he was sobered off he showed no marks of resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were very religious people, in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the Gitche Manitou, or Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to have been prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under the scarcity of game or other eatables, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of itself. Some of the ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among Biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent, and that the North American Indians are the remnants of them.

During sickness there was usually great attention given to the comfort of the patient and when it became apparent that recovery was impossible the sufferer, while still alive, was dressed in his best attire, painted according to the fancy of his relatives, ornamented with all his trinkets and then placed upon a platform to die.

Dead bodies were sometimes deposited in graves; others were placed in a sitting posture reclining against a tree.

The graves were arranged usually with reference to some river, lake, or mountain. Where it was convenient the grave, when enclosed, was covered with stones, and under other circumstances it was enclosed with wooden slabs, upon which were painted, with red paint, certain signs or symbols commemorative of the deceased's virtues. The death of a near relative was lamented with violent demonstrations of grief. Widows visited the

graves of their deceased husbands with hair disheveled, carrying a bundle composed of one or more of the deceased's garments, and to this representative of her departed husband she addressed her expressions of grief and assurances of undying affection, and extreme anxiety for the comfort and well-being of the departed.

One of the first settlers in Washington county relates the following incident:

"Five negroes, having become tired of the sacred institution of slavery as exemplified and enforced by the typical task-master of Missouri, ran off and sought protection among the Indians; the latter had never before seen any negroes, and not being able to understand their language did not know what to make of the strange looking animals. Consequently a council was held and the wisest of the chiefs having viewed them carefully and debated the matter at some length decided that they were a peculiar species of bears.

"Having never before seen any representatives of this species they supposed that their pale-faced neighbors would esteem it quite a favor to see them, and probably they would be able to dispose of the strange looking animals to a certain trader and receive in return a goodly amount of 'fire-water.' Accordingly the negroes were taken, ropes tied around their necks, and they were led off to the nearest white settlement. After exhibiting the 'bears,' as they called them, they negotiated a trade with a capitalist, who gave the Indians a quantity of whisky for their newly discovered specimens of natural history. When the Indians were gone the negroes were liberated and soon became favorites among the white settlers. They worked for various persons in that settlement during a portion of the next summer, when their master in Missouri, hearing through an Indian trader that two negroes were in the vicinity, came up and took possession of the negroes and carried them back to Missouri.

The early traditions of Marion county abound with incidents relating to Indians, during the three years that the Red Rock line was the boundary between the two races. Among the many incidents we can here refer to but a few, and to these but briefly.

In the fall of 1844 a Winnebago Indian came down the river, and with his squaw, who was a Sac, was encamped near Red Rock. Two Indians, named respectively Wan-pep-cah-cah and Pac-a-tuke, discovered the squaw alone in the woods and attempted to outrage her. She, however, eluded them and escaped to the camping place, and on the return of her husband informed him of the affair. The Winnebago, upon hearing this, resolved on revenge, and rushed out, determined to kill the offenders, whom he soon found, and slew them both.

The chief of the tribe to which the two Indians belonged, Pashapaho by name, on hearing of the altercation, immediately sent one of his braves to kill the Winnebago. This agent of vengeance approached the place where the Winnebago was encamped, when the latter, seeing him, attempted to escape; he was overtaken, however, and by the assistance of another Indian, was bound, and having been conveyed to a suitable place was beheaded. This affray created intense excitement throughout the scattered settlements of the county.

Early in 1843 a party of five or six white persons were searching for a location in the northwestern part of the county. Toward night they became lost in the heavy timber along the Des Moines River while attempt-

ing to retrace their steps to the camp. After proceeding some distance the party was confronted in a narrow path by some Indians. Suspecting that the Indians meant mischief, the white men quietly turned about and walked in the opposite direction. Presently there was the sound of a discharged rifle and the men heard the bullet whiz past their ears. The white men turned about to see from whence the shot came, and beheld an Indian running out in the grass and bushes as if looking for some game that he had shot. He had evidently fired either to scare or kill some of the white men, and his looking for the supposed game was simply a quickly improvised scheme to divert suspicion. The Indians who inhabited the western part of the county from 1842 till 1845, were, in the main, peaceable, but, nevertheless, were the occasion of many disturbances.

But the Indian was destined to create no further disturbances upon the soil which the white man had marked for his own. In accordance with the stipulations of sacred treaties and likewise agreeably to the demands of the times the allotted time had now come for the red man to move westward again on his roving mission and add one more proof that his race is fast passing away and must eventually disappear before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, as did the traditionary Mound-builders give place to the predatory red man of later times.

" And did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
That overlook the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forests crowded with old oaks
Answer: A race that has long passed away
Built them. The red man came—
The roaming hunter-tribes, warlike and fierce—
And the Mound-builders vanished from the earth.
The solitude of centuries untold
Has settled where they dwelt. The prairie wolf
Howls in their meadows and his fresh dug den
Yawns by my path. The gopher mines the ground
Where stood their swarming cities. All is gone—
All! save the piles of earth that hold their bones
The platforms where they worshiped unknown gods."

Thus as those traditionary Mound-builders were forced to give way to the plundering red men of later times, so must he give place to his pale-faced successor, and his night of ignorance and superstition in which he so delights to revel, must give place to the approaching light of intelligence and civilization as truly as the darkest shades of midnight are dispelled by the approaching light of day. When the last barrier of restraint was thus removed, the tide of emigration, so long held in check, began to come in at a rapid rate over these prairies, and thus has it continued to roll, wave after wave, until it has reached the western shore, carrying with it the energy and talents and enterprise of nations; and washing to the surface the gold from the mountains and valleys of the Pacific slope, it has enveloped our land in the mighty main of enterprise and civilization.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Importance of First Beginnings—Character of the First Settlers—The Red Rock Line—First Settlements East of the Red Rock Line—Extinction of the Indian Title—Rush of Claim Seekers—The United States Dragoons—The Memorable Night of October 11—First Settlements West of the Red Rock Line.

EVERY nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is peculiarly the province of the historian to deal with first causes.

Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal, and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content till he had found the "First Settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a she bear, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to *preempt*.

One of the advantages of a residence in a new country, and the one probably least appreciated, is that we can go back to first beginnings. We are thus enabled to trace results to their causes and grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould those causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the causes which have produced the conditions, in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Marion county, we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" State on his way West to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Yet again we may see the path worn by the Missourian in his new experience in a land which to him was a land of progress, far in advance of that southern soil upon which he had made his temporary home in his effort to adapt himself to new conditions. We may see here the growth which came with knowledge, and the progress which grew upon him with progress around him, and how his better side developed. The pride of Kentucky blood, or the vain glorying of the F. F. V.'s, was here seen in an early day only to be modified in its advent from the crucible of democracy when servitude was eliminated from the solution. Yet others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native soil. We shall find much of that distinctive New England character which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our State and the West; also we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles, and a few of the industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already

existing here. Moreover we shall find that these results have to a large extent, been brought about by representatives of an European people, who by the exercise of the most indomitable courage and industry, succeeded in driving back old ocean from its ancient bounds and making out of the bed of the sea a fruitful and prosperous land. Much of the enterprise of Marion county was imported from beyond the dykes of Holland.

Those who have noted the career of the descendants of those brave, strong men in subduing the wilds, overcoming the obstacles, and withstanding the hardships of this country in early times, can but admit that they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

With confidence that general results will prove that there is much of good in everything, and that a justice almost poetic has been meted out to the faults and follies, the integrity and virtue of the early settlers of the county, we may now enter upon an account of them.

As before stated, prior to May 1, 1842, the whites were not allowed to settle in any part of the territory now embraced by the boundary lines of Marion county. At that time the United States came into the possession of territory before owned and occupied by the Indians. This new territory included part of Marion county, embracing more than one-half of the county. The boundary line which separated the newly acquired territory from the Indian possessions is known in history as the Red Rock line. A short distance above the present site of the village of Red Rock, on the Des Moines River, are high bluffs, characterized by a peculiar formation of red sandstone; this location was well known to the Indians, and the government officials; and in the treaty whereby the Indians ceded to the government all their lands in Iowa it was stipulated that the Indians were to retire west beyond a line running north and south through Red Rock and transfer all their possessions east of the line to the United States, on the first day of May, 1843. All the country west of that line was to be in the sole possession of the Indians until October 11, 1845. It will thus be seen that there are two dates from which to reckon the first settlements of the county; the first, May 1, 1843, for that part of the county east of the Red Rock line, and the other October 11, 1845, west of that line. We shall first speak of the settlement

EAST OF THE RED ROCK LINE.

This line was surveyed by Geo. W. Harrison, a government surveyor, during the fall of 1843. An indefinite line had been theoretically established prior to this time and white men had settled in the present bounds of Marion county along the eastern border of the Indian reservation as early as the spring of 1843. Owing to disputes with regard to the precise location of the line and numerous difficulties between the settlers and the Indians, the line was carefully surveyed and definitely located by the erection of mounds or stone monuments at given intervals. The monument erected where the line crossed the Des Moines River was, as before remarked, a short distance above the present village of Red Rock, and by actual measurement exactly sixty-nine miles north of the Missouri State line.

Various persons visited this part of the county prior to May 1, 1843; claims were selected and some improvements clandestinely made, but no settlements were properly made before that date. Between May 1, and

December 31, 1843, about seventy families became inhabitants of Marion county.

There is probably not a county in the State where the question of who was the veritable first settler, is not a subject of dispute. Marion county is no exception to the rule. The honor is claimed for various individuals and as there seems to be evidence equally conclusive in favor of each of the several claims we feel that it is safe to aver that there is no evidence sufficiently conclusive to substantiate any of the claims. If a hasty and clandestine visit to the county and the selection of a location is to be regarded as a settlement then there are the names of several which might be suggested who eluded the vigilance of the dragoons and made incursions into the county as early as the summer of 1842; but if the erection of a permanent abode and the formal taking of a claim is, as we think, essential to a settlement then no settlement was made prior to the first day of May, 1843, and the fact is clearly established that several different individuals settled within the presents bounds of Marion county on that same identical day.

Those who are familiar with the early settlement of Marion county, or in fact, any of the Iowa counties, are already aware that the first improvements were made along the various streams of water; not on the banks of these streams as a general thing, but in or near to the timber which grew only in the vicinity of these streams. Owing to the abrupt turns in the various streams, and especially at those places where they neared larger streams, the belt of timber spread out, and viewed from the wide stretch of prairie beyond, presented the appearance of detached groves; such places were in early times called "points" or groves, and at these places were the first beginnings of civilization. Here were the first settlements and here the pioneer began the conquest of the wilderness; unintentionally, possibly, but none the less certainly making the first attack on the strongest part of the enemy's works.

During the year 1843 settlements were begun at some seventy points in the county. This was a good beginning for the first year, and it is doubtful whether there is another county in the State which had a larger influx of population during the first year of its settlement. This fact only proves that owing to the abundance of timber and fertility of the soil Marion county was a favorite region of country in early days: its popularity has not diminished in later years and in wealth and population it continues to lead all the other counties in this latitude. The early settler was a good judge of land.

These first settlements will be noticed in detail in our chapter on township history; at this place we propose to give but a general outline, and as the county at the time we now speak of was not yet subdivided into civil townships we shall here make no reference to township boundaries. In those times settlements were formed in groups and the people lived in neighborhoods or communities which were known by the name of some one of the leading settlers or from some physical characteristic of the country. Thus we have the English Settlement, the Tong Settlement, the Red Rock Settlement, etc. In speaking of the early settlements of the county, we have gleaned every extensively from a small work published in 1872, entitled, "Pioneers of Marion County," written by William M. Donnel, who has long been, and still is, a resident of the county.

In the vicinity of Knoxville, which was on the extreme western borders

of the government lands, one of the most prominent settlers of early times was the Hon. Lysander W. Babbitt. He was not one of the first settlers as he did not come to the county till probably one year after the first claims were taken. However, he acted a most conspicuous part in the organization of the county, and afterward became one of the leading politicians of the State. He was a member of the State convention which nominated the illustrious Joseph Williams Judge of the Supreme Court, of whom we shall have more to say hereafter. Mr. Babbitt is also remembered by the early settlers of Boone county in the limits of which county he spent the winter of 1842-3, engaged in trapping and hunting. He also devoted much of his time during that winter in the investigation of the remains of a prehistoric village on the right bank of the Des Moines River, in what is now called Rose's Bottom, in Boone county. He was the first clerk of the board of county commissioners, the first postmaster of Knoxville, several times member of the State Legislature, Register of the Land-office at Council Bluffs during President Pierce's administration, and is at present residing in the last named city.

George Henry was probably one among the first, if not the veritable first settler of the county. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, lived for many years on a farm near Knoxville and at present resides in the city of Knoxville.

At a very early time, probably contemporaneous with the settlement of Mr. Henry, came a family by the name of Jones. There were five men of this name, John M. being the first one to visit the county while in the employ of the fur company. In the first development of the material resources of the county there was no family which contributed more than the Jones family, and representatives of this original Jones family have since, till the present time, been prominently identified with the interests of the county.

John Conrey, at a very early day, took a claim south of English Creek, in section 25, township 75, range 20, where he still resides.

Landon J. Burch, proprietor of Burch's mill on Whitebreast, about three miles north of Knoxville, located in the county in 1844. The mill, which still stands on its former site, was the first one erected in this part of the county. The mill was begun in the spring of 1845, and was not completed till late in 1846. It had a capacity of from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn-meal per day; it was not arranged for the manufacture of flour.

John R. Welch was another early settler in the vicinity of Knoxville. He is a most estimable man, and is now living at Butler, Missouri. His son, John A. Welch, is at present one of the leading merchants of Knoxville.

A. B. Miller, Esq., located in the county in 1846. He was one of the first clerks of the District Court, and has been in the active practice of law for more than a quarter of a century. Though now an old man he has not fallen behind the times and is still successfully pursuing his chosen profession.

Among others who were identified with the first settlements of the county in the vicinity of Knoxville, were William Burch, Conrad Walters, Elias Fuller, Tyler Overton, John Essex, L. G. Terry, Smith Hanton, R. S. Lowry, Christopher Cox, M. Wilcott, Michael Livingstone and Dr. E. C. Cunningham. The latter was the first clerk of court, and died but recently.

We now mention a few persons who came some years later, but who

nevertheless may be regarded as among the early settlers of Marion county in the vicinity of Knoxville:

Judge F. M. Frush came to the county in 1850. He was elected county judge in 1855 and was re-elected in 1857 and 1859. His career as incumbent of one of the most honorable and responsible county offices was long and distinguished. He still resides in Knoxville, is in the enjoyment of good health and is actively engaged in the management of business. His partner, Mr. Joseph Johnson, is also one of the early settlers of the county he having come in 1853.

John Gamble, who came in 1849, and Larken Wright one of the successful financiers of central Iowa, are pioneers whom the people of Knoxville still number among their most honored fellow citizens.

The present proprietor of the *Knoxville Journal*, Mr. F. C. Barker, though quite young when coming to Marion county, may be regarded as one of the early settlers. However, during the first years of his residence in the county he resided with his father near the eastern boundary and his name, together with that of his much honored and respected father, now deceased, properly belongs to another list of names.

James Mathews, who is still a successful business man of Knoxville, and Joseph Brobst, recently deceased, came at an early day.

Among the early settlers of Knoxville and Marion county, who have contributed to the growth of the city and county, and whose names are indissolubly associated with the county and the county seat by the people of the whole State, Wm. M. Stone is undoubtedly the most illustrious. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, and settled in Marion county in 1854. As a lawyer of the very highest attainments, an orator of the most pleasing address, a business man of rare tact and a citizen of great energy and dash, Mr. Stone will always be remembered by the people of Marion county. He is best known elsewhere as Governor Stone, he having filled the office of State Executive for two terms, from 1864 to 1868. Before being elevated to this the highest position within the gift of the people of Iowa he became widely known throughout the several adjacent counties which constituted the judicial district over which he presided. Mr. Stone is now in the full vigor of manhood, and a still brighter future is awaiting him.

Just across the Des Moines River, on the east side, and about four miles west of the Mahaska county line, there was originally, and still is a small body of water, probably a quarter of a mile in width, and about one mile in length. It is properly a slough, lagoon or bayou, extending out from and connected with the Des Moines River. To the northeast is a large extent of beautiful prairie and although the afore described body of water is not properly a lake, it was in early times called a lake, and the country to the northeast was known as Lake Prairie. The first persons to settle in the Lake Prairie country were Wellington and Levi Nossaman. They were natives of Virginia; had lived in Kentucky and Indiana, and located in this county early in 1843. John B. Hamilton and William Welch came soon after. The latter proved to be a most valuable citizen in years after as he erected a pottery and a mill, whereby there were manufactured near home some of the things most necessary in the young settlement. He was elected as a member of the first board of county commissioners, and for some time acted in the capacity of county recorder. These persons all set-

led in the edge of the timber which juts out from the Des Moines River south of the present site of the town of Pella.

Among others who settled in the Lake Prairie country at a very early time was George Gillaspie, who afterward became one of the most renowned persons in the State. He was born in Kentucky in 1814, lived in Indiana awhile; came to Louisa county, Iowa, in 1820, and to Marion early in 1843. For some time after locating on Lake Prairie, he boarded with Mr. Nossaman and made rails for twenty-five cents per hundred. In 1846 he was appointed county assessor, and in August of the same year was elected sheriff. He was re-elected to the same office in 1848, and in 1849 was elected to the office of treasurer of State Board of Public Works. Upon entering upon the discharge of the duties of the last named office he removed to Ottumwa, which continued to be his home until the time of his death, which occurred a few years since.

Green T. Clark, Wilson Stanley, Thomas Tuttle, Dr. James L. Warren, Jasper Koons, William Clayton, William Bainbridge, Asa Koons and J. C. Brown were others who settled in the Lake Prairie country during the years 1843 and 1844. The Holland settlement at Pella was begun some years later and it has contributed so much toward the development of the country as to deserve a prominent place, not only in the history of Marion county but also of the State of Iowa. At the proper place will be given a full account of the settlement and the almost unparalleled prosperity of the town which grew out of it. At this place we can do no better than reproduce the following item from the *Pella Blade* of August 17, 1880:

"The *Blade* as well as the other city papers, contained an item last week stating that Saturday, August 22d it was just thirty-three years since the first Hollander set foot on Lake Prairie soil. This was correct, but the statement that A. Veenman and P. J. Koelman were of that party, and the only two now living was incorrect. Neither of these gentlemen were in that party. The first party, who came here by team, to look up a site for a colony, consisted of five individuals, and were Rev. H. P. Scholte, president; I. Overkamp, treasurer, T. Keppel, D. Betten and W. Rietveld. The remainder of the colonists, who came with them across old ocean, remained at St. Louis until a location had been selected. Of this committee of five two have gone to their long home, Mr. Scholte and Mr. Rietveld; Mr. Keppel is living in Michigan and D. Betten, we understand is in Nebraska; Mr. I. Overkamp is still with us, the honored treasurer of our city."

The settlement at Red Rock was from 1843 till 1845, both to the north and the west, the extreme outpost of civilization. On this account it acquired a notoriety, and has a historical significance far beyond what its real merits would seem to warrant.

The notoriety which it gained in early times by reason of the frequent altercations between the Indians and settlers, and among the Indians themselves has found its counterpart in more recent times in the notoriety arising from frequent and bloody altercations among white men. The present denizens of Red Rock will not find fault with the historian for stating a fact which they themselves frankly admit. We should observe, however, at this place that what applies to the village and immediate vicinity of Red Rock, does not, and never did apply to the settlements north and east, all of which we include among the list comprising the Red Rock Settlement.

Principal among the first of the Red Rock settlers was John D. Bedell. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1817. From the State of his birth

he emigrated to Missouri in 1828, and to Iowa in 1842, at first locating in Farmington, in Van Buren county. He came to Marion in 1843 and pitched his tent on or near to the present site of the village of Red Rock.

The next person to locate at Red Rock was Amos Shaw. Neither of these men at first gave their attention to agricultural pursuits, their business being chiefly trading with the Indians. Mr. Shaw died sometime after, probably in 1846.

James Harp and E. H. Baker settled soon after the settlement was begun by Bedell and Shaw. These two men likewise engaged in trading. Baker afterward moved to Vandalia, and then to Colfax, Jasper county.

Robert D. Russell, another early settler, was the first magistrate and officiated as the first postmaster of Red Rock.

Reuben Matthews was the first physician, and he was succeeded by C. M. Gilky and J. W. McCully. During the memorable and disastrous flood of 1851 the town was completely submerged and great suffering was thereby produced.

One of the most renowned settlers of early times, who is a veritable historical character on account of his numerous adventures with the Indians, was John H. Mikesell. He was born in Virginia in the year 1802. From the place of his nativity he removed to Ohio and then to Indiana. He marked out his claim and set his stakes about one mile from the village of Red Rock, in May, 1843.

John W. Alley, David B. Worth, N. Tallman, James Scott, Elihu Alley, Joel Worth, Claiborne Hall, William Williams, Drouillard Shoemaker and Israel Nichols settled during the early history of Marion county.

The first named gentleman was a lawyer, and he won a wide-spread reputation for the success which he achieved in the practice of his profession. The first divorce case in the county, that of *Alley v. Alley*, was brought by this attorney. He also figured in many important criminal cases. He afterward emigrated to Afton, Union county, where he died.

The Tong Settlement was located south of the Des Moines River, in the eastern part of the county. Thomas Tong, from whom the settlement took its name, was born in Virginia in the year 1780. He first emigrated to Ohio, then located in Indiana. When he came to Iowa he first settled in Van Buren county, and from there removed to Marion county early in 1845. He died during the year 1850.

The English Settlement was located northwest of the Tong Settlement, and extended on both sides of English Creek, and north of the present site of the post-office of that name. D. T. Durham and F. E. Durham settled here in 1843. The former was a native of Maine, and the latter was born in Ohio. David Durham carried the first mail between Oskaloosa and Knoxville, and was a member of the first board of county commissioners. He died in March, 1866.

Another man who early became identified with the English Settlement was G. G. Harsin. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1790. From Kentucky he emigrated to Illinois and from there to Henry county, this State. He came to Marion county in the spring of 1844. Mr. Harsin had five sons grow up to manhood in the county, three of whom remained in the county, and two of whom removed farther west.

Farther east, in the edge of the timber which borders the Des Moines, Andrew Foster, John Wise and Francis A. Barker settled; Foster and Wise settled in 1843 and Barker in 1844. Foster erected one of the first

houses in the county. Mr. Wise was born in Virginia, and Mr. Barker was a native of New York. Mr. Barker was one of the most enterprising citizens of the county in early times, and in later years was called upon to discharge the duties of office, both in the county and State government. He was the first probate judge of the county, and his son Francis C. Barker, at present editor and proprietor of the *Knoxville Journal*, still has in his possession the old county seal which was used during the time his father was incumbent of this office.

Near the Barker homestead was the residence of Matthew Ruple, who came in 1843. On the 23d of July, 1843, Frances Ruple, afterward Mrs. Albert Spare, was born, and thus is Mr. Ruple accredited with the honor of being the father of the first white child born in Marion county.

Another early settler in this region, Williams by name, probably planted the first orchard in the county, and to him belongs the credit of being the father of one of the most important and most flourishing industries of the county.

The English Settlement was one of the most reputable neighborhoods in the county in early days and among others who were identified with it either immediately or more remotely were Thomas Kistan, John Linpod, John Harsin, Thomas Gregory, David Gushwa, A. C. Sharp, Sarah Clark, S. B. Zane and Jasper Koons. In 1849 the settlement was scourged with the small-pox, from which disease two of the settlers, Gregory and Foster, died.

In 1842, one year before any settlement was made in the county, three of the above mentioned settlers visited in the region where they afterward located.

In the vicinity of the present site of the town of Marysville and along Cedar Creek, both north and west, were numerous settlements at an early day. Among the early settlers in that region were Martin Neel, Horace Lyman, David Haymaker, Silas Brown, Alexander May, Thurston Day, Andrew McGruder, Lewis Jones, William Shanks, Samuel Cooley, Allen Lowe, George Henry, William Carlyle, Noah Whitlatch, Isaac Willsley, James Rousseau, Benjamin Spillman, S. Doud, David Gushway, Jacob Hendricks, William Simons, William Bridges and H. H. Mitchell.

Mr. Neel was probably the first man who settled in that part of the county. He was a native of Kentucky and came to this country, it is thought, sometime before the white man was authorized to settle here. Mr. Neel afterward removed to Missouri.

Mr. Lyman was born in the State of New York. He afterward lived successively in Kentucky, Ohio and Van Buren county, Iowa, locating in Marion county in 1843. In more recent times he removed to Mahaska county. Mr. Doud came to the county in company with Mr. Lyman.

May's Settlement was some distance northwest from the present site of Marysville, north of Cedar Creek. It took its name from Alexander May, who settled in the county early in the year 1843. He was born in Kentucky, and prior to his coming to Marion county had lived a number of years in the State of Indiana.

Marysville was laid out by James Rousseau; it received its name, it is said, from the number of ladies in the vicinity by the name of Mary.

West of Marysville and north of Cedar David Sweem, James Cade, Isaac Kelsey, Lewis Pierce and John Bonebrake settled at an early day.

North of the Des Moines River, directly opposite the mouth of White-

breast Creek, was originally a very beautiful and in every way desirable country. This was a favorite region among the early settlers and here many of them located and opened up farms. This neighborhood always went by the name of the Whitebreast Settlement.

Further down the Des Moines River, and on the opposite side, Richard Watts settled during the spring of 1843. He was a native of Ohio and had resided in Indiana, Illinois and Jefferson county, Iowa, previous to coming to Marion county. His original claim included the present site of Coalport. John Babcock also settled here at an early day.

Among other settlers who located along the river in the Whitebreast Settlement, and between there and Coalport, were the following: A family by the name of Stevenson, M. S. Morris, George Billaps, George Wilson, Alexander Caton, Warren D., Frank and John Everett, William Karr, Robert Etherington, George Wilson, Andrew and George Karr.

North of the Whitebreast Settlement the following persons located in early times: James Price, a family by the name of Wilson, David and Allen Tice, Andrew Metz, J. S. West, a family by the name of Harp, I. N. Crum, James Deweese, S. S. Roberts, Alexander B. Donnel, Allen Lawhead. Price was from Ohio originally. The Wilson family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Alexander Donnel was born in Pennsylvania; came to the county in 1845, and some of his descendants still reside in that neighborhood.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the early settlements east of the Red Rock line. We will now pass to notice the first settlements

WEST OF THE RED ROCK LINE.

The Indian title to the land lying west of the Red Rock line expired at midnight, October 11, 1845. Many of those persons who had previously settled in Marion county east of the line had decided to make claims in the western part of the county, and many new settlers had temporarily located on the border lands awaiting the memorable night when they would be allowed to cross over and possess the goodly country. Those expecting to settle on the new purchase were forbidden to come to the reserve till the time mentioned. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country till the appointed time.

For some weeks previous to the date assigned settlers came over into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to cross over and look around, so long as they were unaccompanied by wagon and carried no ax. This last mentioned agent of civilization was sometimes placed without a handle in the knapsack of the traveler, and an *impromptu* handle fitted in with a jack-knife when necessity called for its use. During the last few days prior to the 11th of October the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of October 11, found many of the new-comers on the ground, who had previously prospected the country and had mentally decided what claims they would make..

As it neared midnight settler after settler took his place on the border of his claim with his bunch of sharpened stakes and a lantern or blazing torch, and when it was thought that midnight had arrived there was some lively surveying by amateur engineers in the dark. The claims were paced off, and strange as it may seem there were but few cases of dispute, the mat-

been previously pretty well understood. Some of the claims large, more in fact than the law allowed the claimants to hold; others were not unmindful of the wholesome advice of the Hoosier who possibly lived in an earlier day, but whose council to "git le you're gittin'" was followed to the letter and to which they added "and git the best."

Persons now reside in the county who took part in that memorable proceedings and the story of one who was there is well worth repeating. He says: "Precisely at midnight there were heard loud reports which announced that the empire of the red man had ended and that of his master race had begun. Answering reports rang through the night air, in quick succession, till the signal was conveyed around, and all understood that civilization had commenced her march over central Iowa. The moon was slowly sinking in the west and it shed a feeble and uncertain light for the measurement of claims, many were engaged.

The landscape was shrouded in darkness, save the wild and fitful light of torches, carried by the claim-makers. Before the night had passed away, the rough surveys were finished, and the Indian lands were divided among new tenants. Throughout the country thousands of acres were claimed before dawn. Settlers rushed in by hundreds and the region soon became tranquil and silent, felt the impulse of the change and bewitched with sounds of industry and enterprise."

It came at last the much desired day bringing to the pioneer the opportunity to choose from all the goodly land before him his future home. A few days had passed the curling smoke was seen rising through the air from many a hopeful happy home; and within these homes were thankful hearts, cheerful faces, welcome voices and liberal hospitality. The great work of the settlement and cultivation of this fertile territory had actually begun all over the present territory of Marion county as assurance that this work of improvement and civilization would be carried on to the western territory beyond the Missouri.

As to which we have just been referring that beautiful region of country surrounding the present site of Pleasantville, the most delightful and fertile and a more productive than which there is none in the State, was soon open for settlement. Among those who first located there we mention the following: D. Halsey, L. Reynolds, T. Reynolds, Glenn, W. S. Glenn, Samuel Glenn, D. Vansel, L. Young, P. Young, G. B. Greenwood, J. Lewis, Marion Clifton, James Miller, D. Shonkwiler, S. Tibbett, Robert Logan, H. Logan, Y. Miles, W. Jordan and Daniel Davidson.

That Lewis Reynolds broke the first prairie in that region, and in connection with Jordan and Logan planted the first orchards. He was the first owner of the site of Pleasantville.

To the south, Nathan Nichols, Peter Row, A. Hewland, William Fralark, D. F. Smith and J. W. Hightree settled.

Farther south beyond Whitebreast Creek, the following persons settled: Charles Helms, with his four sons, William Willis, Thomas Kirton, son, J. Bauer, Hiram Teakle, A. Bauer, Henry Goring, H. Jacob Smith, Josiah Willey, John Asher, Wm. Clear, Wm. Larkin, three persons named Pershall, Wm. and John Agan, and Andrew Reed.

North of Pleasantville the following, among others, settled soon after the summer of 1845: C. W. Thomas, W. H. Palmer, Jesse Johnson, James Crabb, John Firman, Jesse Walker, H. Freel, Wm. Bundren, D. Hunt, A. Schirner and John Butcher. Still further north beyond the river were the following: H. Gay, J. Linsey, Chas. Owen, Asa Hughes, R. Allison, J. McWilliams, S. Waterman, Peter Brons, Mordecai Yearn, Alfred Vertrice, Thomas Carr and others.

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER LIFE.

The Pioneer's Peculiarities—Conveniences and Inconveniences—The Historical Log Cabin—Agricultural Implements—Household Furniture—Pioneer Corn-bread—Hand-mills and Hominy-blocks—Going to Mill—Trading Points—The Pioneer Stock-dealer—Hunting and Trapping—The California Gold Excitement—The Western Stage Company—Claim-clubs and Club-laws—A Border Sketch—Surveys and Land Sales—The First Records—Growth of the County—Table of Events.

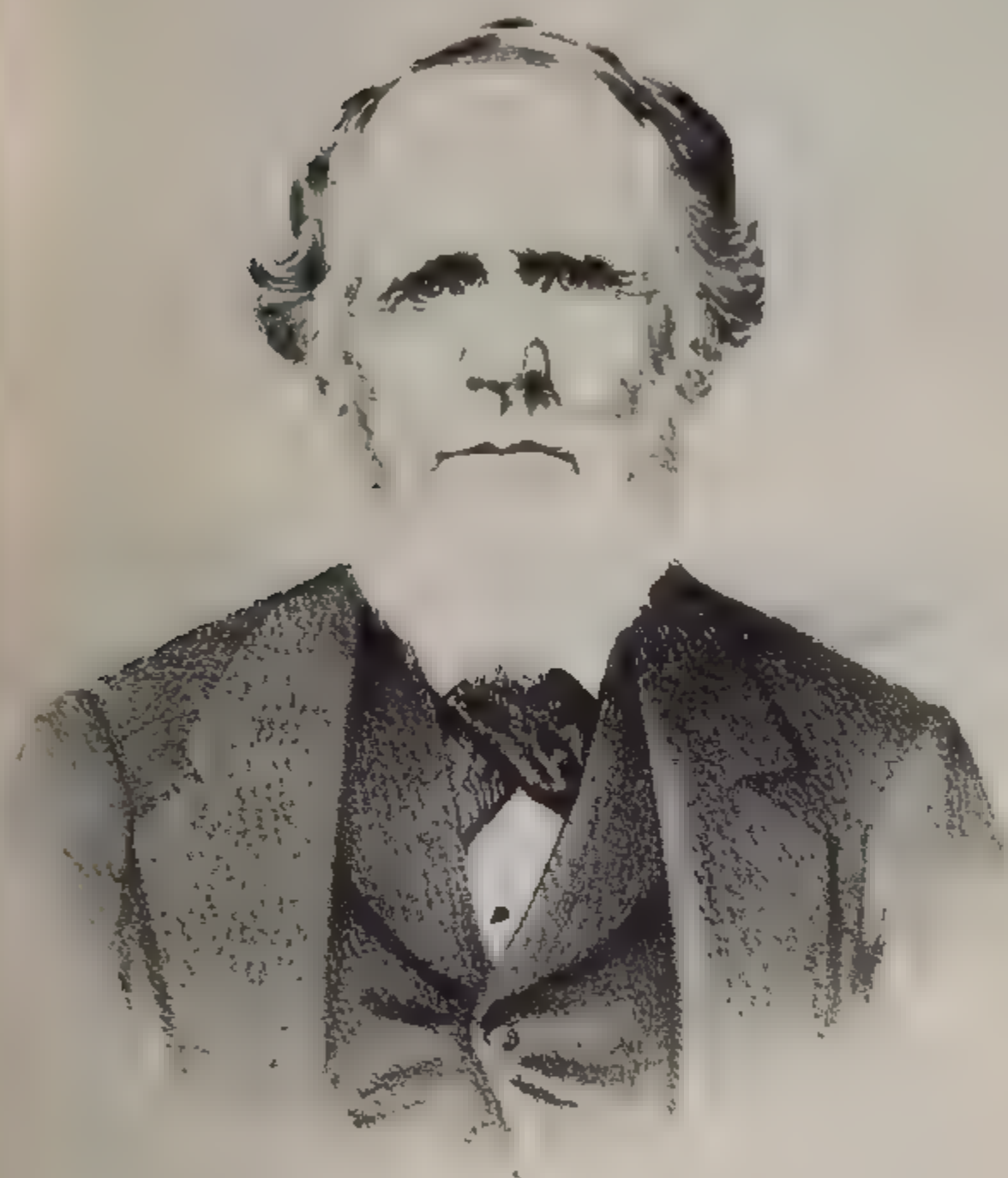
DURING the decade which comprehends the first ten years of its history the settlement of Marion county was in its earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn chiefly from tradition.

In those days the people took no care to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stones of all the country's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this period was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations, cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, no aristocracy, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down, no sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to re-build his home. They came with as little



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hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest also. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this country, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well-established reign of law and entered a new country where the civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here in Marion county the settlers lived for quite a time before there was a single officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the goodwill and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill-will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no common thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of the early settlers of Marion county.

HOUSES AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. These latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising" then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable and profitable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, was the dependence for light and air.

The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend or neighbor or traveler the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the West were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old land-marks, but few of which now remain:

"These were of round logs notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clap-board door was made, a window opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end about two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house was then 'chinked' and 'daubed' with mud made of the top soil.

"The cabin was now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture adjusted, and life on the frontier begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same-sized holes corresponding with these in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which were inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards were laid, or lind bark interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed was laid. The convenience of a cook-stove was not thought of then, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereigns of the household, who were indulging in the luxuries of a cob-pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk-hunt up and about Walled Lake."

These log cabins were really not so bad, after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with "Charter Oak cooking-stoves" and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or at best, of undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes; also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad either. As elsewhere remarked they were not such as would tempt the epicure, but such as afforded the most healthy nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot; we hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stove pipe never fell down and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. These exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago" a description of them will not be uninteresting:

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off, and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end, and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping axe. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was lighted in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle or something to crush the corn was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood, and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

During the first two or three years after the first settlements were made

the wheat crop was never good, smut and rust being the chief cause of the failure. After the harvest, what there was of it, had been gathered, the question was how shall it be threshed and cleaned, as there were no threshing-machines or wind-mills in the country. The following plan was usually adopted: A portion of ground near the house was cleared of all rubbish, and this answered for a threshing-floor, where the sheaves were placed and the grain was tramped out with horses or oxen. When the grain was tramped out the straw was raked off. The wheat was then separated from the chaff by throwing it up in the air and permitting the wind to blow the chaff away. If there was no wind going a fan was extemporized and a blast of wind made by artificial means. This was the good old Bible plan, and the settlers deserve no credit for inventing it. In resorting to this mode of threshing and cleaning wheat it frequently happened that a large quantity of black soil became mixed with the wheat and this unavoidably went into the composition of the bread together with the grain and the smut, as the mills were few in number and not provided with the modern appliances for cleansing the grain, such as smut-machines, etc. Loaves made from such flour were often so black as to resemble mud cakes made from the rich soil of the prairie, more than bread. Upon such diet those who pioneered their way to the home of the Sacs and Foxes were compelled to subsist, and it cannot be doubted that they received more than the usual peck of dirt which is currently reported to be the average allowance of each simple son of Adam.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the State began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply of the very best could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the county never tire telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass.

One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would see scarcely a human face outside their own families. The isolation of these early days worked upon some of the settlers an effect that has never passed away. Some of them say that they lived in such a lonely way when they first came here that afterward, when the county began to fill up, they always found themselves bashful and constrained in the presence of strangers. But when the people were once started in this way the long pent-up feelings of joviality and sociability fairly boiled over, and their meetings frequently became

enthusiastic and jovial in the highest degree. It seems singular to note bashfulness as one of the characteristics of the strong, stalwart settlers, but we are assured by the old settlers themselves that this was a prominent characteristic of the pioneers. And some of them declare that this feeling became so strong during the early years of isolation and loneliness that they have never since been able to shake it off.

But there were certainly some occasions when the settlers were not in the least degree affected by anything in the nature of bashfulness. When their rights were threatened or invaded they had "muscles of iron and hearts of flint." It was only when brought together for merely social purposes that they seemed ill at ease. If any emergency arose, or any business was to be attended to, they were always equal to the occasion.

On occasions of special interest, such as elections, holiday celebrations or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes older and richer. If there is an absence of refinement that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, courageous, industrious, enterprising and energetic. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but nevertheless have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehood and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture.

Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Many of them yet remain and, although as a general thing they are among the wealthiest and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old-time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well-said:

"Then, if a house was to be raised every man "turned out," and often the women too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig, or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece. We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade-tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment

of the fortunes they founded in the early times, "having reaped an hundred-fold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive. Several of them have gone to the far West, and are still acting the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men, as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon Marion county and the State. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Marion county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet from the testimony of some old pioneers it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present time live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that thirty-five years hence the citizens of the present age of the country's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meager means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is nevertheless fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. Thus all the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is there were many such places; in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such an occasion, when bed-time came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon, and consisted of corn-bread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tread out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet, and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven.

Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod-corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as

much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

Still farther about the living in those days. If the average family had corn-bread the boarders were all satisfied, and well they might be, for flour was at first very scarce and in many families was an unknown commodity, and they had corn-bread in those days "as was corn-bread," such as many a resident of the county of this day knows nothing of; and the pone made by the grandmothers of the young people of the present day was something for pride.

It is said that a certain landlord "up the river" used to charge five cents more for biscuit than when corn-bread was placed before his guests.

During the second year of the settlement of the county there was a partial failure of the crops, and the people who lived in the scattered settlements, and who during the first seasons had raised scarcely enough of corn to winter themselves and cattle, had not even a sufficient supply of corn bread; they were compelled to rely on the generosity of the older settlers farther east.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of the farmer a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of this soil will be now given. Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the result of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Marion county as well as that of all the first counties in the State.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements, would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime.

MILLS AND TRADING-POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic mill-wrights, who employed all their energy and what means they possessed in erecting mills at a few of the many favorable mill-sites which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry-boats, and scarcely any conveniences for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in cases of emergency, found the way and means by which to cross the swollen streams and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until

the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related of the dangers, perils and hardships of forced travel to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneer in procuring bread for his loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first three years, and perhaps not until sometime afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading-points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the State and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph through here would cause in the progress of the country. Then there were less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of Ohio, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroads extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land, and as many miles in the State of Iowa as there then were in the whole country.

Supplies in those days came into this Western country entirely by river and wagon transportation. Mail was carried to and fro in the same way, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in or strangers passing through.

For a number of years after the first settlement of the county, supplies of all kinds had to be procured from the towns on the Mississippi. To procure supplies of any kind required a journey of from seventy-five to one hundred miles, and that too through a country but partially settled, and where there were no roads and bridges. There were no mills nearer than at Brighton in Washington county, and at Bonaparte and Keosauqua, in Van Buren county; even the mills at these places were frequently so crowded with work that the grists had to be taken to Burlington, Keokuk, and sometimes into the State of Missouri. Instances are by no means rare of persons who had to journey with their slow ox-teams over a month at a time before they returned with the much needed meal.

In 1844 a flouring-mill was put in operation in Mahaska county. It was located on Skunk River, north of Oskaloosa, and was known as Duncan's Mill. Sometime after Warren's Mill, northeast of Pella, was completed, these two mills appearing in the light of an almost special interposition of Providence to the settlers of this whole region of country. Going to mill was a comparatively easy task when the distance was but twenty or twenty-five miles, and when the journey could be made in two days.

About the same time saw-mills were erected in the county. One of these was on English Creek in the present bounds of Clay township. This was known as Foster's Mill, and afterward had an attachment for cracking corn. A corn-mill was also erected in 1844 or 1845 near where Bussing's Mill was afterward erected; about the same time there was a mill erected for the purpose of manufacturing corn-meal, on Cedar Creek, and one on Whitebreast. As soon as the settlers could have their corn made into meal within the boundaries of their own county they felt that they were independ-

ent. They could sit in their cabins on a cold winter day and laugh at the snow-drifts which piled against their dwellings. They could likewise defy the raging waters of the Des Moines, for they were no longer dependent on the luxuries of the older settled countries toward the east.

With the establishment of mills, although of rude pattern and capable of doing work only during certain seasons of the year, came the era of permanent prosperity for the pioneers of Marion county.

In pioneer times the question of accessible trading-points was nearly as important as was that of mills. Saw-mills were first necessary in order to procure lumber for the construction of dwellings; grist-mills were needed, for without them the early settler would have been driven to the verge of starvation; but after the pioneer was snugly quartered in his newly built cabin and he had enough wheat and corn ground for the winter it was then his business to dispose of his surplus farm products, whereby he alone could hope to purchase the necessary clothing and groceries, and begin to lay up a little money to enter the land he had preempted. Trading-points where the farmer could dispose of his farm products were far off and difficult of access.

At first there was a home demand for all the products of the farm. A heavy emigration was moving west and these emigrants gladly purchased all that the settlers of Marion county had for sale. But as the country became more densely settled the supply increased so that there was no longer a home demand for the surplus products of the farm. There were stores in the county where goods of all kinds were kept, but the merchant wanted cash for his goods, not corn and pork. Aside from a very uncertain navigation of the Des Moines River, and that only for a brief time during one season of the year, these merchants were compelled to convey their goods from Keokuk by wagon. In these days the Marion county merchants were not at all anxious to trade their goods for country produce, and if some of them did so, the cost of transporting the goods to the store and the prospective cost of carrying the produce to Keokuk was so large in both cases that the producer, if he did dispose of it at the home stores, got no money and if he got goods he got them at ruinous rates; every yard of calico, every pound of sugar, every ax, hoe or knife by the time he got it into his cabin represented days of hard labor. Even those who had brought with them from the East horses, cattle, hogs and sheep for the purpose of entering into the business of stock-raising soon found that while the country was exceedingly well adapted to that kind of industry they could not succeed in the business on account of the great distance to market. In this day of traffic and bargaining, where there are stock-buyers and grain-dealers at nearly every cross-roads, we can scarcely realize the difficulty and uncertainty of getting anything for farm produce in early days. This trouble originated in the fact of there being no means of transportation. It was true then even as now that consumers in the older settled parts of the country were anxious to buy Iowa corn, hogs and cattle; it was true then as now that hundreds of men with money and of a speculative turn of mind were ready to trade and traffic; it was the one hundred miles of comparative wilderness and impassable roads which deprived the farmer of the just rewards of his labor.

As has already been stated there were at the time spoken of no railroads in the State and less than five thousand miles of railroad in the United States; not a single track had yet entered Chicago and not a mile of track west of Ohio. Under these circumstances the people could only hope for

tlet by the way of the Des Moines River to Keokuk; this they did not expect at no far distant time and meanwhile they could but not themselves in disposing of their produce as best they could at such places as Fort Des Moines, Eddyville, Oskaloosa or by continuing their journey still farther, at Burlington or Keokuk. By depending on these places, all of which afforded at best a very uncertain or a very distant market, they could by industry and economy lay by a little money, and by the completion of the land-sales finally be able to procure a good title to homesteads. The inducements, however, for people to locate here where there was so much available land nearer the great natural commercial outlet, the Mississippi River, were so small, and the objections to this mode of trade on account of its distance from market were so great that its development was materially retarded.

The settlers who had already located here, however, managed to get along well and there were persons who gave their whole attention to the business of purchasing and driving stock. Hogs and cattle were usually driven to Keokuk or Burlington until the railroad was completed to Ottumwa, and that place became the great shipping point, and afterward Eddy-

In early days, however, Keokuk was the favorite stock-market for this section of country. The stock-dealer of pioneer times was not at all the same person as his successor of to-day; the disposition, equipment and manner of the pioneer stock-dealer and the present one form a marked contrast. The basis upon which operations of this kind were carried on in those days forms also a marked contrast with the basis of such operations in this day of quick returns and small profits. The dealer bought the stock and gave his note for the purchase-price. After he had accumulated a sufficiently large lot he started for the market, and this, owing to the distance and the slow movements of the fattened stock, often required a week for the round trip. There was, indeed, one circumstance which expedited business. In the language of one who knows, "the hogs were travelers." After disposing of his drove and returning, the stock-dealer again made the round of his circuit and paid for the stock. If his venture proved a fortunate one, he could pay all his bills and have some money left as a compensation for his trouble; if not, some of the stock-dealers had to wait until the drover made another trip. The money which thus circulated through the country was principally bank bills of the State banks of Ohio and Indiana.

An incident peculiar to these times, illustrating the status of commercial transactions, is related of a gentleman who kept a store in this region of country and as an adjunct more of necessity than of choice, founded in the scarcity of cash among his customers, he likewise was accustomed to barter farm products, of which the frisky swine formed a leading factor. Mr. M. was his name and he carried on quite an extensive trade with the farmers of that section, and was doing a flourishing business. However, as is generally the case with establishments of that kind, there accumulated a large amount of old goods, out of style and out of date. Under these circumstances, some merchants would have offered the old goods at "less cost," or employed a loquacious auctioneer to dispose of them to the highest bidder—but not so with Mr. M. He proceeded as follows: It being a prosperous year with farmers, he entered the field early as a hog-buyer, buying hogs of all sizes and descriptions; bought late and early and bought continuously for a number of weeks, giving his note for the purchase-

money, as was customary in those days. After he had bought all the hogs in the county which were for sale, and which were old enough to travel, the word was passed around that all hogs thus purchased should be delivered at the county-seat on a given day. The hogs came, filling the town and the region round about. Mr. M., in the meantime, had employed quite a force of medium-sized boys and vocal men, who, on the given day, were to take charge of the hogs and drive them to Keokuk, Mr. M. accompanying them.

Upon arriving at Keokuk Mr. M. concluded that the St. Louis market was preferable to that of Keokuk, so he chartered a boat, after dismissing all his employes except a few of the more trusted ones who were in his secret, put the hogs on board and having given final instructions to the remaining employes dismissed them, and himself set out for St. Louis. Upon the return of the first delegation of drovers there was some considerable uneasiness manifested by Mr. M's note-holders; the former persons could give no satisfactory account of Mr. M., and it soon became whispered about that the latter had lost heavily by the transaction.

After a few days the rest of the drovers returned and upon being questioned appeared to know as little of Mr. M. as those who had preceded them. Soon it was whispered around that Mr. M. had failed, and most likely would not return. One by one came the persons of whom Mr. M. had bought hogs, and turned in their notes for goods at the store, and soon the crowd became so numerous that they could not be waited on by the force of clerks then employed; more clerks were employed, and Mr. M's establishment was so thronged that it resembled a rush at a savings-bank in time of a panic. All styles of dry-goods and clothing, which had lain on the shelves for years, were bought up with avidity, boxes, containing groceries which had not been opened for months, were soon emptied and were heaped up in the rear of the building; all kinds of cutlery, hardware, agricultural implements, jewelry, musical instruments and toys were carried off by the wagon-load. In short, there was a pressing demand for everything and anything which farmers could eat, drink or wear, both useful and ornamental, and at the end of a week Mr. M's entire stock, including all the old goods which had long been a drug on the market, was disposed of, and the shelves bare.

At this supreme moment Mr. M. returned with a large stock of new goods and a pocket-full of money. He pretended to be greatly surprised when he found his store-room empty and manifested great indignation when apprised of the reports which were afloat; he even threatened to institute suit for damages against the persons who originated the libel. Mr. M., however, took no steps to prosecute his traducers, nor so much as to discover who they were. It was not many days till his new goods were on the shelves, a good healthy trade had set in and the proprietor regained his wonted cheerfulness and urbanity. He continued to sell goods and buy hogs for many years, but his customers never again made a run on his store.

Another incident is related by a gentleman who first drove hogs to Burlington. He says that arriving at that great center of trade and traffic he sold his hogs for \$1.50 per cwt. and was compelled to weigh them on an old-fashioned steel-yard scales; in order to do this he took the breeching off of one of his horses and from this constructed a sort of cage in which the hogs, one at a time, were suspended while being weighed.

In these pioneer days, the merchants at the different local trading-points would prepare a list of the banks whose bills they would accept in payment for goods at par, what bills they would accept at a certain discount and what bills they would not receive at all. These lists were posted up in a conspicuous place in the store-room and were revised each mail-day.

By consulting these lists the farmers could tell, before trading, just what stores would receive whatever "wild-cat" they had on hand and what discount would be made on each bill.

There were persons in every neighborhood who made it their particular business to go on regular trips to Keokuk, Burlington and other trading-points on the Mississippi River for the purpose of conveying farm produce to those markets and bringing back a supply of dry-goods and groceries. In the absence of bridges and improved roads these trips were attended by great difficulties and sometimes dangers. Such trips would sometimes require weeks. There was one thing which favored that kind of freighting: but little of the land was fenced and the teamster had considerable latitude, and longitude for that matter, in the selection of his route.

TRAPPING AND HUNTING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were even more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters now-a-days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunities for hunting and fishing; and even travel hundreds of miles sometimes, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks among the lakes and on the wild prairies and woodlands in hunt and chase and fishing frolics, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport are furnished as was in this vicinity twenty-five or thirty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, too, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present.

Wild animals of every species known in the wilds of the West were found in great abundance. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water were all thickly inhabited before the white man came and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as elsewhere: "Wild man and wild beast thrive together."

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers and of such immense size that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources.

Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful, affording freely, and at the expense of killing, what are now considered the choice and costly dishes in the restaurants. The fur animals were also abundant; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

A gentleman who in early days lived near Skunk River says that the grass and weeds along the river were so tall and dense and the wolves and rattlesnakes so plenty that it was necessary to proceed with great care and it was not prudent to start out to hunt the cattle without being provided with a large club or some other weapon of defense. A gentleman who was traveling through an adjoining county, stopped over night at a cabin where

abode two lonesome and disconsolate old bachelors. They prepared supper for their guest, but themselves ate none; upon inquiry the guest learned that during the afternoon the two men had killed two hundred and twenty-five rattlesnakes and the remembrance of the slimy reptiles so recently slaughtered had taken away their appetite temporarily.

Deer and elk were quite numerous on these prairies for some time after the first settlements were made. These various kinds of game afforded not only pleasure but profit for those among the early settlers who were lovers of hunt and chase; and skillful hunters were not scarce in those days in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Many interesting incidents and daring adventures occurred in connection with these hunting excursions, which the old settlers who still remain seem never tired of relating.

A gentleman writing to friends in the East at an early day says:

"I am in the region of furs here. Mink, otter and beaver are plenty in their season. Possibly I may be able to bring some home with me. I wish you would give me the prices that I may rely upon getting for mink, otter and beaver. I know too little of furs to venture much in that line. I was talking with an old trapper here, who said he sold a silver-gray fox skin last year for \$1. but that he had heard they were worth \$3 now; hadn't trapped much the last winter, as furs didn't sell well; that otter and beaver didn't sell, etc."

Again in a letter written some time later was the following, showing that there was quite a trade in furs and pelts, and that the business of hunting and trapping must have been very remunerative. In speaking so frequently of deer-skins, we conclude that the supply of venison was abundant:

"Of furs, I have not been able to do anything worth speaking of. The winter has been so excessively severe in this region, that the trappers could do nothing, and no furs of any importance have, so far as I can learn, been taken anywhere here. The stores here have had none brought in. The winter held on until the middle of March, and the spring rains came on, and the roads have been in an almost impassable state ever since, and the streams, from the melting of snows north, and rains, have been so high that crossing any otherwise than by swimming was out of the question; and we had here only about six inches of snow this winter, and that was blown into piles. The ground froze to the depth of four feet, and when the spring rains came on, the mud was of the tallest kind. Traveling with loads was out of the question. Mails have much of the time been carried on horseback, the carrier riding one and leading another with the mail-bags on.

"The operation here in deer-skins was a grand one, had I known when I came what I do now. I bought of one of the stores here a lot of about one hundred and sixty pounds to send home as a sample at fifteen cents a pound, and took them home; it was during the coldest weather. I found, on their thawing out, that they would have to be trimmed and dried more before they would do to pack and send home. Soon after, a man who had been accustomed to come from below to buy the skins from the store wanted them. I was satisfied at twenty-five cents a pound at weights. I purchased them quite as good as I could expect to do with them, taking into consideration the loss in weight by drying and trimming and expense of sending home. I offered them to him at that price, and he finally took them. My profits on them were \$15.

"I have a young merchant who just came to this town and opened a store, now boarding with me. He has been two years in Iowa City in trade there. He told me he made \$150 there last winter buying deer-skins there, as they were brought into the city, at eighteen cents per pound, and selling at thirty-one cents. Most of the deer-skins here were bought up by steamers going to Keokuk at twelve and a half cents, and sold in Keokuk for eighteen cents. I now know what I can do in the fall."

But it was not only valuable animals which were hunted; there were many noxious animals whose incursions to the barn-yard or cultivated fields of the settler played havoc generally.

Wolves were very numerous and troublesome. It was impossible to raise sheep, and hogs as well as larger animals were not safe from the attacks of these gaunt and ferocious wild beasts. On account of their many and persistent depredations, as well as the fact that the State offered a premium on their scalps, systematic and continued efforts were made by certain individuals to capture them. In some instances poison was used, in other cases steel traps, and others had resort to their dogs and guns.

While there was much amusement afforded the pioneer in hunting and trapping, and while there was a good deal of profit as well, yet these pleasures and profits were doubtless more than counterbalanced by the annoyance and destruction of property occasioned by the wild animals.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD EXCITEMENT.

No doubt the desire for "gold" has been a mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue till the remote ages. Usually, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise. On one occasion, however, it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania.

The gold mania first broke out in the fall of 1849, when stories began to be first spread abroad of the wonderful richness of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of the Argonauts of '49.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late to cross the plains, but thousands of people throughout the States began their preparations for starting the following spring, and among the number were many in Marion county. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides and in the log cabins that winter was the gold of California. It is said that at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind and were considering the project of starting to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; other gold-hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold-hunters generally had left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they had passed.

Early in the spring of 1850 the rush began, one line of the California trail passing directly through this county. It must have been a scene to

beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left many of those along its pathway. The gold-hunters from this county crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the gold-hunters left their quiet, peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, including even "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained on their farms and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great tide began to abate, although belated gold-hunters kept passing through for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

The scene along this line, through this vicinity, is thus described by one who was an eye-witness:

"It seemed that Bedlam itself had been let loose. A continuous line of wagons stretched away to the west as far as the eye could see. If a wagon was detained by being broken down, or by reason of a sick horse or ox, it was dropped out of line, and the gap closed up immediately. If a poor mortal should sicken and die, the corpse was buried hurriedly by the wayside, without coffin or burial service. When night came on, the line of wagons was turned aside, and their proprietors would go into camp. Very soon the sound of revelry would begin around the camp-fires thickly set on every hand, first to bottle and then to cards, to the echo of the most horrid oaths and imprecations that were ever conceived or uttered since the fall of man. These poor deluded votaries of Mammon scattered that dreadful scourge, small-pox, everywhere that they came in contact with the settlers on the way. Game cards were strewn all along the line of travel. Glass bottles, after being emptied of their nefarious contents down the throats of men, were dashed against wagon wheels, pieces of which were strewn all along the road, as if to mock the madness of the advancing column of these fervent janizaries of the golden calf.

"At the time of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing (1850) there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand people who had found their way thither, of which number at least one hundred thousand were gold-hunters from the States. There had been taken from the auriferous beds of California, up to January, 1850, over \$40,000,000 in gold.

"The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the people of the United States is still seen and felt everywhere, and among all classes of society, and no man can see the end. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent throughout the country, and to this worship may be imputed, to a great extent, the moral declension of to-day."

The *Des Moines Gazette* from time to time gave graphic accounts of the gold-hunters as they thronged through that county. The following has

been compiled from files of that paper, published during the weeks when the rush was greatest:

List of companies which crossed the river at Des Moines for California for week ending Wednesday evening, April 17, 1850: Persons, 675; wagons, 252; of the teams about fifty were ox-teams, averaging five yoke to a team; 205 horse-teams, averaging three and a third to a wagon, making 717 horses.

A gentleman who had just come to Des Moines from the Bluffs, says 2,000 were encamped there, and he met three or four hundred between there and here.

Week ending April 24—199 teams and 540 men, making total for season of 690 teams and 1,797 persons.

Week ending May 1st—156 teams, 459 persons, total for season, 846 teams and 2,256 persons.

Next week—130 teams, 363 persons; total for season, 976 teams, and 2,629 persons:

Next week—Seventy-three teams, 184 persons; total for season, 1,049 teams, 2,813 persons.

Years after, this county had another gold excitement, which, happily, was not so serious as the first, and did not produce the same evil effects. But it is an equally good illustration to show how quickly men will lose their sense when they hope to gain wealth more rapidly than by honest work and thrift.

The excitement of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, in 1859, drew off a large number of the citizens of the county, many of whom returned poorer than they went, and glad and anxious to get home again from that land of high prices and small profits from mining. We have not been able to discover that any of the gold-seekers from this county ever became "bonanza kings."

WESTERN STAGE COMPANY.

During pioneer times public travel was exclusively by stage. The journey was often long and wearisome. The sloughs were not bridged and in the spring it was no uncommon thing for a passenger on the stage to make his journey on foot and carry a rail with which to help pry the stage out of the mire. This was "high-toned" traveling and from this may be imagined what sort of a journey was that of a lone settler and an ox-team.

A history of the county would not be complete without mention of the transportation company which preceded the day of railroads. It was called the Western Stage Company. Among the prominent partners of this company were E. S. Alvord, of Indianapolis, president; Kimball Porter, of Iowa City; Messrs. Shoemaker, W. H. Sullivan, D. Talmadge and Campbell, of Ohio, and Col. E. F. Hooker, of Des Moines.

The headquarters of the company were at the Everett House in Fort Des Moines, the office of the company being located there July 1, 1854, when A. Morris was the proprietor of the hotel. The general manager of the stage lines was Col. E. F. Hooker, whose residence and business office were located near the present site of Harbach's furniture establishment. A gentleman by the name of Smith was the first agent of the company, and he was succeeded by W. H. McChesney who died in 1858. The last agent was A. T. Johnson, who is now favorably known by the people of Des Moines and vicinity. E. B. Alvord, T. R. Fletcher, E. W. Sparhawk

and E. G. Sears were secretaries of the company at various times, and resided in Des Moines.

The shops and barn of the company were located on the present site of Getchell's lumber yard, Des Moines, corner of Eighth and Vine streets. These shops were divided into five departments, in one of them the wood-work was done, in another the iron work, in the third the painting, in the fourth the horse-shoeing and in the other the harness-making, all of which were for some time under the superintendency of A. B. Woodbury.

Col. E. F. Hooker retired from the superintendency of the company in 1866, and was succeeded by R. Lounsberry, who was the last one filling this office. H. B. Alvord settled up the affairs of the company at its close, with great profit to the corporation. To give some idea of the business of the company, it is proper to state in this connection that the receipts for one year on the line between Des Moines and Boone reached the extraordinary sum of \$100,000. After the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was completed to Council Bluffs, the Boone line fell into insignificance and the days of the Western Stage Company, as far as Iowa was concerned, were numbered. The stages of this corporation transported to Davenport, with all their personal equipments, the members of the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Iowa infantry, requiring just two days to take an entire regiment. In this way parts of the Second, Sixth, Tenth and Fifteenth regiments were taken to their rendezvous. On the day after the adjournment, in olden times, the members of the Legislature, living abroad, were either at their homes or far on the way to their destination.

The last coach belonging to the company in Des Moines was sold to James Stephenson, of Omaha, in 1874. Mr. Johnson rode on the driver's seat from the stage barn to the freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and as he left the old vehicle to take its journey westward on the cars he bade it an affectionate farewell. The Western Stage Company was quite an important factor in all central Iowa. It had two lines to Council Bluffs, one to Fort Dodge by the way of Boonesboro, and other lines reaching out in all directions. They changed from semi-weekly to tri-weekly, and then to daily trips as the country settled up and business warranted it. It was the only means of conveyance for travelers and the mails, and many were the anxious ones who waited for news or friends by the old stage company. It was like all other human agencies, in that it was fallible, and complaints were made against it. It was some of these complaints which provoked the following newspaper article in 1858:

"We notice a number of our exchanges are raking down the Western Stage Company for the manner in which they convey passengers over their lines. A little reflection will doubtless show to those who are censuring the stage company that they are wrong in their censures. The company, we think, deserves the praise of the people of Iowa for its indomitable perseverance in ploughing through snow, rain, sleet, and mud for the past eight months, imperiling the lives of their drivers and teams in crossing swollen streams to accomodate the traveling public and deliver the mails at the post-offices. But few persons would endure the privations and hardships which the company has passed through in Iowa during the past eight months for double the amount they receive. We believe the company has done more to forward the mails and passengers than the public could reasonably expect at their hands, taking into consideration the awful condition of the roads. A little more work on the highways and a little

more patience on the part of passengers would be a good thing just at this time."

CLAIM-CLUBS.

Sometime before the lands were all surveyed, and consequently before any were offered for sale, speculators from the East with plenty of money in their pockets, industriously scoured the country over, noted the most valuable portions, even though they were claims, and were prepared to give high prices for them when they came into market, thus robbing the first settlers who had borne the privations and hardships of the wilderness for several years of their lands and whatever improvements they had put upon them. The homesteads which they had wrested from the primitive wilderness of prairie or forest and changed by enterprise and industry into cultivated fields laden with yellow corn or waving grain were liable to become the property of land-sharks, whose avaricious eyes saw the value of the land and cared little for justice or right, provided themselves might secure a handsome profit. With longer purses they could afford to pay higher prices than the poor settler; while the latter sensible of their rights and aware how, by labor, exposure and self-denial they had acquired these rights felt, in the view of these prospects, indignant and exasperated, and felt so justly.

So highly incensed did the people become at the idea of speculators overbidding them at the land sales, that they viewed every stranger with distrust, lest his errand among them should be to note the numbers of some choice tracts, and make them his own by giving prices beyond the reach of the claimant. A unity of feeling on this subject filled the entire country. They were determined to save their claims despite any effort or intervention to the contrary, and, if possible, their intention was to pay no more than the lowest government price. Strangers passing through the country had to be careful not to meddle with the lands claimed, otherwise than honestly buying them from the possessors. If the object was thought to be different, if they were suspected of being engaged in any scheme for the unjust deprivation of any settler of what were considered his unquestionable rights, they at once incurred the hostile feeling of every inhabitant, and were not safe until they had entirely left the country.

It soon became evident that some regular organization was needed among the settlers to better to control any outbreaks of popular rage, and cause non-residents to pay due respect to the claims which had been made, as also to prevent difficulties among the settlers themselves, the dishonest of whom did not scruple to take advantage of a neighbor's temporary absence, sickness or remoteness from aid, and "jump his claim", that is, take and hold possession of it *vi et armis*, depriving him totally of his rights in the premises. The settlers, or citizens as they may now more properly be called, held meetings in the various parts of the county for the purpose of organizing themselves for mutual protection. These organizations were known as claim-clubs.

The first claim-club organized in the Territory was formed in Jefferson county in 1838.

The resolutions which that first claim-club adopted were known as the claim-law, which was afterward partially approved and sanctioned by the Legislature of the Territory.

The clubs which were afterward organized throughout the State were similar to the Jefferson county club and the resolutions or by-laws which governed their action, were similar to the one approved by the Legislature. It therefore followed that the objects of these different claim-clubs were similar and the by-laws or written resolutions which governed them were nearly the same. We herewith reproduce the claim-law which was adopted by one of the Marion county clubs.

WHEREAS, It has become a custom in the Western States as soon as the Indian title to the public lands has been extinguished by the general government, for the citizens of the United States to settle upon and improve said lands, and heretofore the improvement and claim of the settler, to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres, has been respected by both the citizens and laws of Iowa,

Resolved, That we will protect all citizens upon the public lands in the peaceable possession of their claims, to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres, for two years after the land sales, and longer if necessary.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall enter the claim of any settler, that he or they shall immediately deed it back again to said settler, and wait three years without interest.

Resolved, That if he refuses to comply with the above requisitions he shall be subject to such punishment as the settlers shall choose to inflict.

Resolved. That we will remove any person or persons who may enter the claim of any settler and settle upon it, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, even if their removal should lead in bloodshed, being compelled to do so for our own common safety, that we may not be driven by ruthless speculators from our firesides and our homes.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to settle all differences that may arise.

Resolved, That each settler that applies first shall have his or her name registered, and if any two claims should conflict, then it shall be the duty of the second settler, for the same piece of land, to call the committee together and have the matter settled; and each settler that expects the benefit of these resolutions, must have his or her claim registered by the 20th of the present month.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each settler to sign these by-laws, and he that refuses to do so cannot and shall not be protected by us.

Resolved, That any settler who may have signed these by-laws, and refuses to render service when called upon by the proper officers, and without a reasonable excuse, shall be fined the sum of ten dollars, to be divided among those who may have rendered the necessary service.

As a rule, land speculators and others had very tender consciences which prompted them to respect the rights of settlers when they were associated together in an organization of this kind. A certain claim-club had, among other articles of their written code, the following:

Resolved, That the filing of any intention to preempt, in contravention of any member hereof, shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights under the eternal fitness of things and we pledge ourselves, one to the other, to meet the offender on the home-stretch with the logic of life or death.

Notwithstanding this there were occasional instances in which persons dared to contend with the clubs, but their "logic" proved too much for the offender on the home-stretch.

As a rule all claim difficulties were peaceably adjusted by these clubs, but in a few instances there was a resort to violence. We shall refer to a few of these both in and without the county. One of these difficulties is commonly known as the "Majors' War," the circumstances of which briefly stated were as follows:

A large family consisting of five brothers and two sisters by the name of Majors came from the State of Illinois, and settled near the Marion county line in the western part of Mahaska county in the year 1844. They

were wealthy, and with the ready money which they had at their command, were able to enter the lands which composed their own claims, and other additional land. During the year 1847 Jacob H. Majors, who acted as general agent for the family, entered all the land which had been claimed by the different members of the family, and beside that proceeded to enter three different claims which had been taken by other settlers. These overt acts created much excitement among the settlers, who assembled together and passed resolutions denouncing the Majors. The various claim-clubs in Warren and Mahaska counties were notified of a general meeting which was to take place near Majors' residence for the purpose of compelling him to make restitution. When the indignant settlers met at the appointed place Majors was away and a message was sent to him to return by a specified time, under the penalty of having his buildings destroyed. He failed to comply with the demand, and during the following night his stable and corn-cribs were burned. Upon hearing that his property was being destroyed, Majors sent word to the settlers that he would deed back the land which he had improperly entered to the rightful owners. This promise Majors failed to fulfill, and in addition to this had warrants issued for the arrest of the parties whom he supposed were chiefly concerned in the destruction of his property. Another meeting of the settlers was called, and it was resolved to proceed immediately to Oskaloosa and release the prisoners who had been arrested under the warrants which had been sworn out by Majors. The place of rendezvous appointed at this meeting was Durham's Ferry, in Marion county, about eight miles east of Knoxville. During the following night and the morning of the next day a large force assembled from both counties, some on horseback, some in wagons and some on foot. The whole force numbering about five hundred proceeded to Oskaloosa, where a man by the name of Parsons was then on trial for having assisted in the destruction of Majors' buildings. Upon the arrival of this force in Oskaloosa, the authorities became much frightened, and Parsons was set at liberty. Moreover, Majors, who was there also, redeemed his previous promise by delivering to the settlers whose claims he had improperly entered, deeds for the lands in question.

This action on the part of the county officials and Majors' action in deeding back the land was the accomplishment of all the settlers demanded, whereupon they disbanded and returned home.

Majors, however, considered himself a much wronged man, and his desire for revenge was abiding. He continued to prosecute the several individuals whom he supposed to have been chiefly concerned in the destruction of his property, and by so doing finally became so odious to the settlers that they determined to punish him. To this end a select company was secretly formed which proceeded to Majors' house and after some difficulty captured him. They conveyed him to Knoxville, where they handed him over to another select company, who were disguised. Majors was by these taken north of Knoxville and thoroughly tarred and feathered. He was then released with the warning not to repeat his offense by again engaging in the prosecution of any of the settlers. Majors returned home by the most public road, passing directly through Knoxville, intending thereby to arouse public sympathy in his interest, but in this he failed, for in attempting further prosecution he was again defeated by the settlers, who surrounded the court-house and prevented the lawyers and witnesses from proceeding with the trial.

Majors soon after sold all his possessions and in connection with the rest of the family removed to Missouri.

This was a most unfortunate and disgraceful affair throughout, but under the circumstances the settlers were probably not to be censured.

The claim-clubs of Polk county had a very exciting and troublesome time with a man by the name of Perkins, who was in league with some speculators. The circumstances of that noted case will represent the subject under consideration and we give a brief account of the case:

The difficulty occurred in 1849 and at first sprung from a contention about land. Asa Flemming had made a claim a few miles below Des Moines, and B. Perkins, a neighbor, endeavored to preempt it, and had actually filed his intention to that effect. Perkins' fraudulent scheme being discovered caused a great excitement in the vicinity, and many and dire were the imprecations invoked upon his head. It was also rumored that one Holland had been a partner of Perkins in the movement, and was to furnish the money with which to obtain the patent from the United States, but the truth of this report was never fully substantiated.

Perkins and Flemming were both members of the claim-club, whose rules and regulations have already been given, and this circumstance proving fully the perfidious character of the former, enlisted an additional hatred against him. Non-residents and strangers, the settlers expected would encroach upon their rights. Such they were vigorously watching, and were prepared to counteract and resist any innovations from such sources; but that one of their own citizens—one who was a member of an organization for the mutual protection of all—who had bound himself to abide by the club-laws, and whose interests if jeopardized would have been amply guarded from danger, would prove recreant to every sentiment of integrity, justice and honor, was unthought of, unexpected and therefore the more condemned and detested. Under the circumstances Flemming easily succeeded in effecting a combination of the settlers residing near him for the protection of his claim, and to administer exemplary punishment to Perkins. The members of the claim-club were all ready to assist, for the interests of one were the interests of the whole community. If Perkins should succeed in his plans others would follow his example; a claim would soon be of no value, and a general disturbance would arise throughout the whole country.

Mr. Perkins being found one day in the vicinity of the claim in dispute, the settlers, led by Flemming, resolved to wreak their vengeance upon him, and armed and equipped themselves for that purpose. Perkins, however, became aware of their plans before they could secure him, and on their approach "stood not upon the order of his going," but mounted a horse and fled at once. Several shots were fired at him without effect, and the terrified fugitive flying for his life,

"Stayed not for brake, and he stopped not for stone"

until he arrived at Fort Des Moines. With a horse covered with sweat and trembling with fatigue, himself without a hat or coat and almost frantic with the delusion that his pursuers were close upon him, he reached the Raccoon Ferry, and eagerly besought the ferryman, Alex. Scott, to lose not a moment in crossing him over the ferry into town, where he hoped to find a secure asylum from his bloodthirsty enemies.

Safely ensconced in Fort Des Moines, Perkins in a few days recovered from his recent fright, and growing valorous at the abuse of his foes, and the distance from danger, contrary to the advice of his friends, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Flemming, whom only he could identify, charging him with shooting with intent to kill. Flemming was subsequently arrested by George Michael, a constable, and brought before Benj. Luce, Esq., for examination. Luce's office was in a building formerly a part of the Fort situated near the Point. Its site is at present occupied by a German grocery.

While Flemming was upon his trial a mob of his friends, armed to the teeth, surrounded and broke into the office, carrying away the prisoner by main force and bidding defiance to the authorities. Resistance to this mob was not for a moment thought of. Probably the unfavorable opinion entertained for Perkins by the citizens of Fort Des Moines led them to look more leniently upon so dangerous a proceeding; but it is more likely that the absence of force on the side of the law and the suddenness of the attack rendered any opposition unavailing, and, therefore, was not attempted. Flemming, rescued from the bonds of the law, was triumphantly escorted to his home with every demonstration of success and exultation.

He was afterward rearrested, and again did the mob endeavor to rescue him, but their presence was expected. When some eighty of these were seen on the other side of the Raccoon River, brandishing their weapons and loudly calling for the ferry-boat to take them over, the good people of Des Moines grew nervous with excitement, and nothing less than a battle was expected. James Phillips, then coroner, but in the delirium of the exciting crisis, and doubtless over-stimulated by a few extra potations of brandy, styling himself a major in the army of the United States, proclaimed martial law in the town, and went around to all the stores, commanding the proprietors to lock up their houses in order to save their goods from pillage, arm themselves and be ready to act under orders. Many of them did so. A large crowd collected at the "Point" where the band of insurgents could be plainly seen, endeavoring to gain passage over the stream, and could be heard uttering loud threats against every power, judicial, executive and military in Fort Des Moines.

But the coolness and intrepidity of Alex. Scott, the ferryman, their riotous project was completely frustrated. He calmly and firmly refused to take them over unless they unarmed themselves. They stormed, cursed and threatened, but not an inch would he let the boat go until they stacked their arms, and laid aside every offensive weapon. Unmoved by their threats and unprovoked by their maledictions, Scott resolutely adhered to his purpose, and finally the mob sullenly stacked their arms, and then, and not till then were they ferried across the Raccoon.

Armed intervention was no longer practicable, and Flemming was examined, the charge found true and he was obliged to give bonds for his appearance at the next term of the District Court. However, he finally escaped as the grand jury failed to indict him. Perkins found his conduct, in reference to preempting Flemming's land, so universally condemned, and himself an object of such general detestation, that he was glad to execute to Flemming a bond, in which it was stipulated that the latter should have a warranty deed for the claim in dispute, so soon as the patent could be procured from the government, upon paying to Perkins the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The execution of this bond ended all

persecution, suits and riots in the case, but Perkins was but little esteemed ever afterward.

There was probably not a neighborhood in Marion county where there was not more or less disputing about claims, but as a rule the committees appointed for that purpose settled these disputes without serious difficulty.

SURVEYS.

The reader is doubtless aware that the original subdivision of land into townships and sections was made under the direction of the general government, and was entirely independent of county organization. The subdivision of territory into counties was done by the direction and authority of the Territorial or State Legislature; the subdivision of counties into voting precincts or civil townships was by the direction and authority of the board of county commissioners or supervisors, but the subdivision of land into congressional townships and sections was entirely independent of all State or county authority, done by deputy surveyors appointed by the Surveyor-General and generally completed before the county was organized.

The system of land surveys provides for the division of the country into small, square portions of uniform size, varying from that shape only when large rivers, lakes or sea-borders make it necessary. To begin such a division of land there must of necessity be some fixed points to measure from. The first lines starting from such points are of two kinds: *Principal Meridians*, running north and south, and *Base Lines*, running east and west. The surveys, of course, began in the eastern part of the United States where the country was first settled, and the first line established was called the *First Principal Meridian*. As the surveys extended further west other *Principal Meridians* were established. The land surveys of Marion county are reckoned from the *Fifth Principal Meridian*. The point which fixes the location of this line is the mouth of the Arkansas River; it runs due north through Missouri and the eastern part of Iowa and ends at the bank of the Mississippi River at the boundary line between Clayton and Dubuque counties. At a distance of six miles west of this line extends another parallel to the principal meridian, and all the land lying between these two parallel lines is called *Range One, West*. At a distance of six miles from this second line extends another parallel line, and all the land lying between these two lines is called *Range Two, West*. Thus were the ranges numbered until the surveys reached Marion county, the eastern boundary of which is the eighteenth line drawn parallel with the principal meridian. Six miles west of this extends another line and all the land lying between the two is called *Range Eighteen*.

The point which fixes the location of the *Base Line* is the mouth of the St. Francis River, in Arkansas. This line runs east and west, and six miles north of it extends another line parallel to it; all the land lying between these two lines is called *Township One, North*. North of this second line extends a third parallel line and the land included between them is called *Township Two, North*, and so on until we come to the line forming the south boundary of Marion county, which is the seventy-fourth line drawn parallel with the base line. Six miles north of this line extends another parallel line and all the land lying between the two is called *Township Seventy-Four*. In this manner was all the land surveyed and the six mile square tracts numbered before any of it could be identified and sold.

The surveying was done by a party consisting of a deputy United States surveyor and four or five assistants. The time required in surveying a township usually was about one month. The surveyors worked during all kinds of weather and after beginning a township scarcely ever discontinued the work till it was completed.

It will be a matter of interest for the reader to know who the deputy surveyor was that surveyed the several townships in the county and when the work was finished and the land offered for sale. Full information is hereby given on this subject.

Township 74, range 18; surveyed in 1845 by J. B. Watson. Part of the township was offered for sale December 7, 1846, the proclamation of sale being given August 14, 1846. On the 1st of April, 1847, proclamation was made for the sale of the remaining lands of the township, and these lands were offered at public sale August 5, 1847.

Township 75, range 18; surveyed in 1845 by William L. D. Ewing. Proclamation for public sale of these lands was made April 1, 1847; sale took place August 5, 1847.

Township 76, range 18; surveyed in 1845 by William L. D. Ewing. North half of section 1 offered at public sale December 5, 1846. Sections with even numbers offered July 19, 1847; proclamation of first sale being made August 14, 1846, and of the latter April 1, 1847.

Township 77, range 18; surveyed by William L. D. Ewing during the year 1845. Offered at public sale December 5, 1846. Proclamation of sale dated August 14, 1846, and again offered for sale July 29, 1847, proclamation having been made April 1, 1847.

Township 74, range 19; surveyed in 1846 by Samuel Jacobs. Proclamation of sale dated October 9, 1847; offered for sale January 20, 1848.

Township 75, range 19; surveyed in 1846 by Samuel Jacobs. Proclamation of first sale was first dated October 9, 1847; sale occurred January 20, 1848.

Township 76, range 19; surveyed in 1846 by Samuel Jacobs. Offered for sale January 24, 1848. Proclamation of sale was made October 9, 1847.

Township 77, range 19; surveyed in 1846 by Samuel Jacobs. Offered for sale January 25, 1848, proclaimed October 9, 1847.

Township 74, range 20; surveyed in 1847 by A. McMichael. Offered at public sale October 2, 1848. Proclamation of sale dated January 19, 1848.

Township 75, range 20; surveyed in 1847 by A. McMichael. Part of the lands were proclaimed for sale June 19, 1848. Sale took place October 2, 1848.

Township 76, range 20; surveyed in August, 1847, by Jesse Williams. Proclamation of sale was made June 19, 1848. Sale occurred September 26, 1848.

Township 77, range 20; surveyed in 1847 by Jesse Williams. Proclamation of sale was made June 19, 1848. Sale occurred September 26, 1848.

Township 74, range 21; surveyed in 1847 by A. McMichael. Offered for sale October 2, 1848. Proclamation June 19, 1848.

Township 75, range 21; surveyed in 1847 by A. McMichael. Offered at public sale October 2, 1848. Proclamation of sale dated June 19, 1848.

Township 76, range 21; surveyed in 1847 by Jesse Williams. Proclaimed June 19, 1848. Offered for sale September 26, 1848.

Township 77, range 21; surveyed in 1847 by Jesse Williams. Offered at public sale September 26, 1848. The proclamation of sale was dated June 19, 1848.

LAND SALES.

It will be remembered that all the land in the county was not offered for sale at the same time and frequently when offered there were no bidders. Considerable land was entered in 1847. All such parcels with the names of the purchasers are hereby given.

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 18.

Stanford Doud, Aug. 5, 1847; e hf ne qr, sec 2.

Henry Haymaker, Aug. 5, 1847; w hf se qr sec 2. Aug. 21, 1847; se qr sw qr sec 2.

Henry C. Waldrip, December 13, 1847; se hf se qr sec 2.

Joseph B. Davis, Aug. 23, 1847; se qr se qr sec 7.

Benjamin T. Davis, Aug. 23, 1847; sw qr sw qr sec 8.

Robert Russell, Nov. 19, 1847; w hf nw qr sec 15.

Henry C. Waldrip, December 13, 1847; nw qr se qr sec 15.

Nathaniel T. Day, Nov. 2, 1847; se qr se qr sec 23; nw qr ne qr sec 26.

Michael Hittle, Jr., Oct. 1847; se qr se qr sec 27.

Josiah Brobst, May 15, 1847; s hf se qr sec 29.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 18.

Jacob H. Majors, Aug. 5, 1847; e hf se qr sec 2.

Elizabeth Majors, Aug. 5, 1847; w hf se qr sec 2.

William Meek, Sr., Aug. 21, 1847; n hf nw qr, se qr nw qr sec 2.

John P. Majors, Nov. 30, 1847; sw qr ne qr sec 2.

Jacob H. Majors, Nov. 30, 1847; se qr ne qr sec 2.

Little M. Owen, Nov. 30, 1847; nw qr ne qr sec 2.

John S. Foster, Oct. 27, 1847; ne qr sw qr sec 4.

Martin Smith, Oct. 18, 1847; s hf se qr sec 6.

John Wise, Aug. 5, 1847; lot 2 and w hf se qr sec 10.

Thomas Gregory, Aug. 21, 1847; lot 3 sec 10.

Jacob H. Majors, Aug. 5, 1847; lots 3 and 4 and ne qr ne qr sec 12.

Benjamin S. Moore, Aug. 23, 1847; lots 5 and 6.

Henry Walno, Oct. 16, 1847; w hf sw qr sec 24.

Matthew Ruple, Nov. 19, 1847; w hf nw qr and se qr sw qr sec 24.

Joseph Jones, Aug. 30, 1847; se qr ne qr sec 36.

Joshua Way, Aug. 30, 1847; ne qr se qr sec 36.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 18.

Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; n hf sec 1.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; se qr sec 1.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; sw qr sec 2.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; ne qr and nw qr sec 2.

Henry Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; sec 4.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; ne qr and se qr sec 6.

Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; ne qr sec 8.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; se qr sec 8.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; sec 10.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; n hf sec 12.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; ne qr sec 14.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; se qr sec 18.
 Nathan Bass, July 19, 1847; w hf sw qr sec 18.
 Warren Mathews, July 19, 1847; e hf sw qr sec 18.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; e hf and e hf nw qr sec 20.
 Simpson Mathews, July 19, 1847; w hf nw qr and lots 1 and 2 sec 20.
 Robert G. Hamilton, Aug. 5, 1847; se qr se qr sec 22 and se qr sw qr sec 22.
 Joseph Porter, Dec. 14, 1847; sw qr se qr sec 22.
 George Perry Hamilton, Aug. 5, 1847; nw qr nw qr sec 26.
 Wellington Nossaman, Aug. 5, 1847; w hf se qr sec 26.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 19, 1847; sec 28.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, w hf nw qr, se qr, nw qr sec 30.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; ne qr, ne qr se qr, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 sec 34.
 Wilson Stanley, July 19, 1847; nw qr sec 34.
 John Gillaspay, Oct. 19, 1847; ne qr se qr, se qr ne qr sec 36.
 Green T. Clark, Oct. 19, 1847; ne qr ne qr sec 36.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 18.

Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; sw qr sw qr sec 2.
 John A. Graham, Nov. 19, 1847; w hf se qr, e hf sw qr, w hf sw qr sec 3.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; se qr se qr sec 3.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; se qr sec 4.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; sw qr sec 4.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; se qr sec 5.
 John A. Graham, Nov. 9, 1847; se qr, e hf nw qr, e hf sw qr, se qr sec 7.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; n hf ne qr, e hf nw qr sec 8.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; se qr sec 8.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; ne qr, nw qr, se qr, sw qr sec 9.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; e hf nw qr sec 10.
 John A. Graham, Nov. 9, 1847; w hf nw qr sec 10.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Oct. 2, 1847; e hf sec 10.
 John A. Graham, Nov. 9, 1847; sw qr sec 10.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; sw qr and w hf nw qr sec 11.
 James Quinn Buffington, Sept. 22, 1847; n hf nw qr sec 13.
 Stillman Elwell, Oct. 4, 1847; s hf ne qr sec 14.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; nw qr se qr and sw qr sec 14.
 John A. Graham, Nov. 9, 1847; nw qr sec 15.
 H. P. Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; w hf se qr sec 15.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; e hf se qr, s hf sw qr sec 15.
 Hendrik Peter Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; n hf ne qr, w hf se qr, e hf sw qr sec 17.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; w hf sw qr, e hf se qr sec 18.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; e hf se qr sec 17.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; e hf ne qr sec 20.
 John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; n hf ne qr, n hf sw qr sec 22.

Hendrik P. Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; e hf ne qr sec 23.

Hendrik P. Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; nw qr nw qr, e hf nw qr, w hf ne qr, n hf se qr sec 24.

Robert G. Hamilton, Dec. 14, 1847; ne qr ne qr sec 24.

Joseph F. Rowley, Aug. 2, 1847; sw qr nw qr sec 24.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; secs 27-8.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; ne qr nw qr, se qr sec 32.

Hendrik P. Scholte, Sept. 10, 1847; sw qr sec 32.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; sec 34.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; ne qr, nw qr, se qr sec 35.

John A. Graham, Oct. 4, 1847; sec 36;

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 19—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 19—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 19—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 19—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 20—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 20—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 20—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 20—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 21—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 21—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 21—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 21—NONE.

Thus it appears that all the land entered in 1847 was in range 18.

The following lands were granted by act of Congress to the State for the improvement of the Des Moines River in 1846:

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 18.

Sections 11, 13, ne qr, ne qr nw qr and ne qr se qr sec 15, nw qr ne qr, ne qr nw qr, ne qr and e hf sec 23.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 18.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, e hf ne qr, ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr sec 31, secs 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 18.

Sections 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 18.

Sw qr sec 5, secs 19, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 19—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 19.

Sections 1, 3, n hf, se qr, ne qr sw qr sec 5, n hf, w hf se qr, se qr se qr, ne qr sw qr sec 9, secs 11, 13, e hf ne qr, nw qr ne qr, ne qr nw qr sec 15, ne qr ne qr sec 23, w hf ne qr, se qr ne qr, ne qr se qr sec 25.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 19.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, w hf ne qr, lot 1, se qr and nw qr sec 8, secs 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 19.

Sw qr sw qr sec 5, sec 7, sw qr sw qr sec 9, se qr se qr, w hf se qr, and sw qr sec 13, s hf ne qr, s hf nw qr, se qr, and sw qr sec 15, secs 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 20—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 20—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 20.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and n hf, n hf se qr, n hf sw qr sec 35.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 20.

S hf, nw qr, s hf ne qr sec 1, secs 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

TOWNSHIP 74, RANGE 21—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 75, RANGE 21—NONE.

TOWNSHIP 76, RANGE 21.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13 and nw qr, se qr, e hf sw qr sec 15, and n hf, e hf se qr, nw qr se qr, ne qr sw qr sec 23, and n hf ne qr, ne qr nw qr sec 25.

TOWNSHIP 77, RANGE 21.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

Besides this the sixteenth section in each township was donated to the State by the general government for school purposes, and several parcels selected as swamp lands were first donated to the State and by the State to the county.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

When the land was once entered it was then subject to transfer. Real estate transactions which are now of such frequent occurrence and which constitute such a large share of business were formerly of rare occurrence. As it will be a matter of interest to know what were some of the first transactions of this kind we give a few of them.

FIRST MORTGAGE.

Before the lands in the county were offered for sale and while they were still the property of the United States, claims with the improvements were frequently sold. These sales were always subject to the claim of the United States, and when the land sales occurred they had to be entered and paid for just as other lands. The first claim transferred in this manner was that of Moses Davis to William Tibbott, in November, 1846. The record is as follows:

"Know all men by these *presence*: That I, Moses Davis, of the county of Mahaska, and Territory of Iowa, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars, in hand paid by William Tibbott, of the county of Marion and Territory of Iowa, have bargained, sold and conveyed unto the said William Tibbott, his heirs and assigns the following claim on the land of the United States, situated in Marion county, Iowa, bounds as follows: On the north by the claim of William Tibbott, on the east by the unclaimed lands of the United States, on the south by the claim of Carter, and on the west by the unclaimed lands of the United States. Which claim was formerly owned by Robert Chamberlain, deceased, and sold at his late vendue to said Moses Davis; to have and to hold the same with its appurtenances unto the use of the said William Tibbott, his heirs and assigns forever.. Provided always upon this condition: whereas, the said Moses Davis and the said William Tibbott, his surety, have *evicted* their promissory note to De Moss, the administrator of the estate of Robert Chamberlain, deceased, for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars in payment of said claim purchased at the vendue of the deceased, due 12th September, 1847, dated 12th September, 1846. Now if said Moses Davis shall well and truly discharge said note and hold the said William Tibbott harmless from the payment of this said note then these presents to be void, otherwise remain in full force and virtue.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th November, 1846.

"MOSES DAVIS.

'TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
"MAHASKA COUNTY. } ss

"Before me, James B. Boyal, a justice of the peace, of the township of Oskaloosa, in said county, personally appeared the within Moses Davis, personally known to me to be the identical person, whose name appears to the within and acknowledges the signing and sealing of the within mortgage to be his voluntary act and deed, this 25th day of November, 1846.

"JAMES B. BOYAL, J. P."

FIRST RECORDED BILL OF SALE.

"Know all men by these presents: That I, Alexander Cayton, of the county of Marion and Territory of Iowa, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars to me in hand paid by William Drouillard, of the same place, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have bargained, sold and delivered, and do by these presents bargain, sell and deliver to the said William Drouillard the following goods and chattels; to-wit., One black horse, one *sorte* horse, three yoke of cattle, one yoke red, one yoke white and *speckled*, one yoke, one darkish yellow, the other one white back and dark sides, one *read* cow, one two years past *heifer*, two wagons, one *mantle* clock, one *rifell* gun, one *sadell*, two log-chains, one bed and *beding*, to have and to hold said goods, chattels, so bargained and sold to the said William Drouillard, his executors and administrators and assign to his only purpose and benefit forever, and I the said Alexander S. Cayton, do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said William Drouillard that and my heirs, *exicutors* and administrators will warrant and forever defend the said goods and chattels, so bargained and sold and delivered to the said William Drouillard from and against the rightful claims or claims of all persons whomsoever; of all which said goods and chattels I, the said Alexander S. Cayton, put the said William Drouillard in full possession by delivering to him all the goods and chattels at the time of the sealing and delivering of this instrument unto the said William Drouillard.

"In witness whereof I, the said Alexander S. Cayton, have hereunto set my hand and seal the 21st day of January, 1847.

"ALEXANDER S. CAYTON.

"Witness:

"AUSBUR BROWN."

This instrument was acknowledged before Nathan Tolman, a justice of the peace.

PLAT OF KNOXVILLE.

The next record is that of the plat of Knoxville, the acknowledgment of which is as follows:

"STATE OF IOWA, }
"MARION COUNTY. }"

"On the eighth day of February, 1847, before the subscriber, clerk of the District Court, within and for said county, personally appeared Samuel Tibbott and David Durham, county commissioners of the county of Marion, and acknowledged the foregoing plat to be their official act and deed, and received by them as such, and desire the same to be subdivided. And I am satisfied from my personal knowledge that the said Samuel Tibbott and David Durham are the persons they represent themselves to be.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand with the seal of said court at Knoxville, this eighth day of February, 1847.

L. W. BABBITT,
"Clerk of District Court."

The following is the plat:

Block. 20.	Block 19.	Block 18.	Block 17.	Block 16.
Block 21.	Block 7.	Block 5.	Block 4.	Block 15.
Block 32.	Block 7.	Public Square.	Block 3.	
	Block 8.	Block 1.	Block 2.	
	Block 9.	Block 10.	Block 11.	
	Block 26.			
	Block 33.			

FIRST WARRANTY DEED.

“This indenture, made this third day of December, 1847, between Jac H. Majors of Scott township, Mahaska county, Iowa, of the first part, a

David F. Laughton of the same township and county aforesaid; of the second part, witnesseth: that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars in lawful money of the United States, to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at and before the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors and administrators forever released and discharged from the same by these presents here granted, bargained and conveyed, and by these do grant, bargain and confirm unto the said party of the second part, in actual possession now being, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain piece and parcel of land situated as follows:

"Being the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, in township 74 north, of range 18 west, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and issues and profit thereof, and also all the rights, title and interest or demand whatever of the said party of the first part in and to the above-described premises, with the said hired tenants and appurtenances, to have and to hold the said premises above-described to the said party of the second part forever. And the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs and assigns, do forever agree to warrant and defend with the said party of the second part, and his heirs and assigns forever.

"In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal this day and year above written. Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Henry Nooton.

"JACOB H. MAJORS."

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The official act of the Territorial Legislature authorizing the organization of Marion county, and defining its boundaries, was approved June 10, 1845. Thus it will be seen that it was not organized until some two years after the first settlements were made.

The Indians had left and the whites had not yet appeared in large numbers. Although the county contained but few people the white man had marked it for his own.

During these years the county was in an undefined state of existence or non-existence. In one sense it was a county in another it was not. There was a region of country as early as 1843 inhabited, and to a certain extent improved, now known as Marion county. But there was no county organization, no county government and not even many citizens. It gained the latter rapidly, but in other respects it remained at a stand-still in its undefined state of existence.

The work of organization was only begun when the county was officially named and its boundaries defined. It remained to hold an election and organize a county government.

Thus the early settlers were for a time in a peculiar condition. They dwelt in the county, but were not properly citizens of the county, as the it had no legal existence, its name was not officially recognized, its boundaries were not officially defined, it had no courts or other judicial or executive authority and the people were still under the discipline of another county.

For judicial and other purposes the country was still a part of Wash-

ington county, and so continued till its formal organization took place. It does not appear that there was much call for the exercise of this authority or that the loose, ill-defined county government produced any bad results. "The laws are for those who need them," and the early settlers dwelt together in harmony that did not call for the interference of judge or sheriff.

This is a somewhat remarkable case and contrasts most decidedly with the experiences of other counties. The county seems to have prospered well during this period of loose half-formed organization. The settlers were too busy with their own affairs to intermeddle with those of others, and so had little occasion to call for the authority of law. But it soon became apparent that the business affairs of the community demanded a separate county organization. Roads should be laid out, a county seat located and other preparations for a thriving and prosperous future. These things were necessary not only to meet some pressing demands that begun to be felt, but they were likewise important as incentives to local pride and healthy emulation. So in 1845 the county was formally organized in the manner more fully spoken of in a subsequent chapter under the head of county organization.

The people at the time of organization were almost exclusively emigrants from the older States in the same latitude, or from European countries in nearly the same latitude, thus proving that emigration, like commerce, travels along the parallels of latitude.

The county filled up steadily and rapidly, and especially during pioneer days was its progress and development continuous. The county never was subjected to that period of reaction which comes as an inevitable misfortune to plague those communities which from some false and exaggerated sentiment spring up into unhealthy and abnormal growth. Nearly all of the people were poor in purse. Few men of means came to Marion county in early days. But although they came almost without exception poor in pocket, they brought with them industry, economy and intelligence, so that in the course of years wealth has been the result. The growth of the county never slackened nor came to a stand-still except for a very short time, but continued steadily from year to year so that from its beginning with some seventy families in 1843 it has become the dwelling-place of more than twenty-five thousand happy and prosperous people. The brunt of the pioneer battles was borne by the early settlers, for within a few years the great hardships of pioneer life had disappeared, and the people lived in comparative comfort.

The next year after the organization of the county, in 1846, it had already acquired a population of 1,360 souls. In 1847 there were 2,350, which shows an increase of nearly one hundred per cent in one year. In 1849 the population had grown to 3,797. In 1850 the population was 5,412, and in 1851, 5,809, and in 1852 it reached 6,289. In 1854 there were 9,315 people in the county, and at the end of the first decade of the county's history, the population was 14,060. These figures certainly show a steady, continuous increase of people and afford a reliable index to the development of material resources of the county, which was healthy and vigorous. With the first decade of the county's history ended what is known as the pioneer period.

Passing beyond the pioneer period it is interesting to note the increase of population till the present time. In 1859 the population was 16,167; in 1860, 16,813; 1863, 17,318; 1865, 18,719; 1867, 20,181; 1869, 23,440;



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436; 1873, 24,272; 1875, 24,066; 1880, 25,122. From this it will be seen that there has been one period, and only one, in the past history of Marion county in which there was a decrease in the population; that period being the five years between 1870 and 1875. The fact seems strange and almost unaccountable that during the war-period when many of the healthy and vigorous of her sons died of disease or wounds in battle, Marion county still grew in population from 16,813 in 1860 to 18,719 in 1870.

Comparing Marion county with its neighbors we find the following interesting interest: Mahaska county was well settled before Marion made her extensions of population. In 1854 the latter passed the former in the rising scale of prosperity and showed a population of 9,315 to Mahaska. Having once passed her eastern neighbor in the race, Marion has kept ahead.

In 1849 the population of Marion and Polk counties lacked but about 1,000 being the same, the former being a little ahead. In 1849 Polk had 4,214 to Marion, it then having 3,797 in Marion. The next year Marion again took her place in advance of Polk, and in 1851 again fell behind. In 1852 Polk again fell behind Marion and did not again overtake her until 1867, when she again passed her rival neighbor and bids fair to hold the place which she has fairly won in the race.

The following table will probably be as appropriate for a comparison of the townships of Marion county as any. We give the population of the townships in 1875 and 1880 in parallel columns so that the comparisons may be the more easily made. The cities of Knoxville and Pella are given separately from the townships in which they are situated.

	1875.	1880.
.....	1,197	1,275
.....	1,036	1,090
.....	879	937
.....	1,281	1,181
.....	2,483	3,162
City.....	1,699	2,577
irie.....	2,673	2,596
.....	2,536	2,485
.....	1,574	1,606
Grove.....	1,161	1,557
.....	879	735
.....	491	434
K.....	1,445	1,237
.....	1,616	1,412
.....	883	1,000
.....	700	707
on.....	1,246	1,231
.....	<hr/>	<hr/>
.....	24,066	25,122

As can be seen from the foregoing that during the past five years eight of the townships, Clay, Dallas, Franklin, Knoxville, Liberty, Pleasant Grove, Union and Marion have increased in population while the others have decreased. For reasons easily understood the greatest increase has been in

Knoxville and Pleasant Grove townships, while the greatest loss has been in Lake Prairie and Summit. This change is due to the fact that trade, which for many years was turned from its natural channels, has been brought back by the completion of railways.

If we had the space to give a synopsis of the development of the material resources we would find that in this respect the county has fully kept pace with the steady increase of population. We should also find by comparisons with other counties that Marion has kept well along in the front ranks of progress. The history of the county from the very first shows a steady career of thriving and prosperous growth. The following table of events shows the general land-marks of the country's growth and history to the present time:

First settlement east of the Red Rock line, 1843.

First settlement west of the Red Rock line, 1845.

County organized, 1845.

Knoxville chosen as county seat, August 25, 1845.

Pella laid out, May, 1848.

First white child born, Frances Ruple, July 23, 1843.

First term of court, March 15, 1846.

First land entered, 1847.

First land transfer, Dec. 3, 1847.

First mill erected, 1846.

First mail received at Knoxville, July, 1846.

Court-house erected, 1858.

First railroad in the county, 1865.

First newspaper, 1855.

First railroad to Knoxville, 1875.

This brief table represents a large amount of history and will be instructive to those who ponder it fittingly.

Speaking generally the growth of the county has been steady and continuous, although there have of course been times of ebb and flow. The first period of the county's growth was one of much hardship and privation.

The California emigration, however, brought golden days to the county and prosperity continued at high tide until the panic a few years before the war. These were evil days for Marion county as there was very general discontent and many business men failed. A slow recovery followed and introduced the war-period. From the close of the war up to 1873, the county was again in a prosperous condition. The county did not suffer in this directly so much as indirectly, in the general derangement of business. But the experience was much the same as that in the former period of high prices and flourishing times. Property began to depreciate and became unsalable, and general discontent spread among the people. There has been nothing peculiar in this; the experience of the people of Marion county has been very much the same as that with the people of other counties and States. At the present time the county is fairly started again on a career of prosperity.

So in Marion county good times have followed close upon evil times and *vice versa* all through the period of its growth. It would seem that the old sage's thought would be a good thing to keep ever in mind, both in pros-

perity and distress: "Even this shall pass away." Such a lesson is taught by the experience of the county from the time of its organization till the present.

Having thus definitely, and as fully as the records permit, noted the early settlements, and described the hardships of the pioneer and the development of the county during its early stages, we now come to the matter of county organization.

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Origin of County and Township Organization—Condition of Territory Before Organization—Legislative Act Organizing Marion County—Appointment of Commissioners to Locate Seat of Justice—First Election—Proceedings of County Commissioners—License—Ferries—Roads—Election Precincts—County Judge System—Township System—Board of Supervisors—First Court-house—Second Court-house—Jail—Poor-farm—Des Moines River Bridge.

It was not long after the Indians departed and the country was thrown open for settlement that the necessity of county organization in the interests of good government, good roads and the management of other local affairs became apparent. The country was thrown open for settlement in October, 1845, and during the fall of the same year steps were taken for the organization. During the previous winter the necessary legislation was procured in the Territorial General Assembly then in session at Iowa City.

Before proceeding to speak of these events in detail it will be proper to state some facts bearing upon the subject of county and township organization in general.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government of which they formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois Relative to Township Organizations," he says:

"The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except

the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freeman of every township, or a majority part of them shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such order as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other Western States."

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was

need of adopting it in Iowa, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi River. But as the new country soon began to be opened, and as Eastern people continued to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western shore, the Territory, and State, and county, and township and town organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less modified and improved, accordingly as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency.

In the settlement of the Territory of Iowa, the Legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it and required to grant to the occidental settlers electoral privileges and an equal share in the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern border of this State were given, for a short time, jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these different localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own; and finally, at the first session of the Legislature, after the Indians sold out, the newly acquired territory, including all northwestern Iowa, was laid off into counties, provisions were made for their respective organizations when the proper time should arrive, and these were severally named.

Let us briefly trace out the formation of the counties in this latitude and the successive jurisdiction of counties.

The whole of Iowa east and south of Marion county was originally a part of Des Moines county. In 1834 or 1835 Louisa county was formed and it was given jurisdiction over all the unorganized country to the west. In 1838 Washington county was organized and all the unorganized territory west placed under the jurisdiction of Washington county. In 1844 Keokuk and Mahaska counties were organized and to the latter was given the jurisdiction of all the country north and west, including what now composes Jasper, Polk, Warren and Marion counties. When Marion county was organized in 1845 the territory west of it was attached to it. From the fact that Polk county had in the meantime been organized, the territory composing the counties north and west of it were attached to Polk. From this it will be seen that when Marion county was first settled in 1843, the country was attached to Washington county and in case of litigation the settlers would have been compelled to have to resort to the courts of Washington county. In 1844 Marion county became a part of Mahaska county, and the people then living within the bounds of this county were for election, judicial and revenue purposes, attached to that county. In case of litigation the people of the county would have been compelled to attend the courts of Oskaloosa; the people of this county were included in the regular tax list of Mahaska county and in the election of officers for Mahaska county, the people of Marion voted just as if they had resided within the geographical limits of that county. It may be further remarked at this place that the commissioners of Mahaska county at that time established a voting precinct which included the whole of Marion county, and was called Lake Prairie precinct. This precinct was formed by the commissioners of Mahaska county at their meeting May 14, 1844. On the 7th day of January, Mahaska county was subdivided into

civil townships and there was a new arrangement of the voting precincts in the territory to the west and north, temporarily attached to that county. The following is an exact copy of that part of the official action of the commissioners of Mahaska county which had reference to the unorganized territory now composing Marion county:

Ordered, That the unsurveyed township which is south of the Des Moines River shall be known by the name of English River township.

Ordered, That congressional townships 76 and 77 north, 18 west and that part of 75 north and 18 west, which lies north of the Des Moines River shall constitute a township to be known by the name of Lake township. The place of holding elections to be at the house of Levi Bainbridge.

Ordered, That all the unsurveyed part north of the Des Moines River shall constitute a township to be known by the name of Whitebreast township. Place of holding elections to be at the house of Mr. Phillips.

The authorities of Mahaska county doubtless expected to retain jurisdiction over Marion county for sometime. It was to the advantage of these older counties to retain control of this additional territory as considerable revenue was derived therefrom and the additional expense incurred was very small. This condition of dependence was not satisfactory, however, to the people of Marion county and before the people of Mahaska had a chance to derive much profit or honor from this dependent constituency a successful attempt was made by the Marion county settlers to set up in business for themselves.

The cause which led to the agitation of the question of a separate organization was two-fold. In the first place the people of the county had little hope of opening up roads, building school-houses and erecting bridges so long as they were dependent on the commissioners of Mahaska county; in the second place there were then, as now, many persons anxious to hold office and by the organization of the county into a separate county there would be created a demand for a full complement of county officers. Thus it was that at the very time the officers of Mahaska county were busying themselves about the levying of taxes and organization of election precincts for the people of Marion, the latter were busying themselves in laying plans for severing the connection and which plans were soon to render useless and inoperative the legislation of the former.

The first organized effort for the purpose of securing a separate county organization occurred in the spring of 1845. The meeting was held at the house of Nathan Bass, in section 19, township 76, range 18. There were some fifteen or twenty persons present, the most active and influential of whom were Lysander W. Babbitt, George Gillaspay, Reuben Mathews, Homer Mathews, David T. Durham, Nathan Bass, Joseph Drouillard, John Williams, Levi Bainbridge, Isaac N. Crum, Simon Drouillard and John W. Alley.

Simon Drouillard was appointed chairman and Col. Alley secretary.

Joseph Drouillard was selected as candidate for organizing sheriff, and arrangements were made for circulating a petition to be sent to the Legislature, then in session, praying for the passage of a special act authorizing the organization of the county.

The petition was industriously circulated and extensively signed by the settlers. This petition was sent to the Legislature, whereupon a bill was introduced authorizing the organization of Marion county. The following

extracts from the journal, dated May 5, 1845, will show what action was taken in the matter:

"Mr. Selby, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred H. F. No. 61, a bill to organize the county of Marion, reported the same back to the council, with amendments to which the council agreed.

"On motion of Mr. Coop, the 13th rule was suspended and the bill was read a third time.

"A motion was made by Mr. Hempstead, that 'Marion' be stricken out and the word 'Polk' inserted, which passed in the negative.

"Yeas 4—nays 8.

"The yeas and nays being demanded

"Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Abbe, Hempstead, Summers and Mr. President.

"Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Bradley, Brattain, Briesly, Coop, Lefler, Selby, Stephenson, Thompson.

"The bill was then agreed to.

"*Ordered*, That the secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith."

The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

"AN ACT to organize the county of Marion.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That the following shall constitute and be the boundary of a new county to be called *Marion*; to-wit., Beginning at the northwest corner of Mahaska county and running west on the township line dividing township seventy-seven and seventy-eight north, to the northwest corner of township seventy-seven, range twenty-one west, thence south to the southwest corner of township seventy-four north, of range twenty-one west, thence east along the township line dividing townships seventy-three and seventy-four north, to the southwest corner of Mahaska county, thence north along the range line dividing ranges eighteen and seventeen to the place of beginning.

"SEC. 2. That the county of Marion be, and the same is, hereby organized from and after the first Monday in August next, and the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to the same privileges to which by law the inhabitants of other organized counties of this Territory are entitled.

"SEC. 3. That for the purpose of organizing said county, it is hereby made the duty of the clerk of the District Court of said county, and in case there shall be no such clerk appointed and qualified, or for any cause said office shall become vacant on or before the first Monday in August next, then it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Mahaska county to proceed immediately after the first Monday in August to order a special election in said county for the purpose of electing three county commissioners, one judge of probate, one county surveyor, one county treasurer, one clerk of the board of county commissioners, one county assessor, one sheriff, one coroner, one recorder, and such number of justices of the peace and constables as may be directed by the officer ordering the same, he having due regard for the convenience of the people, which special election shall be on the first Monday in September next, and that the officer ordering said election shall appoint as many places of election in said county as the convenience of the people may require, and shall appoint three judges of election for each place of voting in the county, and issue certificates of their ap-

pointment, and the officer ordering said election shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of holding said election, by three advertisements, which shall be posted up at three of the most public places in the neighborhood where each of the polls shall be opened.

"Sec. 4. That the officer ordering said election shall receive and canvass the polls, and grant certificates to the persons elected to fill the several offices mentioned in this act; the officers ordering each of said elections shall discharge the duties of a clerk of the board of county commissioners until there shall be one elected and qualified for said county.

"Sec. 5. Said election shall in all cases not provided for in this act be conducted according to the laws of this Territory regulating general elections.

"Sec. 6. The officers elected under the provisions of this act shall hold their offices until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 7. The officer ordering the election in said county shall return all the books and papers which may come into his hand by virtue of this act to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county forthwith after said clerk shall be elected and qualified.

"Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Mahaska county to perform the duties required by this act until the first Monday in September next, and until a sheriff shall be elected and qualified for said county of Marion, and the said sheriff shall be allowed the same fees for services rendered by him under the provisions of this act that are allowed for similar services performed by the sheriff in similar cases.

"Sec. 9. That the clerk of the District Court of said county of Marion, may be appointed by the judge of said judicial district, and qualified at any time after the passage of this act, but he shall not enter upon the duties of said office prior to the first day of August next.

"Sec. 10. That all actions at law in the District Court for the county of Mahaska commenced prior to the organization of the said county of Marion, where the parties or either of them reside in the county of Marion shall be prosecuted to judgment or decree as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

"Sec. 11. That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace residing within said county, to return all books and papers in their hands appertaining to said office to the next nearest justice of the peace which may be elected and qualified for said county, under the provisions of this act, and all suits at law which may be in the hands of such justice of the peace, and unfinished, shall be completed and prosecuted to final judgment by the justice of the peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned.

"Sec. 12. That the county assessor elected under the provisions of this act for said county shall assess the said county, in the same manner and be under the same obligations and liabilities as now is, or may hereafter be, provided by law in relation to the county assessor.

"Sec. 13. That Ezra M. Jones, of Van Buren county, Joseph Robinson, of Scott county, and James Montgomery, of Wapello county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of Marion county. Said commissioners or a majority of them shall meet at the house of Wilson Stanley, in said county, on the second Monday in August next, or at such other time in the month of August next as may be agreed upon by them, in pursuance of their duties under this act.

"SEC. 14. Said commissioners shall first take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation; to-wit., we do solemnly swear that we have no interest either directly or indirectly in the location of the county seat of Marion county, and that we will faithfully and impartially examine the situation of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county, and that we will take into consideration the best interests of the whole people of the county, and that we will not be influenced by any fee or reward or any promise thereof; which oath shall be administered by the clerk of the District Court, or by some justice of the peace of said county of Marion, and the officer administering the same shall certify and file the same in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

"SEC. 15. Said commissioners when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county; and as soon as they shall come to a determination, they shall commit to writing the place so selected, with a particular description thereof, signed by the clerk of the commissioners in which such seat of justice is located, whose duty it shall be to record the same and forever keep it on file in his office, and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

"SEC. 16. Said commissioners shall receive the sum of two dollars per day, while necessarily employed in the duties assigned to them by this act, and two dollars for each twenty miles travel in going and returning, to be paid out of the first funds arising from the sale of lots in said seat of justice.

"SEC. 17. The county of Marion shall form a part of the Second judicial district, and it shall be the duty of the judge of said district to hold one term of said court in the same on the twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March each year.

"SEC. 18. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"JAMES M. MORGAN,
" *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

"S. C. HASTINGS,
" *President of the Council.*

"Approved, June 10, 1845.

"JOHN CHAMBERS,
" *Governor.*"

FIRST ELECTION.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, William Edmondson, sheriff of Mahaska county, proceed to organize the county. The territory composing the county was subdivided into election precincts, judges and clerks were appointed for the several precincts and notices of election posted up according to law.

We have been unable to find the official notice of the organizing officer, but from the poll-books of the election, we have been enabled to ascertain all the facts relating to the election which will be of interest to the general reader.

The county was subdivided into five election precincts which we designate as follows: Knoxville precinct, English precinct, Cedar precinct, Red

Rock precinct and Lake Prairie precinct. In the Knoxville precinct, the election was held at the house of Landon J. Burch. Richard R. Watts, William Burch and John Babcock were judges; Samuel H. Robb and Landon J. Burch, clerks of the election. In the English precinct the election was held at the house of Thomas Nichols; the judges were Thomas Nichols, Thomas Tong and David Durham; Joseph Clark and Elias Williams were clerks. In the Lake Prairie precinct the election was held at the house of Robert Stephenson; the judges were James Chesnut, Edward Billups and R. D. Russell; Mordecai Yearn and Alexander J. Cayton were clerks. In the Cedar precinct the election was held at the house of Conrad Walters; the judges were Conrad Walters, David Sween and Garrett W. Clark; B. Sherwood and J. B. White were the clerks. Lake precinct had its place of election at the house of Wilson Stanley; Asa Koons, Wilson Stanley and Levi Bainbridge being judges, and John J. Mudgett and John W. Dewees were clerks.

This being the first election in the county and being held at so early a period it cannot fail to be an event of great historical importance. We, therefore, will give a very full account of it, exhibiting the vote cast for each candidate, and giving the names of the persons who voted in the several precincts.

It will be remembered that this report of the first election is copied from official documents which the writer found after great difficulty, and the names of the voters as here given is the fullest and most authentic account yet published of the people who settled in the county prior to September 1, 1845.

KNOXVILLE PRECINCT.

The names of the voters in this precinct are as follows, given in the order in which they cast their votes: L. W. Babbitt, Wm. McCord, James W. Watts, John Babcock, Thomas Thomson, John P. Glenn, Nathan Bass, John M. Jones, J. Broun, Henry Hall, James Boakens, W. M. Blankship, John Johnson, Landon J. Burch, Samuel H. Babb, Richard R. Watts, Wm. D. Burch, Lossen G. Terry, A. C. Sharp, Isaac Walters, William D. Halsey, John Kinney, Elijah Johnson, James Walters, Wm. H. Garrison, Jeremiah Shepherd, John Essex, Hiram Pugh. Twenty-eight voters in all.

The vote cast in this precinct was as follows:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

David Durham.....	26
Conrad Walters.....	26
Thomas Black.....	16
William Welch.....	3
Richard Billups.....	3
Samuel Buffington.....	1
Thomas Walters.....	1
Sennet Ramey.....	1

PROBATE JUDGE.

Levi Bainbridge.....	13
Francis A. Barker.....	10

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

Nathan Bass	20
Joseph Drouillard	4
David T. Durham	2

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

Samuel Morgan	16
John H. Bras	2
Stanford Doud	8

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

H. Hall	15
Isaac B. Power	8
A. Buffington	1

RECORDER.

James Chesnut	12
Reuben S. Lawry	10

ASSESSOR.

Green T. Clark	20
Warren S. Mathews	3
A. C. Sharp	4

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspv	18
James M. Walters	10

CORONER.

Wellington Nossaman	17
B. Williams	1
Wm. Nossaman	1

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Richard R. Watts	21
John Babcock	7
Landon J. Burch	13
Sennet Ramey	6
John T. Purci	4
R. D. Russet	1
J. West	4
Benajah Williams	1
S. Drouillard	1
John Conrey	1

CONSTABLE.

Thomas Thompson	21
James W. Watts	18
James Willis	3
Elisha Bryne	3
Allen Lowe	1
Elias Williams	1

Thus it will be seen that Richard B. Watts was the person first elevated to the office of justice of the peace in the Knoxville precinct, and Thomas Thompson was the first constable.

ENGLISH PRECINCT.

The names of the voters are as follows: Thomas Tong, F. A. Barker, D. T. Durham, Nathaniel T. Day, George Wise, Elias Williams, Lewis S. Jones, John Wise, Joseph Clark, Jacob Hendrix, Thos. Nichols, Henry Sadoroa, David Gushwa, James Tong, John P. Pearce, Alex May, Henry Haymaker, Wm. Greeman, Thomas Gregory, Horace Lyman, Isaac Willsey, Thomas B. Clifford, Wellington Nossaman, Joshua Way, Matthew Ruple, Squire B. Zane, Samuel C. Nicholson, Eli Legget, Benajah Williams, J. A. Rousseau, Andrew McGruder, John S. Foster, Andrew Foster, Benj. Spillman, Solomon Robison, A. C. Buffington, Allen Lowe, Solomon Thrush. Thirty-eight votes in all.

The vote cast in this precinct was as follows:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Conrad Walters.....	30
David Durham.....	32
William Welch.....	20
S. W. Buffington.....	6

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker.....	26
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TREASURER.

David T. Durham.....	31
Joseph Drouillard.....	1
Nathan Bass.....	3

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspy	16
J. M. Walters.....	18
J. Gillaspy.....	1

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

Stanford Doud.....	34
John H. Bras.....	1

SURVEYOR.

Isaac B. Power	26
A. Buffington	4

ASSESSOR.

Green T. Clark	29
A. C. Sharp	5
Warren Matthews.....	2

CORONER.

W. Nossman.....	22
B. Williams	9

RECORDER.

John Lowry.....	4
Reuben S. Lowry... ..	28

Out of twelve candidates for justice of the peace Benjamin Spillman received twenty-one votes, being a plurality, and out of ten candidates for constable Andrew McGruder received nineteen votes, which was a plurality.

OEDAR PRECINCT.

The voters were as follows: Noah Whitlatch, Conrad Walters, G. W. Clark, Taylor Overton, Robert Willis, John Camplain, Jasper Koons, John G. McGregor, Benj. Sherwood, David Sweem, Silas R. Brown, David Durham, Stanford Dond, Jeremiah Gullian, John Greenman, John R. Welch, Eli Wickersham, E. B. Ryor, John Stewart, Nelson Hill, George Henry, Martin Neel, Wm. Carlyle, John B. Hamilton, Michael Levington, John Conrey, John B. White, Nelson D. Mount, George E. Jewett, Joseph Drouillard. Thirty voters in all.

The votes were cast as follows:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Conrad Walters.....	28
David Durham.....	26
Wm. Welch.....	12
Wm. D. Greenman	5
Sennet Ramey	2
Samuel Buffington.....	2
Richard Billups.....	2
Thomas Black	1

SHERIFF.

James M. Walters.....	18
George Gillaspay	15

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker	24
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TREASURER.

David T. Durham.....	17
Nathan Bass.....	2
Joseph Drouillard.....	2

SURVEYOR.

Isaac B. Power	14
A. Buffington.....	2
Reuben Buffington.....	2
Claiborn Hall	2
W. Nossaman	18

CORONER.

Wellington Nossaman.....	1
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ASSESSOR.

Green T. Clark	21
A. C. Sharp	2
Warren Mathews	3

RECORDER.

Reuben S. Lowry	25
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CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS.

Stanford Doud	26
James Bras	1

John Conrey was elected justice of the peace and David T. Sweem was chosen constable.

RED ROCK PRECINCT.

The following were the voters: Thomas Stevenson, George Gillasp, Alexander Turner, Henry Lott, S. V. Hughes, Josiah Fain, J. S. West, Samuel Morgan, David Ray, David Tice, M. S. Morris, A. Prouty, Joel Worth, J. H. Mikesell, Ely Hall, T. H. Morgan, Allen Tice, Simon Drouillard, Charles Harp, J. Q. Buffington, Thomas Pollock, William Miler, Samuel Richardson, James Stevenson, D. Kygers, George Tilson, George Stevenson, Edward Drouillard, A. Starts, James Miler, Andrew Stevenson, Robert Russell, A. S. Cayton, Robert Stevenson, James Chesnut, Freeman Willson, Thomas Black, Mordecai Yearn, C. B. Cannon, William Cannon, Lewis M. Pearce, J. J. Willett, George Billups, E. C. Stevenson, R. R. Billups, Samuel M. Cooley, Reuben Mathews, James Price; forty-eight votes in all.

These votes were distributed among the candidates as follows:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

S. W. Buffington	30
R. M. Billups	27
B. Bowman	18
David Durham	6
Conrad Walters	10
Wm. Welch	13
Thomas Black	21

SHERIFF.

George Gillasp	17
J. M. Walters	30
T. C. Pane	1

CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS.

John Bras	30
Samuel Morgan	18
Stanford Doud	4

SURVEYOR.

Olaiborn Hall	18
A. Buffington	25

TREASURER.

N. Bass	15
D. Durham	3
J. Drouillard	26
Reuben Lowry	1

ASSESSOR.

W. Mathews	27
G. T. Clark	16

RECORDER.

James Chesnut	15
Reuben Lowry	23
A. S. Cayton	1

PROBATE JUDGE.

Levi Bainbridge	5
F. A. Barker	18

CORONER.

B. Williams	4
W. Nossaman	16

Simon Drouillard was elected justice of the peace, notwithstanding the fact that he had ten competitors; and out of a list of thirteen candidates James Watts received eight votes, which was a plurality.

LAKE PRAIRIE PRECINCT.

The names of the voters are as follows: John George, James Willis, John George, Jr., George W. Copron, John J. Mudjet, Asa Koons, James M. Deweese, Alfred Vertrees, Alexander Elder, John W. Alley, Ose Mathews, Isaac B. Power, James Deaton, James Colwell, Wm. C. Pane, Levi Bainbridge, Wilson Stanley, Daniel Allman, Jacob C. Brown, Joshua Lindsay, William Cayton, Warren Mathews, Ose Mathews, Jr., Granville Hendricks, Simpson Mathews, William J. Buffington, Horner Mathews, S. W. Buffington, Samuel Bariner, David Galland, Joseph Rohly, Garret Harsin, John Layton, Thomas Mitchell, John Harsin, R. G. Hamilton, William Buffington, Jacob Ilar, S. P. Parsons, William Welch, Walker Finley, William George, Benjamin Bowman; forty-three votes in all, distributed among the candidates as follows:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

S. W. Buffington	27
Richard W. Billups	27
Benjamin Bowman	19
Conrad Walters	12
David Durham	12
Wm. Welch	9
Thomas Black	4
Sennet Ramey	2

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

John H. Bras.....	28
Stanford Doud.....	10
Samuel Morgan.	2

SHERIFF.

James M. Walters.....	31
George Gillaspv	12

SURVEYOR.

A. C. Buffington.....	18
Isaac B. Power.....	12
Claiborn Hall.....	5

TREASURER.

Nathan Bass.....	4
Joseph Drouillard.....	19
David T. Durham.....	14

ASSESSOR.

W. S. Mathews	30
Green T. Clark	11

PROBATE JUDGE.

F. A. Barker	26
Levi Bainbridge.....	7

CORONER.

B. Williams	14
W. Nossaman	6

RECORDER.

Reuben Lowry.....	25
Isaac Chesnut	2

Wm. C. Pane was elected justice of the peace in this precinct, receiving twenty-one votes; Elias Williams was elected constable.

In summing up, the following were the successful candidates elected to fill the several county offices:

- Commissioners—Conrad Walters, William Welch, David Durham.
- Commissioners' Clerk—Stanford Doud.
- Probate Judge—Francis A. Barker.
- Sheriff—James M. Walters.
- Treasurer—David T. Durham.
- Recorder—Reuben Lowry.
- Surveyor—Isaac B. Power.
- Assessor—Green T. Clark.
- Coroner—Wellington Nossaman.

To sum up the whole result the vote cast was as follows:

Knoxville precinct	28
English precinct	38
Cedar precinct	30
Red Rock precinct	48
Lake Prairie precinct	48
Total	187

The officers named above, chosen at the election on the first Monday in September, held their places till the next regular election, which occurred in August, 1846. One exception should be made, Stanford Doud, who was elected commissioners' clerk, did not qualify, and Lysander W. Babbitt was appointed in his stead.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The county commissioners held their first meeting at the newly selected county seat, September 12, 1845. Prior to this time, in August, Joseph Robinson, of Scott county, and James Montgomery, of Wapello county, two of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select a location for the seat of justice met at the house of Wilson Stanley and proceeded to visit various places in the county, which were suggested as proper locations for the county seat. They finally agreed upon the northwest quarter of section 7, township 75, range 19, the present site of Knoxville; the report embodying their decision was dated August 25, 1845. The commissioners could not definitely make the location which they had chosen, as that part of the county had not yet been surveyed; the township south, No. 74, had been surveyed however, and they could tell very nearly the location of the quarter of the section which they had designated. The locating commissioners gave the newly selected town the name of Knoxville, which was acceptable to all save Mr. Babbitt who during the next session of the Legislature succeeded in having the name changed to Osceola. When the action was made known, many people in the county were very indignant. A petition was immediately circulated asking the Legislature to restore the former name. A bill was introduced and passed, repealing the name of Osceola, but owing to an oversight the name of Knoxville was not restored. Then for a time the county seat of Marion county had no name at all. Some time after the matter was fixed by the passage of still another bill restoring the name of Knoxville.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The board of county commissioners met on the 12th of September 1845 at the newly selected site of Knoxville. The house in which the first official business of the board was transacted, was a very primitive sort of a structure. It was constructed of lind poles, was about sixteen feet square, was covered with clap-boards, and a square hole cut out of one of the sides, without sash or glass served for a window. The building was located on what is now block 33, and was part of a claim belonging to L. C. Conrey.

The first record of the proceedings of the honorable board as made by Lysander W. Babbitt, their clerk, was as follows:

"Be it remembered that on the 12th day of September, 1845, Conrad Walters, David Durham and William Welch, county commissioners, duly elected and qualified, within and for the county of Marion, in the Territory of Iowa, met at Knoxville, the seat of justice for said county, for the purpose of holding a called session of the county commissioners' court of said county."

The business of this meeting had reference chiefly to the surveying of the town site of Knoxville, and arrangements for the platting of the town and sale of lots.

The second meeting of the commissioners occurred on the second Monday in October. The most important action of the board at this meeting had reference to a negro woman, who with her husband had located in the south part of the county. In order to reach this particular case a general order was made by the commissioners, requiring that all blacks or mulattoes residing in the county should appear before some justice of the peace and give bonds for good behavior or be expelled from the county. In attempting to carry out the provisions of this order there resulted complications both tragic and comical. A full account of this matter will be given elsewhere.

In accordance with an order of the board, Isaac B. Power, county surveyor, laid off and platted a portion of the town site, and George Gillaspay was appointed auctioneer to sell lots. The first sale of lots occurred October 21, 1845. The proceeds of this sale were all applied in liquidating the expense incurred in locating the seat of justice, in surveying the town site and other matters immediately connected with the town site.

The eagle side of a twenty-five-cent United States coin constituted the first county seal. This was used until the county commissioners concluded the county was rich enough to have a better one, and one was ordered made. It was made of iron, about the size of a six-ounce weight, plain on one side and on the other two circular grooves, one near the border and the other farther within. Between the two grooves are the words: "County Commissioners' Seal of Marion County." Within the circumference of the inner groove is a plow and the word "Iowa." The manner of using the seal was as follows: It was carefully laid upon the document which was to be sealed, then a wooden peg or stick was carefully placed horizontally upon it, then the end of the stick was struck with a mallet, and by this means an impression of the seal was made upon the paper. This seal having served its official career was replaced by one of more modern device. The old seal is now in the possession of Mr. Francis Barker and is a relic well worth preserving.

At the meeting of the commissioners on the 2d day of March, 1846, the county was subdivided into election precincts as follows:

Lake Precinct—Township 77, range 18, and all of townships 75 and 76 range 18, lying north of the Des Moines River; elections to be held at the house of Samuel Peters; judges, Samuel Peters, Asa Koons and Jacob C. Brown.

Red Rock Precinct—Township 77, range 19, township 76, range 19, and all of township 77, range 20, east of the old Indian boundary line and north of the Des Moines River; elections to be held at the house of Robert D. Russell; judges, James Chesnut, Claiborn Hall and Reuben Mathews.

Gopher Prairie Precinct—All west of the old Indian boundary line and north of the river; elections to be held at the house of Asa Hughes; judges, Asa Hughes, Alfred Vertrice and Joshua Lindsey.

Pleasant Grove Precinct—All of Marion county and the attached portion thereof south of the river and north and west of Whitebreast Creek; elections to be held at the house of Wm. Glenn; judges, Wm. M. Young, John P. Glenn and William Glenn.

Knoxville Precinct—Township 75, range 19, and township 76, range 19, south of the Des Moines River and south and east of Whitebreast Creek, and all of townships 75 and 76, range 20, east of the old Indian boundary line; elections to be held at the place of holding the District Court; judges, Lawson G. Terry, Landon J. Burch and Moses Tong.

English Precinct—All of the county and attached portions thereof, west of the old Indian boundary line and south and east of Whitebreast Creek; elections to be held at the house of William Tibbott; judges, Wm. Tibbott, Elisha B. Ryan and Samuel Nicholson.

Round Grove Precinct—Township 74, range 19, and all of township 74, range 20, east of the old Indian boundary line; elections to be held at the house of Alexander May; judges, Alexander May, John T. Pierce and Jeremiah Gullian.

Cedar Precinct—Township 74, range 18, and all of township 75, range 18, south of the Des Moines River; elections to be held at the house of Jasper Koons; judges, Joseph Clark, David T. Durham and Francis A. Barker.

At a meeting of the commissioners in April, 1846, the county was subdivided into road districts as follows:

Township 77, range 18, and all of township 76, range 18, north of a line running west of the southeast corner of section 12, to constitute district No. 1; supervisor, Samuel Peters.

All of township 76, range 18, south of a line running west from the southeast corner of section 12 and north of the river, and all of township 75, range 18, north of the river, to constitute district No. 2; supervisor, Wm Welch.

District No. 3, Red Rock precinct; supervisor, Claiborn Hall.

District No. 4, Gopher Prairie precinct; Joshua Lindsey supervisor.

District No. 5, Pleasant Grove precinct; Wm. M. Young supervisor.

District No. 6, Knoxville precinct; L. M. Pierce supervisor.

District No. 7, English precinct; Wm. Tibbott supervisor.

District No. 8, Round Grove precinct; David Sweem supervisor.

District No. 9, all of townships 75 and 76, range 18, south of Des Moines River; John Wise supervisor.

District No. 10, township 74, range 18; Hugh Glenn, supervisor.

It may strike the reader that these were very large road districts, and they were when compared with the present road districts which now are about four sections square. But it must be remembered that in those days there were very few roads laid out and those which were laid out were very seldom worked. The whole country was open, and if there chanced to be a bad place in the road it was easy to go around it.

Among the first and most important business of the commissioners was the location of roads. One can scarcely overestimate the importance which attached to the location of the first county roads. They were more important in those days when they were the avenues for the conveyance of all

kinds of produce than they are now when wagon conveyance is but for a short distance, and railroads do the greater part of the work. These first roads were important, too, in that a road well located becomes a permanent thing; fields were laid off, farms shaped, buildings erected, and even towns laid off with reference to it. It will, therefore, readily be seen that the matter of the location of some of the first roads in the county is of sufficient importance to be considered here.

The first county road laid out in Marion county led from the house of Samuel Nicholson to Knoxville. It run in a northwestern direction, and was some eight miles in length. It was viewed and surveyed according to the order of the county commissioners, the report of the view and survey being dated January 15, 1846.

The following are the reports, verbatim:

"January 15, 1846: I *doo hear* by *assertify* that the above is the true bearing and distances of the county road beginning at Samuel Nicholsons and terminating at *Noxville* the county seat of Marion county and that this is a true *platte* of the same.

"ISAAC B. POWER,
"County Surveyor."

"January 15, 1846: We, the undersigned, called on to *vue* and lay out a county road, commencing at Samuel Nicholsons, running to *Noxville* by the way of John Conrey's *claime*. We *doo* further more *assertify* that we have *vued* and layed out the above road which we believe to be of *jeneral* utility to the county of Marion and *thear* fore *repoart favorabel*.

"R. I. LOWRY.
"G. W. CLARK."

In the spring of the same year the board of commissioners ordered Isaac B. Power and Francis A. Barker to survey, and John Pearce, John Conrey and J. B. Hamilton to view a proposed road leading from the east line of Marion county to Knoxville. The following is a report of the viewers:

"This is to certify that we, John Hamilton, John Conrey, and John T. Pears, was appointed by the board of county commissioners of Marion county to view and locate a county road commencing at Joseph McPhearsons, near the county line of Marion and Mahaska counties to Knoxville. John Hamilton and John Conrey met according to the order of said board, after being sworn *proseeded* to view said road and believe it would be of utility to the *publick* in general. Given under our hands this 26th day of September, 1846.

"JOHN CONREY.
"J. B. HAMILTON."

Among the other duties of the commissioners was that of registering ear-marks. This is something with which the people of the county have nothing to do at the present day and while it will be a matter of interest to the older settlers it will be necessary to make some explanation for the benefit of those who have come to the country in more recent times. During the first settlement of the country people were able to enclose with fence only a small portion of land, all of which was cultivated. Cattle, hogs and stock of all kinds were permitted to run at large. During this state of affairs it was of no unusual occurrence for stock to get together and disputes fre-

quently occurred as to the ownership and identity of stock. To remedy this difficulty as much as possible it was provided by law that the owner of stock might choose any particular ear-mark not already registered and after that no one else was allowed to use that particular mark. Of course it was equivalent to theft for any individual to put his ear-mark on any stock which did not belong to him and such an offense was punishable by heavy penalty. After an ear-mark had been registered with the board of commissioners, it was *prima facie* evidence of ownership when found on a horse, cow, hog or any other animal. Deeming this explanation sufficient we proceed to give a number of ear-marks as registered.

"TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
"MARION COUNTY. }

"ANNY JONES, *recorder of ear-mark.*

"On the sixth day of January, 1846, Anny Jones made return of her ear-mark for hogs, cattle, etc., to be recorded, which is as follows; to-wit., a swallow-fork in the left ear.

"L. W. BABBITT,
"Clerk Board of Commissioners.

"JOHN JONES, *recorder of ear-mark.*

"On the sixth day of January, 1847, John Jones made return of his ear-mark for hogs, cattle, etc., to be recorded as follows; to-wit., an under-bit in the left ear and a slit in the right ear.

"L. W. BABBITT.
"Clerk Board of Commissioners.

"JOHN M. JONES, *recorder of ear-mark.*

"On the sixth day of January, 1846, John M. Jones made return of his ear-mark for hogs, cattle, etc., to be recorded, which is as follows; to-wit., a swallow-fork in the left ear and a square-crop off the right ear.

"L. W. BABBITT,
"Clerk Board of Commissioners.

LANDON J. BURCH, *recorder of ear-mark.*

"On the fifth day of February, 1846, Landon J. Burch made his return of his ear-mark for cattle, hogs, etc., to be recorded, which is as follows; to-wit., a smooth-crop off the left ear and an under-bit in the right ear.

"L. W. BABBITT,
"Clerk Board of Commissioners.

"MARTIN NEEL, *recorder of ear-mark.*

"On the first day of April, 1846, Martin Neel made return of his ear-mark for cattle, hogs, etc., to be recorded, which is as follows; to-wit., a crop off the right ear.

"L. W. BABBITT,
"Clerk Board of Commissioners."

It seems that Mr. Babbitt was not only a county official but also a stock-breeder, he not only registered ear-marks, but was likewise an owner of ear-marks, as witness the following:

"L. W. BABBITT, *recorder of ear-mark.*

"On the fourth day of April, 1846, L. W. Babbitt made return of his ear-

mark for cattle, hogs, etc., to be recorded, which is as follows; to-wit., an upper-bit in each ear.

“L. W. BABBITT,
“*Clerk Board of Commissioners.*”

Another part of the business of the commissioners was the licensing of groceries and ferries. The term “grocery” had a specific meaning in early days. A license to keep a grocery carried with it the permit to sell whisky. Groceries were usually licensed for a period of three months at a time and a fee of two dollars was charged.

In those days there were no bridges and in crossing the larger streams the traveler had to depend on ferries. It not only required considerable capital to equip a ferry, but necessitated quite an outlay to maintain it. In order to protect the owner of a ferry from ruinous competition and the traveler from exorbitant charges it was customary for the board of county commissioners to license a certain individual, giving him the exclusive right to operate a ferry at some important point and prescribed the rate of ferriage to be charged. A ferry license usually cost two dollars and the schedule of prices to be charged were generally as follows:

One footman.....	6½ cents.
One man on horse.....	12½ cents.
One wagon and two horses.....	25 cents.
One wagon and four horses.....	50 cents.
Cattle per head.....	5 cents.
Hogs and sheep per head.....	3 cents.

By this manner of supervision the county realized considerable revenue from licenses and the traveling public were protected from avaricious and grasping ferrymen. Some of these more important ferries along the Des Moines River in the county still retain the names of their former owners. Among others we mention the following: Wilson’s Ferry, Keables’ Ferry, Horn’s Ferry and Durham’s Ferry, the last being on the direct road from Knoxville to Oskaloosa.

SECOND ELECTION.

The first officers of the county, as has already been intimated, were chosen at a special election and held their positions only till the next regular election. This occurred August 3, 1846, consequently the first county officials served less than a year for their first term of office. Prior to the time for holding this election, on the fifteenth of July, L. W. Babbitt, clerk of the board of county commissioners, wrote the following, addressed to the various judges and clerks of election; it will be seen by perusing the document that Mr. Babbitt did not presume much on the knowledge of the persons addressed:

“To the judges and clerks of election:

“When the hour arrives for opening the polls, if all of the judges are not present those present will appoint a justice of the peace to act as judge, but if there be no justice present then the judge or judges will appoint some discreet person or persons, having the qualifications of electors, to act as judge or judges. He will then take and subscribe to the oath on page seven of the poll-book. The oath will be administered by some person au-

thorized to administer oaths, if there be any such person present, but if there be no such person present then the judges will administer the oath to each other. The person administering the oath must sign the certificate on page seven of the poll-book and attach thereto his official capacity. If the oath be administered by one of the judges to the other judges and the clerks, one of the judges so sworn must administer the oath to the judge who administered the oath to him, and another oath and certificate must be written out, the oath must be signed by the judge to whom it is administered, and the certificate must be signed by the judge administering the oath. In signing the poll-books the judges and clerks must, in all cases, attach their official capacity. The clerks will be appointed by the judges. They must have the qualifications of electors, and must be sworn. The judges will cause the blanks in the heading of the poll-books to be filled with their names and the names of the clerks. The judges will then cause the polls to be opened by proclamation. The polls will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon. Half an hour before the closing of the polls the judges will cause it to be proclaimed that the polls will close in half an hour.

"All electors who have resided in the Territory thirty days next preceding the election are entitled to vote. If the vote of anyone is challenged by an elector who has previously voted, or by one of the judges, such a person will not be allowed to vote unless he shall take the following oath—here follows the prescribed oath. Immediately after the polls are closed the judges will proceed to count the votes cast at the election. The clerks will write down the names of all persons voted for under the head of 'persons voted for,' and carry out the number of votes each person received in a line with his name, under the head of 'tally of votes,' and write down the office for which such person received such vote or votes, under the head of 'offices,' on page four and five of the poll-book. After the votes are all counted the clerks will write down the name of every person voted for, the office for which such person received such vote or votes, and the number he did receive, *written out at full length*, under the form on page six of the poll-books. The judges will then certify the statements therein made to be correct and sign the same and the clerks will attest and sign the same. After the votes are all counted and the returns made out as hereinbefore required, the judges will enclose and *seal* one of each of the poll-books under cover, directed to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of Marion county. The judges will then appoint one of their number or one of the clerks to convey the packet thus sealed to the clerk aforesaid, and to deliver the same to said clerk at his office within nine days from the closing of the polls. The other poll-books and papers will be deposited with one of the judges and by him safely preserved for a period of forty days, during which time the same will be subject to the inspection of any person who may wish to examine the same.

"L. W. BABBITT

"*Ex officio Clerk.*"

"Knoxville, July 15, A. D. 1846.

At this election the county was subdivided into eight election precincts, similar to those which were designated by the commissioners at their meeting in March, as already given, with the exception of English precinct, whose boundaries had, in the meantime, been slightly changed so as to take in a small portion of the county which had been inadvertently left out; the name of the precinct also was changed to that of Liberty.

This being the first regular election we deem it of sufficient importance to give a brief synopsis of the vote and election officers in each precinct, as follows:

KNOXVILLE PRECINCT.

Election held at the district court room; Judges, G. W. Clark, Landon J. Burch and Moses Tong. Clerks, Isaac H. Walters and George G. Rose. Number of votes cast, 64.

The vote for the several candidates was as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.	
William Pilgrim.....	33
John W. Cunningham	26

SHERIFF.	
James M. Walters.....	28
George Gillaspy.....	30

COMMISSIONERS.	
Hugh Glenn.....	62
David Durham.....	57
Samuel Tibbott.....	59
Simcon Reynolds.....	2
Simon Drouillard.	3

PROBATE JUDGE.	
Francis A. Barker	36
John Conrey.....	4

RECORDER.	
John F. Monohon.....	22
William Bassett.....	31

TREASURER.	
David T. Durham	58
Jacob C. Brown	1

CORONER.	
Asa Koons.....	25
Wm. C. Williams	9
John Babcock.....	2

ASSESSOR.	
Allen Laine	42
J. T. Clark.....	2
G. T. Clark.....	4

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.	
Joseph Clark.....	57
Daniel Hiskey	2

SURVEYOR.

Isaac B. Power.....	83
Claiborn Hall.....	7
For the constitution	46
Against	11

RED ROCK PRECINCT.

Election held at the house of Benjamin Bowman; James Chesnut, Charles Sharp and Allen Tice, judges; J. S. West and J. W. Hayes, clerks. The number of votes cast was 79, distributed among the various candidates as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Pilgrim.....	48
John W. Cunningham	31

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspv.....	84
James M. Walters.....	28
I. N. Crum.....	14

COMMISSIONERS.

Simeon Reynolds.....	71
Simon Drouillard.....	57
David Durham	8
James Deweese.....	48
Samuel Tibbott	7
Hugh Glenn.....	4

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker.....	15
John H. Bras.....	45

RECORDER.

J. F. Monohon.....	30
Wm. M. Bassett.....	22
W. H. Palmer.....	13

TREASURER.

J. C. Brown	50
D. T. Durham	10

CORONER.

John Babcock.....	39
Asa Koons	11

ASSESSOR.

Warren Mathews	62
Allen Laine	3

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

Daniel Hiskey.....	62
Joseph Clark.....	11

SURVEYOR.	
Claiborn Hall	57
J. B. Power	1
For constitution	56
Against	23

GOPHER PRAIRIE PRECINCT.

Election to be held at the house of Asa Hughes; Joshua Lindsey and John Stroup, judges; William Hughes and James M. Brous, clerks. There were 16 votes cast, distributed as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.	
John W. Cunningham	8
William Pilgrim	6

SHERIFF.	
George Gillaspv	6
James M. Walters	2
I. N. Crum	6

COMMISSIONERS.	
Simon Drouillard	13
David Durham	6
Simeon Reynolds	13
James Deweese	10
Samuel Tibbott	1
Hugh Glenn	1

PROBATE JUDGE.	
John H. Bras	13
F. A. Barker	2

RECORDER.	
Wm. H. Palmer	8
J. F. Monohon	3
Wm. Bassett	1

TREASURER.	
D. T. Durham	5
Jacob C. Brown	10

CORONER.	
Asa Koons	5
John Babcock	2

ASSESSOR.	
Warren Mathews	12
Allen Lowe	1

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.	
Joseph Clark	5
Daniel Hiskey	10

SURVEYOR.

L. B. Power	4
Claiborn Hall	9
For constitution	10
Against constitution	6

PLEASANT GROVE PRECINCT.

Election held at the house of William Glenn; Wm. G. Young, J. P. Glenn and Wm. Young were judges; Robert M. Logan and Jesse Glenn, clerks. There were thirty-five votes cast, distributed as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Pilgrim	23
J. W. Cunningham	8

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspay	21
J. M. Walters.	9
Isaac Crum	2

COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Tibbott	25
David Durham	19
Simeon Reynolds	12
Hugh Glenn	17

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker	14
J. H. Bras	8

RECORDER.

J. F. Monohon	13
Wm. H. Palmer	11
J. L. Brown	1

TREASURER.

D. T. Durham	14
J. C. Brown	5

CORONER.

Asa Koons	14
J. Babcock	6

ASSESSOR.

W. S. Mathews	9
Allen Lowe	12

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

Daniel Hickey	11
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SURVEYOR.

Claiborn Hall.....	22
I. B. Power	2
For constitution.....	19
Against constitution.....	12

ROUND GROVE PRECINCT.

Election was held at the house of Alexander May; Alexander May, Isaac Kelsey and Jeremiah Gullian, judges; Benjamin Sherwood and James Cade, clerks. Twenty-two votes were cast:

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Pilgrim.	9
J. W. Cunningham.....	7

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspy.....	11
J. M. Walters.....	7

COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Tibbott.....	19
Hugh Glenn.....	10
David Durham.....	17
Reuben Lowry.....	1

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker.....	12
John Conrey.....	6

RECORDER.

J. F. Monohon.....	8
Wm. Bassett.....	10

TREASURER.

David T. Durham.....	16
Alex. May.....	1

CORONER.

Asa Koons	1
Wm. C. Williams.....	8
John Babcock.....	2

ASSESSOR.

Green T. Clark.....	14
Allen Lowe.....	3

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

Joseph Clark.....	17
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SURVEYOR.

Claiborn Hall.....	9
I. B. Power.....	1

For constitution.....	18
Against constitution.....	4

LAKE PRECINCT.

Election held at the house of Samuel Peters; J. H. Parks, Levi Bainbridge and Wilson Stanley judges; Wm. Welch and W. S. Mathews clerks. There were twenty-seven votes cast as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Pilgrim.....	12
J. W. Cunningham.....	13

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspv.....	8
J. M. Walters.....	5
I. N. Crum.....	11

COMMISSIONERS.

Simeon Reynolds.....	18
J. M. Deweese.....	19
S. Drouillard.....	19
S. Tibbott.....	3
David Durham.....	5
Hugh Glenn.....	5

PROBATE JUDGE.

John H. Bras.....	14
John Conrey.....	2
F. A. Barker.....	6

RECORDER.

Wm. C. Palmer.....	10
Wm. M. Bassett.....	5

TREASURER.

Jacob C. Brown.....	17
D. T. Durham.....	5

CORONER.

John Babcock.....	6
Asa Koons.....	8

ASSESSOR.

W. S. Mathews.....	17
Allen Lowe.....	4

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

Daniel Hiskey.....	17
Joseph Clark.....	4

SURVEYOR.

Claiborn Hall.....	15
I. B. Power.....	5

For constitution.....	14
Against constitution.....	10

CEDAR PRECINCT.

Election held at the house of Jasper Koons; Jasper Koons, Elias Williams and David T. Durham judges; B. Williams and Charles H. Durham clerks. There were twenty-three votes cast, distributed as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.

J. W. Cunningham.....	3
Wm. Pilgrim.....	14

SHERIFF.

George Gillaspv.....	20
J. M. Walters.....	3

COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Tibbett.....	22
Hugh Glenn.....	22
David Durham.....	22
James Deweese.....	1
Simeon Drouillard.....	1

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker.....	22
John H. Bras.....	1

RECORDER.

J. F. Monohon.....	22
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TREASURER.

D. T. Durham.....	22
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CORONER.

Asa Koons.....	22
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ASSESSOR.

Allen Lowe.....	22
Warren Mathews.....	1

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

Joseph Clark.....	22
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SURVEYOR.

Isaac B. Power.....	19
Claiborn Hall.....	1

For constitution.....	11
Against constitution.....	11

LIBERTY PRECINCT.

Election was held at the house of Oourad Peck; Benjamin Spillman,

stin Neel and Francis Clements were judges; John Keneday and John
enman were clerks. There were twenty-nine votes cast, as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE.

W. Cunningham.....	13
1. Pilgrim.....	9

SHERIFF.

M. Walters.....	13
erge Gillaspy.....	9

COMMISSIONERS.

gh Glenn.....	19
uel Tibbott.....	22
id Durham.....	19

PROBATE JUDGE.

ncis A. Barker.....	15
n Conrey.....	4

RECORDER.

. Monohon.....	16
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TREASURER.

T. Durham.....	15
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CORONER.

per Koons.....	10
, Koons.....	4

ASSESSOR.

en Lowe.....	20
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COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

eph Clark.....	21
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SURVEYOR.

. Power.....	14
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here is no record of the vote in this precinct on the constitution.

SUMMARY.

oxville.....	64
l Rock.....	79
her Prairie.....	16
asant Grove.....	35
nd Grove.....	22
e.....	27
ar.....	23
erty.....	29

Total.....	295
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The vote received by the several candidates, and result of vote on the constitution submitted to the people was as follows:

COMMISSIONERS.

Hugh Glenn.....	136
David Durham.....	153
Samuel Tibbott.....	158
Simeon Reynolds.....	116
Simon Drouillard.....	93
James Deweese.....	78

PROBATE JUDGE.

Francis A. Barker.....	122
J. H. Bras.....	87
John Conrey.....	6

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Pilgrim.....	153
J. W. Cunningham.....	109

SHERIFF.

J. M. Walters.....	95
George Gillaspy.....	165
Isaac N. Crum.....	33

RECORDER.

J. F. Monohon.....	125
W. M. Bassett ..	69
W. H. Palmer.....	42

TREASURER.

David T. Durham.....	145
J. C. Brown.....	83

CORONER.

Asa Koone.....	96
John Babcock.....	57
W. C. Williams.....	17

ASSESSOR.

Allen Lowe.....	107
G. T. Clark.....	16
W. S. Mathews.....	101

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

Joseph Clark.....	138
Daniel Hiskey.....	102

SURVEYOR.

Isaac B. Power.....	69
Claiborn Hall.....	120



J Overkamp

For constitution	174
Against constitution.....	76

With regard to this election it may be remarked that with the exception of the vote on the constitution, politics had very little to do with the vote. There were 295 votes cast to 189 at the first election, showing a gain of 108 votes in less than one year. Three persons chosen at the first election were re-elected; viz., David Durham, David T. Durham and Francis A. Barker.

Though it would doubtless be a matter of much interest to give a synopsis of the election in 1847 and 1848, it is not practicable to do so here. At another place we shall speak of the political history of the county, where reference will again be made to these elections.

The government of the county continued to be in the hands of the board of county commissioners, and the other county offices remained the same till 1851, when there was a revolution in county affairs. The board of county commissioners was abolished and in its stead was created the office of county judge, that official also assuming the duties of probate judge; the offices of recorder and treasurer were united, and instead of a county assessor, there were assessors for each township. We are, therefore, now led to speak of the system of county government which was in existence from August, 1851, till January 1, 1861, commonly known as the

COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM.

The old board of county commissioners held their last meeting prior to the regular fall election which occurred on the 4th day of August, 1851. The county judge system went into effect one week from that date, August 11th. The first gentleman who filled this office was Joseph Brobst, who served till 1855; in 1855 F. M. Frush was elected and served till 1861, when the law was changed and the management of the county affairs went into the hands of a board of county supervisors, consisting of one member from each civil township.

During these ten years the county judge had exclusive and almost absolute jurisdiction over the affairs of the county. There was nothing to prevent him from being a veritable despot in his own little realm. Persons having claims against the county were compelled to abide by the decision of this functionary or accept the alternative of going into the District Court; the location of roads and bridges, the erection and repairing of county buildings, the levying of taxes, the formation of civil townships, the settlement of probate business, the granting of licenses and the arbitrament of contested elections were one and all under the supervision and dependent on the fiat of the county judge. He was amenable to no one except on election day when he submitted his name to the voters of the county. Yet notwithstanding this almost unlimited sway of authority, there were but few judges but were very popular, their tenure of office exceeding, as a rule, that of any other county officer, and notwithstanding the fact that the county judge was not responsible to any higher supervising official there are few, perhaps but one, instances in which a county judge in the State of Iowa ever proved recreant to his trust. This is more than can with truth be said of county clerks and treasurers, although their accounts are carefully overhauled and closely supervised by other authorities. We are led

to inquire for the cause of this; wherefore this remarkable and exceptionable purity of the county judge? Was it because the people were unusually particular in the selection of good men for this office? Men whom the lust for gain could not corrupt and the consciousness of power could not render haughty? Perhaps this was the case, but we believe it is the desire of the people to select such men for all the offices, and we cannot believe that they had any better facilities for estimating the qualifications of the men who were candidates for the county judge's office than of the men who were candidates for other positions. We believe there are other reasons whereby the purity and honesty of the county judge may be philosophically accounted for. It is a law of our being that we are more careful and discreet when trust and confidence are absolutely confided than when they are conditionally reposed. When a man finds that the trust and confidence of a people are absolutely confided in him and in addition to this is the other condition of his being the only as well as the absolute custodian of trust, then will a man who has a spark of honor or is the least ambitious of a good name, be especially careful, discreet and scrupulous. He who listens for a moment to the voice of the tempter, and where is the poor, frail specimen of humanity who can help but listen, will be slow to yield when he remembers that he alone must bear the odium of guilt; but should he remember that there are others who will be compelled to share his guilt, the remembrance of this fact will furnish an inducement to yield; the feet of an individual are slow to go alone in the way to do evil, but swift to go with the multitude.

Two large, well written books of over one thousand pages—books of which any county or county official might well be proud—contain the records of Judge Joseph Brobst and Judge F. M. Frush.

The first record is as follows:

"COUNTY COURT }
"MARION COUNTY. } *August 12, 1851.*

"Joseph Brobst, county judge elect in and for said county, qualified by taking the oath of office before J. Smith Hooton, Esq., notary public, on the 12th day of August, 1851, which said oath and certificate was filed in the office of the treasurer of said county."

The record of the same day says that S. C. Conrey, supervisor elect, Clai-born Hall, recorder elect, Isaac H. Walters, elected high sheriff, produced their bonds and were qualified to enter upon the duties of their respective offices.

On the following day the record begins as follows:

"COUNTY COURT, }
"MARION COUNTY. } *Always considered open for business.*

"JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge.*"

On the same day the following order, showing that even at that early day there were persons who desired to be relieved of the burdens of taxation, was made:

"R. S. Lowry produces a certificate from Dr. S. C. Conrey that said Lowry is not an able-bodied man to perform labor on the public highways; thereupon the court orders that the said Lowry shall be exempt temporarily in payment of his full tax."

The following record made December 29, 1851, shows that even in pioneer days they had the poor with them:

"John Lloyd makes application by the trustees, report from Red Rock township, Marion county, Iowa, alleging that Elizabeth Lloyd, a poor person belonging to said county, is in need of relief; the report of the township trustees to the county judge is awarded at the rate of seventy-five cents per week from the 20th day of September to the 20th day of December, 1851; amount, \$9.00; the above amount is ordered paid by the county judge."

This probably was the first instance in which the public funds were appropriated for the relief of the poor of Marion county. In those days none were rich and all being comparatively poor there was no disposition to apply for assistance.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the county supervised the several ferries in early days. The following record made in July, 1852, will afford some idea of the manner in which this was done then:

"Marion County Court, July Term, 1852:

"Applications having been made by Samuel H. Wilkin and John D. Bedell and Sampson Mathews for a license to keep a ferry at Red Rock, in said county and State, and now on the first judicial day of said term come said applicants by their attorneys, and proofs and allegations of said applicants were submitted to the court, upon which the court determined to whom of said applicants license should be decreed to keep a ferry at Red Rock as aforesaid. And after hearing the evidence of said applicants adduced in support of their several applications, and hereupon the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Now, on Tuesday morning the court met pursuant to adjournment, and the said court having examined and weighed the evidence, proofs and allegations of said applicants, it is ordered, adjudged and directed by the court that license be granted to Samuel H. Wilkin to keep a ferry at Red Rock, Marion county, Iowa, with exclusive privilege for the space of one mile up the Des Moines River, and one mile down the same river, from the said town of Red Rock, for the term of three years from and after the eighth day of July, 1852."

These franchises soon became very valuable and a contest of this kind was by no means of unfrequent occurrence.

The accompanying order will show the conditions upon which the license was granted:

"At the July term of the Marion county court, 1852, it was decided by said court that Samuel H. Wilkins be permitted and licensed to keep a ferry at Red Rock, in said county, for the term of three years from and after the 8th day of July, 1852, and exclusive jurisdiction and right of ferry for one mile up and one mile down the Des Moines River from the center of the present ferry at Red Rock aforesaid, and that he receive and be permitted to take the following toll for his services; to wit.,

"For each footman.....	5 cents.
"For man and horse.....	10 cents.
"For a two-horse wagon.....	25 cents.
"For extra span of horses or oxen.....	15 cents.
"For each loose horse or ox.....	5 cents.
"For each hog or sheep.....	2 cents.
"For a one-horse wagon.....	25 cents.

"JOSEPH BROBST,
"County Judge."

In July, 1852, there was a record made by the county judge of the county census as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.
Clay.....	404
Dallas.....	167
Indiana.....	368
Knoxville.....	1,158
Liberty.....	539
Pleasant Grove.....	461
Perry.....	350
Polk.....	289
Lake Prairie.....	1,301
Red Rock.....	732
Union.....	213
Washington.....	307
Total.....	6,289

Among this number there were 33 colored persons, all in Indiana town-ship. There were 869 aliens distributed as follows: Dallas, 26; Perry, 1; Lake Prairie, 802; Red Rock, 40. There were 1,144 voters and the militia numbered 1,095.

It has already been stated that the location of the seat of justice was fixed by the commissioners appointed for that purpose in 1845, and that shortly after the organization of the county the commissioners ordered a portion of the land, selected as the site of the county seat, platted and surveyed. At first there was a fair demand for choice lots but many of the lots belong- ing to the few blocks laid out were a drug on the market and it was not till September, 1852, that there was a sufficient demand for lots to warrant the surveying and platting of the rest of the town quarter. The survey of the entire town quarter was ordered on the 28th of September, 1852. The fol- lowing is the order:

“This day, I, Joseph Brobst, county judge of the county of Marion, State of Iowa, do hereby appoint F. M. Frush county surveyor, to run out the balance of the town quarter into whole blocks; and the said F. M. Frush to complete the survey with Joel Stanley, E. G. Stanfield, Isaac Anderson and Luke McKern’s assistance and make seven blocks which is the balance of said town quarter, numbered as follows: Numbers 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55; and that lot number 49 is set apart by Joseph Brobst for burying purposes. Also the county judge appointed appraisers to appraise the above six blocks, being sworn and appraised as follows; to-wit., lot 50, at thirty dollars; lot 51 at forty-five dollars; lot 52, at fifty-five dollars; lot 53, at fif- teen dollars; lot 54 at sixty-five dollars; lot 55, at fifty dollars.”

F. M. Frush and his four assistants received the sum of \$8.75 for com- pleting the survey of the town quarter, cheap work even for that day.

In early times county officials appreciated the importance of churches, as will be seen from the following order, dated January 21, 1853:

“On this day a petition of E. G. Stanfield and forty others is presented praying the county judge to grant to the trustees of the Methodist Episco- pal Church two lots lying in the town of Knoxville, in this county, the same being the property of this county. After hearing said petition and

having examined the said matter and being fully advised in the premises is,

Ordered, That said petition be granted; and it is further ordered by the county judge that the following named lots be donated to the said Methodist Episcopal Church; *provided*, that the said church will build a church in the said town of Knoxville; to-wit., lots 6 and 7 in block 28, in the said town of Knoxville.

JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge*."

During the time that the county commissioners managed the county, from 1845 to 1851, the county was subdivided into civil townships, and when the county judge system was introduced in 1851, the county consisted of twelve civil townships as follows: Knoxville, Washington, Dallas, Indiana, Liberty, Clay, Lake Prairie, Polk, Red Rock, Union, Perry and Pleasant Grove. This arrangement of civil townships continued till early 1853, when, by the order of the county judge, Perry township was subdivided and Swan township was organized. The following is a copy of the order:

"February 28, 1853. On this day come Eli Vanderford and thirty-eight others, and present a petition praying that Perry township in this county be divided, and a new township to be called 'Swan' be formed from a part of said township of Perry, for the convenience of the citizens of the south side of the Des Moines River. Whereupon the court has

Ordered, That the township of Perry is hereby divided, and that a new township, hereafter to be known by the name of Swan be formed from a part or portion of Perry township commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four, in township seventy-seven, of range twenty-one, and running thence north to the Des Moines River, thence west along the meanderings of said river until it meet the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section No. 7, in township and range aforesaid, thence running south to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, in township and range aforesaid; thence running east to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township and range aforesaid; thence north to the place of beginning, and that Jacob Haynes of said township of Swan, be, and is hereby directed to give notice that an election will be held at the house of Charity Groom, in the said township, on the 4th day of April 1853, for the purpose of electing officers for said township of Swan, and to do all things pertaining to said election, according to the provisions of the law made and provided.

JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge*."

The next township which was formed was Summit, the order having been made March 3d, 1854, as follows:

"On this day came Jacob Pendroy and sixty-one others and presented a petition to this court, praying this court that Red Rock township, Marion county, Iowa, be divided, and that a new township, to be called 'Summit' township be formed out of a part of said township, for the convenience of the voters of said township. Upon examination of said petition, and the court being fully advised in the premises,

Ordered, That the said township of Red Rock be divided, and that a new township hereafter to be known by the name of Summit township, be formed from the east side of Red Rock township, to be bounded as follows: composed of township 77, range nineteen west. and it is further

Ordered, That John Donnel of said township be hereby directed to give notice that an election will be held on the first Monday of April, 1854, for the purpose of electing the following named township and county officers; to-wit., two justices of the peace, two constables, three township trustees, one township clerk, one township assessor, one district judge, one superintendent of public instruction and one school fund commissioner as county and state officers. Warrant issued and put into the hands of John C. Donnel.

JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge*."

The next change made in the subdivision of the county into civil town-

ships was in February, 1855, upon the organization of Franklin township. The order in relation to this is dated February 28, 1855, and is as follows:

“On this day comes John Miller and twenty-three others, and present a petition to the court, praying this court that Dallas township, Marion county, Iowa, be divided, and that a new township, hereafter to be known by the name of Franklin township, be formed from the northern part of said township of Dallas, and to be bounded as follows; to-wit., and composed of township No. seventy-five, range twenty-one, west. And it is further

Ordered, That John Miller, of said township of Franklin, be and hereby is directed to to give notice that an election will be held at the house of John Clark, in said township of Franklin on the first Monday of April, 1855, for the purpose of electing the following named township and county officers; to-wit., two justices of the peace, two constables, three trustees, one clerk and one assessor; also, one district judge, for the Fifth judicial district, one commissioner of Des Moines River improvement, one register Des Moines River improvement and one Register of the State Land-office, as State officers. Warrant issued and put into the hands of the above named Jacob Miller.

JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge.*”

This was the last change made in the name and number of the townships. The boundaries of some of the townships have been slightly changed since then, but no new townships have been formed since 1855. This early crystallization of the civil townships seems remarkable and it is unprecedented; there is most probably not another county in the State whose civil townships have undergone no change in their organization since 1855. This is one of the many evidences which may be found going to establish the fact that Marion county is one of the most conservative in the State. Conservatism may not always be for the best, it certainly is never an evidence of enterprise, but in such matters as these it is better for all persons that the county be conservative.

From assessors’ returns as recorded by the county judge, July 18, 1855, it being the first assessment after the county became subdivided into townships as at present, we find that there was the following number of persons in the respective townships subject to poll-tax:

TOWNSHIPS.	POLLS.
Clay.....	139
Dallas.....	108
Indiana.....	95
Knoxville.....	418
Franklin.....	29
Liberty.....	128
Lake Prairie.....	407
Pleasant Grove.....	161
Perry.....	78
Red Rock.....	120
Swan.....	34
Union.....	68
Washington.....	127
Summit.....	117
Polk.....	72
Total.....	2,147

In 1852 the number of polls was 1,172, an increase of 975 in three years.

Though probably not the first bridge erected in the county, yet the first of sufficient importance to make record of the contract, was the bridge erected across English Creek near the house of Jacob Pifer. The contract was as follows:

"January 5, 1855: For the sum of \$260, to be a wooden superstructure and bolted with irons; allotted to Isaac Gaston and to be built according to plans now in county judge's office. Said Isaac Gaston makes application for \$260, to purchase irons and timber, which sum is allowed by the county judge and ordered that a warrant be issued to Isaac Gaston out of the county fund.

"JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge.*"

This order will strike the reader as being a strange commingling of contract, presentation of bill, granting of bill and issuance of warrant.

On the seventh day of February, 1855, Judge Brobst seems to have heard an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the first one on record before that court. It was entitled the case of:

JESSE W. CLINE, JOHN M. CLINE, MARTHA J. CLINE, vs. PARIS T. TALTON, SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY.	}	<i>Habeas corpus.</i> "
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The plaintiffs severally made oath that they were wrongfully restrained of their liberty by the sheriff of said county on pretense of the crime of committing an assault upon Samuel H. Black with intent to commit murder.

The writ was issued and the case heard on the same day. The plaintiffs were required to enter into recognizance to appear before the District Court. Bonds were fixed for each, aggregating the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, and parties remanded into care of sheriff for safe keeping.

Among his other duties it devolved upon the county judge to find a man who would consent to act as agent for the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors so that people in the various communities might be able to procure that particular article for medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes. It was early found to be necessary to use alcohol in the manufacture of many articles of home comfort and that well-known specific, vulgarly called whisky, was indispensable in case of snake-bites, hence there were found persons who were prevailed upon to act as agents for the purchase and sale of this renowned medical and mechanical commodity. The county judge had an official form by which he certified to the fact that such an agent had been found willing to devote a portion of his time for the good of the afflicted and snake-bitten public. The following is a copy of said official form:

"AUGUST 9, 1855.

"On the thirtieth day of June, 1855, came J. J. Cole, a resident of Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, and made application to the county judge foresaid to be appointed agent for the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes for the said county, in the town of Knoxville, in said county of Marion. Upon filing

bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with R. S. Patterson and J. R. Duncan as sureties, which was approved by the county judge, and entering into an agreement whereupon he agrees to receive as agent aforesaid, the sum of twenty-five per cent on cost of all liquors sold by him for the said medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes, as a salary as said agent, and also to furnish the necessary sum for the purchasing of said liquors necessary for the people aforesaid, which sum he shall retain out of the sum received for liquors sold by him as aforesaid. Whereupon a certificate was issued bearing date of June 30, 1855, authorizing the said J. J. Cole to act as agent for the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors for the said medical, mechanical and sacramental purposes for the said county aforesaid, from the first day of July, 1855, until May 1, 1856, and that the same be sold in the said town of Knoxville."

The last official act of Judge Brobst was the issuing of a marriage certificate to Jeremiah Heavlin and Martha Jane Scott. The license was dated August 15, 1855.

Judge Brobst was succeeded by Judge F. M. Frush, whose first official act bears date of August 15, 1855. The act referred to was the approval of the official bond of Jonathan Jones, the sheriff elect.

On September 10, 1855, Judge Frush makes a record of the official canvass of a vote cast at a special election held in the town of Pella. From this record we learn that there were eighty-three votes cast, and the following officers were elected: mayor, William J. Ellis; marshal, A. Stautenburg; recorder, E. Boekenooogen; treasurer, I. Overkamp. Aldermen, J. Berkhout, O. McDowell, M. A. Clark.

The election of which this is a record was probably the first election held in Pella after the incorporation of the town.

On the 21st day of April, 1856, the county judge makes a record of certain regulations which were to govern the various township assessors in their valuation of real estate and personal property. We reproduce the record as it will be interesting to compare values at the present time with what they were a quarter of a century ago:

Timber land No. 1	\$10 per acre.
Timber land No. 2.....	7 per acre.
Timber land No. 3.....	3 per acre.
Prairie land No. 1.....	6 per acre.
Prairie land No. 2.....	4 per acre.
Prairie land No. 3.....	2 per acre.
Farm horses No. 1.....	100 per head.
Mules No. 1.....	100 per head.
Yoke work cattle No. 1.....	75 per yoke.
Milk cows No. 1.....	20 per head.
Cattle two years old.....	12 per head.
Cattle one year old.....	6 per head.
Sheep.....	1 per head.
Hogs.....	1.50 per cwt.

During the first year of Judge Frush's incumbency, considerable money was expended in the erection of bridges, which the county had long been seriously in need of. Two of these bridges were of special importance; one over South Cedar, the building of which was awarded to W. F. Schee, and

the other over Coal Creek, which was built by Henry Shoemaker and Miles Jordan. Many bridges of greater dimensions are now built annually, but these being among the first deserve to be noticed.

The following record will show how the public square became fenced:

"In pursuance of an order made by the county court on the 5th day of June, 1854, which order appears to have been made at the request of several citizens of Knoxville by petition that the public square should be fenced, and said order never having been carried out, as said public square is still unfenced, and the court at this time is satisfied that a large portion of the citizens of this said town desire that the said square should now be fenced, and also satisfied from the large number of lots sold, that justice to said citizens demands said work be now done, therefore, on the -- day of November, 1855, notices were given by posting in writing in three public places in said town that bids or proposals would be received at this office up to four o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of November, 1855, for furnishing the material and completing said work, and C. J. Brobst furnishing the lowest and best proposal, which was \$232 for the material and work, entered into an agreement to complete said work within forty days in manner according to said agreement and appended specification, and gave bonds and security for his true performance of the said work, which article and agreement and bond have been filed in this office on this 13th day of November, 1855.

"F. M. FRUSH,
"County Judge."

The fence to which this order refers was the first one erected around the public square, but is not the one which is now there. At the time it was erected there was no building on the square, and when the new court-house was erected, the old fence was replaced by a new one.

Owing to the fact that our synopsis of the transactions of the county judge has already become more extended than the importance of the subject may seem to warrant, we pass over a large portion of the record made by Judge Frush. We have already devoted considerable space to this matter as we consider that the record of the county judge from 1851 to 1861, contains a very important part of the official history of the county. Before leaving this subject, however, we shall reproduce an order made by Judge Frush in July, 1858, with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors. It has already been shown that in 1855 the plan was to appoint an agent, who, under certain restrictions, was allowed to handle liquors ostensibly acting for the county. By the following order it will be seen that another plan was resorted to three years afterward:

"JULY 1, 1858.

"Now on this day comes a certificate of twenty citizens of Knoxville representing H. J. Scoles to be a man of good moral character and a citizen of Marion county, State of Iowa; and also presented by H. J. Scoles came his bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, signed by S. B. Scoles, James D. Wright, H. C. Whitney and John B. Hamilton, conditioned that said H. J. Scoles will comply with an act supplementary and amendatory to an act entitled 'an act for the suppression of intemperance, approved January 22, 1855,' which said supplementary or amendatory act was approved January 28, 1858.. Said bond and securities thereunto being approved by the county judge, it is considered that said H. J. Scoles has complied with the requirements of the law and that the said H. J. Scoles is

therefore authorized fully to proceed to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical, medical, culinary and sacramental purposes, in accordance with the requirements of an act supplementary and amendatory to an act entitled 'an act for the suppression of intemperance, approved January 22, 1855,' which supplementary and amendatory act was approved January 28, 1858.

" F. M. FRUSH,
"County Judge."

Judge Frush continued in office till January 1, 1861, when the office, as executive head of county affairs, was abolished, and in its stead was substituted a board of fifteen, one from each township, known as a board of supervisors. The office of county judge, shorn of much of its dignity and circumscribed in authority continued till 1868, when it was abolished altogether.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

According to an act previously passed by the State Legislature a board of supervisors was constituted in 1860, which board was to consist of one member from each civil township. The first members of this board were elected at the regular election in November, 1860, and the supervisors elect took their seats and assumed the duties of their office on January 1st, 1861.

The following are the names of the first members of this board with the name of the township from which each was elected: Joseph Brobst, Knoxville; Wm. P. Cowman, Perry; D. F. Smith, Franklin; H. R. Clingman, Dallas; Wm. Blain, Union; Geo. W. Martin, Polk; Daniel Sherwood, Indiana; John F. Baldwin, Summit, Edwin Baker, Red Rock; Joseph Clark, Clay; J. B. Davis, Liberty; E. F. Grafe, Lake Prairie; Bromfield Long, Washington; J. A. Logan, Swan; J. Thornburg, Pleasant Grove.

The first business of the board was to regulate the terms of office for each member, as the law provided that half of them should serve for one year and the other half for two years. This matter was determined by lot and resulted as follows:

Two years: Brobst, Blain, Davis, Grafe, Martin, Baker and Sherwood.

One year: Baldwin, Clark, Clingman, Long, Smith, Thornburg, Logan, and Cowman.

The clerk of the District Court was *ex officio* clerk of the board of supervisors, and Daniel Sherwood was, on motion of Mr. Brobst, elected president of the board.

This township system lasted ten years, and these ten years were probably the most critical period in the county's history. During this period were the war times when quotas had to be filled up and the helpless families of volunteers looked after; during this period many important roads were laid out and expensive bridges erected; during this period, also, the county farm was purchased and a county poor-house erected. Were it possible to give a full synopsis of the doings of this board, it would appear that some of their acts are proper subjects of condemnation, but on the whole the affairs of the county were judiciously and economically administered. The chief objection to the township system was that the board was too cumbersome, it being a miniature legislature within itself. Owing to the number in the board it was the more difficult to bring about needed and useful reforms, and little jobs were the more readily put up, seeing that

the facilities for covering them up and dividing the responsibility were the more ample. Then again it was too expensive to make the compensation enough to induce men of well known ability to accept a place, and the small salary which was paid secured the services of men of meager attainments and small ability.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The board of township supervisors was legislated out of existence in 1870, and the present system of a board of three county supervisors substituted in its stead. The members of the first board were elected at the regular election in October, 1870. The persons chosen at that time for this position were: S. Y. Gose, for one year; S. L. Collins, for two years; William Blain, for three years.

The first meeting of the board was held in January, 1871, beginning on the first Monday of that month.

According to the act constituting this board, the county auditor became *ex officio* clerk; Mr. Gose was elected chairman.

This board has had the executive control of county affairs now for nearly ten years and experience goes to prove that the arrangement is undoubtedly the best that can be devised. The body is not too large to be cumbersome, it is small enough to act promptly, and the responsibility of vicious acts can more readily be definitely located. The compensation, while not large, is sufficient to recompense the best of business men for the small portion of their time devoted to the discharge of the duties of the office, and the office is sufficiently honorable and dignified to insure the acceptance of the best men in the county should the people be careful to call upon such, which unfortunately is not always the case.

The present system is essentially the same as the old board of county commissioners, and thus with the management of county affairs it may be said that history repeats itself. First, there was the board of three county commissioners; then the county judge system; then the township system; and now again the board of three, essentially the same as the first, except in name. The ways of the modern legislator are past finding out, but in all probability the present system will continue for some time to come.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The fact has already been stated that the first meeting of the county commissioners was held in a cabin which belonged to the claim of Mr. Conrey, located on the quarter section which the locating commissioners selected as the county seat. When the Honorable District Court of the Second Iowa judicial district sat in March, 1846, it had no better place of sitting than that used by the commissioners. In January preceding, however, the commissioners had already taken measures for the erection of a court-house. They authorized their clerk, Lysander W. Babbitt, to advertise for proposals for the erection of a court-house, which was to be twenty-four feet wide, thirty feet long and two stories high, to be completed by the 20th of May following. In response to this advertisement for bids came a bid from Lewis M. Pearce, who agreed to erect the building for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. On the 29th of January the bid of Mr. Pearce was accepted by the commissioners and the work was immediately begun.

At that time no lumber could be bought in the county and there were no saw-mills anywhere near. The frame had to be hewed from the trees of the forest, and the lumber had to be hauled a great distance. There were but few laboring men in the county and these were mostly employed in fencing their claims. The work of erecting the court-house proved to be much more tedious and expensive than was anticipated. Thus it was that Mr. Pearce's contract was not finished till late in the fall. After Mr. Pearce's contract, which was only for the wood-work, was finished, there remained other work, such as plastering and painting, to be done. The building was not entirely finished till 1848, and cost in all about six hundred dollars.

The building was located opposite to the northwest corner of the public square and continued to be used as a court-house till 1858 when the new court-house was completed.

A history of the old Marion county court-house would be almost a history of the county itself, and no more vivid picture of the county's growth could be suggested than that which would appear from a comparison of the present house with that one of pioneer days.

That old court-house, now entirely changed both in use and appearance, would not be recognized by some of the old county officials were they again to appear on the scene of action. But that old court-house is enshrined in memories that the present can never know. It was used for every conceivable purpose and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its substantial old walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers and indeed its doors always swung on easy hinges.

If the old settler is to be belived, the old weatherboarding often rang on the pioneer sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpit of the present time. Many of the early ministers officiated within its walls, and if those old walls could speak they would tell many a strange pioneer tale of religion, that is now lost forever. The preacher would mount a box in the center of the room and the audience disperse themselves around him.

To the old court-house preachers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty and the primrose path of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who did a song of Zion sing, and many a wandering one has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning the old building changed its character and men came there seeking not the mercy of God but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Fine points of law were doubtless often ignored, but those who presided knew every man in the county and they dealt out substantial justice and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children came there to school and sat at the feet of teachers who knew but little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's attainments, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with reverence and attention. The doors of the old court-house were always open, and there the weary traveler often found a resting place. There, too, the people came to discuss their own affairs and learn from the visitors the news from the great world then so far away to the eastward.

Since the building ceased to be used for a court-house it has served various purposes. Part of the time the second story was used for a printing office, and part of the time it was used for a private dwelling. In June, 1864, it was sold by order of the board of supervisors, the purchaser being A. B. Miller, who paid nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars for it. It still stands where originally erected and is now occupied by Boydston & Kendig as a grocery store.

The old Marion county court-house has been spared the humiliation to which buildings of that kind have been subjected in other counties. In many cases when they have become unavailable for business houses they have been moved off to some back alley and utilized as stables. It is sad that in their haste to grow rich so few Americans have any reverence for the early work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitation! The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age and would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot when contrasting its humble appearance with the modern residence, whose extensive apartments are beginning to be to unpretentious for the enterprising spirit of irresistible "Young America."

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

During the years 1855 and 1856 there was a large immigration into the county; lots and lands sold rapidly and money was plenty. Early in 1856 the people of the county, and especially those residing in Knoxville began to be dissatisfied with their court-house, and it was thought that the county was rich enough to have a new court-house; one which would properly represent in its external appearance the wealth and enterprise of the county and one which should be internally so arranged as to afford a safe protection for the books and papers which by this time had become very valuable.

This talk resulted in definite action early in 1856. F. M. Frush was at that time county judge and as there seemed to be a general desire for a new court-house he proceeded to erect one without the preliminary precaution of calling a special election to submit the proposition. Under the statute there was no provision which made it his duty to call an election to decide the matter and as there was general acquiescence in the project he had full confidence that his course would meet with general favor.

The original contract was let to Dyer & Woodruff for the sum of \$17,500.

Several important changes in the plans were afterward made which increased the cost to near \$20,000.

The official records relating to the erection of this structure are too voluminous and unimportant to be reproduced here. We give two extracts among the first records relating to this subject:

" SEPTEMBER 16, 1856.

" Now, in the matter of erection of court-house in the city of Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, for the use of said county, the following proceedings among others have been had: From the manifest necessity of a better house and also from a recommendation of the grand jury, it became obviously necessary as well as expedient to make arrangements for the erection of said court-house at as early a date as the best policy would warrant; therefore, in accordance with the duties imparted and the rights and privileges conferred upon the several county judges, within their respective coun-

ties in the State by chapter 15 of the Code of the State of Iowa, F. M. Frush, county judge of of said county, caused a notice to be given in the three newspapers of said county to the effect that proposals would be received up to the 16th day of August, 1856, at the office of the county judge of said county for the erection of a court-house in Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa; to be brick; built two stories high upon stone foundation and to be 48x70 feet in dimensions. Said notice was dated July 16, 1856, Subsequently, on account of giving more ample time to prepare specifications and design for the house, the time for the reception of proposals was prolonged till 4 o'clock p. m. of the 10th day of September, 1856. Of this extension of time notice was also caused to be given by the said county judge, which notice was published by the public newspapers of the county.

“And at the expiration of the time for the reception of the proposals, there were found to be eight sealed proposals for said work; whereupon they were opened by the said county judge in the presence of J. B. Hamilton, clerk of the District Court of Marion county, Iowa, and in presence of A. B. Miller, former clerk of said court, and were found to be as follows:

“Hashett & Hamilton.....	\$20,978.43
“James H. Parks.....	27,000.00
“Woodruff & Dyer.....	17,789.00
“John Henderson.....	17,975.00
“Metz & Stambaugh.....	19,800.00
“Wisner.....	17,631.00
“Lee & Kenedy.....	24,977.00
“John W. Jones.....	23,300.00

“No one of the foregoing proposals being yet accepted it was proposed by the county judge to Lewis Dyer and S. W. Woodruff that they should take the contract of the building at \$17,500, to be paid in such payments as were named in the specifications; which terms were, one-fourth as nearly in advance as was required in procuring material and labor; one-fourth on or before the 1st day of April, 1857; one-fourth on or before the 1st day of April, 1858; and one-fourth against the 1st day of April, 1859. Said proposal being accepted by said Dyer and Woodruff, on the 15th day of September, 1856, they produced a bond payable to the said county in the penal sum of \$35,000, which bond was signed by several persons as security on said bond; said bond was approved by said county judge and placed on file. An article of agreement was entered into by and between F. M. Frush county judge of the one part, and Lewis Dyer and S. W. Woodruff of the other part, conditioned that the said Dyer and Woodruff furnish the materials and fully complete the house according to the specifications made by D. H. Young, architect; which specifications were made a part of the contract, which contract is more fully set forth by reference to said specifications.

“The building is to be enclosed and the lower story in a suitable conditions to be used for offices on the 1st day of November, 1857, and the whole building is to be completed on or before the 1st day of July. 1858.”

“FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

“Now, on this day came F. M. Frush and presents an account against

said county for expense including hire of conveyance for two trips to Des Moines to procure specifications and plans for the new court-house in the city of Knoxville, \$10."

Thus it will be seen that the judge waited over two years for money actually expended for the county.

The building is a substantial brick, two stories high, dimensions seventy by forty-eight feet. There are two entries, one from the north and the other from the south.

On the first floor there is a hall extending the entire length of the building, on either side of which are arranged the offices. In each of the offices is a substantial fire-proof vault which affords a safe and convenient receptacle for books and papers. The second story is arranged and fitted up for a court-room. This room is well lighted and furnished. It has a capacity for seating about four hundred people.

COUNTY JAIL.

Marion county at present is agitating the subject of building a jail. At present an apartment is fitted up in the court-house and used for a prison. This is not at all adapted for the purpose of a prison and cannot properly be termed a jail. The county has never in the past been provided with a place for the imprisonment of persons, which might properly be termed a jail. Before the present court-house was built various means were resorted to to supply the deficiency of a prison, which unfortunately for the county has frequently been seriously needed.

One plan resorted to in times past is fully described in the following extract from the county judge's record, dated December 31, 1857:

"Now on this day is taken up the matter of payment for building a house to be used as a county jail, for the use of Marion county in the State of Iowa.

"E. G. Stanfield, mayor, and C. G. Brobst, recorder of the city of Knoxville, in said county, having constructed on the east end of the middle one one-third of lot No. three, in block No. one, in said city, a house or place suitable for a house of imprisonment, and having conveyed to said county the right and use of said house of imprisonment for the benefit and use of said county, for the term of two years from the first day of September, 1857, with an understanding that the county aforesaid is to have a perpetual right to the house and a right to use the same on the above described premises for the term of two years from the 1st day of September, 1857, with the understanding on the part of said county that it is to be the place of imprisonment, or the county jail within and for said county and that said county, shall pay the said recorder or mayor for the use of the incorporation of said city the sum of fifty-six and sixty-six one-hundredth dollars for the rights and privileges above mentioned. Therefore it is

Ordered, That the same house aforesaid to be used as the county jail of said county, and that a warrant issue to said recorder for the use of said city or incorporation thereof, for the amount aforesaid.

"F. M. FRUSH, *County Judge*."

Attempts have been made in more recent times to secure the building of a jail but heretofore the project has not been carried out because of the unwillingness of the people of the county to vote the funds necessary for

that purpose. At the meeting of the board of supervisors in June last it was ordered that the proposition be again submitted to the electors of the county at the election in November. Should the vote on this question be in favor of the proposition it is the intention of the board to erect a commodious and secure jail during the next year.

POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

Asylums for the poor and disabled and unfortunate are peculiarly Christian institutions; it has been said that they become more common with the growth of civilization. None of the heathen nations of antiquity, no matter how advanced in learning, established public institutions for the relief of the destitute, and even in the case of Greece, Macedon and Rome during the period of their greatest wealth and power there were no asylums for the unfortunate. In this age of Christian civilization, the State, county or municipality of any kind is an exception to the rule of popular benevolence, and is considered far behind the times in all the elements of progress, unless some provision is made for the care of the poor and unfortunate.

Marion county, though peculiarly endowed by nature with all those material resources calculated to supply the necessities and even luxuries of life, does not afford an exception to the rule formulated by the Master when he gave expression to the truth whose application is as broad as humanity: "The poor ye always have with you."

We have already seen that very early in the history of the county there were demands made upon the county treasury for the maintenance of paupers. Although the poor have been cared for from the beginning by appropriations made by the county judge or board of supervisors, it was in recent times that a county infirmary was established.

Before that time it was customary to have paupers boarded in private families, and furnish fuel and provisions for the part maintenance of those who were but partially indigent. This plan was a very expensive one, the county being frequently compelled to pay very extravagant prices for boarding and provisions bought by many from the county fund, sometimes finding their way to persons who possessing the physical ability had no inclination to help themselves. It is stated on good authority that paupers have been boarded out at such fancy rates as four dollars per week, and one instance is related of a pauper who for years received aid from the county and during that time was frequently known to treat his associates to cigars and beer, paying for as many as nine glasses of the latter commodity at one sitting. Thus it was that the plan adopted years ago in the older settled countries of the East recommended itself for adoption here, and the question of establishing a county infirmary began to be generally agitated throughout the county. The establishment of an infirmary, however, necessitated a special tax to enable the county board to meet the large expense of starting such an institution and no such tax could be levied without authority derived from those who would be compelled to pay the tax, the electors of the county must first vote on the question and the board hesitated to submit it. The proposition was however submitted at the subsequent election, and was decided in the affirmative. Soon after the board of supervisors proposed to carry out the enterprise. A committee consisting of D. T. Durham, D. F. Young and Joseph Metcalf, was appointed to select a location. The committee reported in favor of the west half of the

northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section ten, in township 75, range 20, the same being at that time the property of Elisha Elliott, and situated some two or three miles southwest of the city of Knoxville. The report of the committee was approved by the board and the land was purchased at a cost of \$1,200.

The land was formally purchased by the county on the fifteenth of December, 1865. During the following year the whole of the tract was fenced and a portion of the land broken at a cost of \$800. In July, 1866, the contract for the erection of a suitable building was let to Jacob Richards for the sum of \$4,450.

The main building as at first constructed was a three-story frame. The basement was arranged for a kitchen, dining-room and storage purposes. The second and third stories were fitted up for lodging purposes. Halls run the entire length of the building, both of the second and third stories, on either side of which are arranged sleeping apartments. In more recent times other improvements have been added such as stables, sheds and other out-buildings.

The infirmary, as now constituted, is well adapted to the purposes for which it is used. The arrangements and plans now in operation would require but little change and additional cost if the number of inmates was largely increased.

The county supervisors and steward appear to be doing all they can to promote the comfort and well-being of the inmates. The latter are well clad and have an abundance of good, plain and substantial food.

With such facilities for receiving and caring for the poor, it is certainly proper that persons requiring aid from the county be removed to that place as soon as possible, and that in all possible cases the payment of money to out-door paupers should cease. There are doubtless exceptional cases in which it is proper to pay a weekly sum to an individual or family for support but these cases are few.

From the last annual financial statement made by the auditor to the board of supervisors, it appears that during the year 1879 the sum of \$1,702.34 was expended in defraying the current expenses of the poor-farm, while during the same time the sum of \$5,427.01 was expended in the way of affording support to paupers outside the infirmary. It would seem that by this course of management the objects for which the infirmary were established are practically defeated, as the amount spent outside is many times larger than that spent inside the bounds of the poor-farm. But it is not simply a question of economy, there is also a question of principle and justice involved; it is a law of social being that every one who eats should work and if one be not able to earn a living he or she is not exempt from contributing at least in some way or to some extent in paying the debt conditioned on existence. Those who live off public bounty outside the infirmary may be doing what they can, but inside a well regulated infirmary the public who pay the taxes *know* they are. Then again the State or county must be just, and how can it be just when it discriminates between its wards as it inevitably does when part are compelled to labor in an infirmary and others have no such restrictions thrown around them.

From the last annual statement, made by the auditor of Keokuk county to the board of supervisors, it appears that during the year there was ex-

pendent in defraying the expenses of the poor farm, the sum of \$2,709.83, while the sum expended in affording relief to poor outside the infirmary was \$1,800.11. This presents a much better showing for the last-mentioned county, and is calculated to inspire the tax-payers with some confidence in the efficiency of the infirmary.

The difficulty in Marion county seems to be very largely with the township trustees, as the disposition of paupers lies almost exclusively with them and is beyond the control of the board of supervisors.

"Over the hills to the poor-house," is a sad story at best, but there is one far sadder. The writer once saw a painting which portrayed an aged Indian left to perish upon the plains, while her own children with the rest of the tribe wended their way out of sight followed by the wails of the deserted old woman. Such is life among those who know nothing of charity.

THE DES MOINES RIVER BRIDGE.

One of the requisites of a good agricultural and grazing country is plenty of water, not water in stagnant swamps but fresh living water, flowing in streams. Marion county in this respect is peculiarly favored. It seems, however, to be a rule of universal application that nature bestows no great advantage without a corresponding disadvantage and thus a country with the great natural advantage of streams of water must submit to the great disadvantage of crossing them or accept the alternative of a vast outlay in bridging them. We have already seen that very early in the history of the county the necessity of erecting bridges was felt to be great and large sums were expended in the erection of bridges before the people even had comfortable houses to live in.

According to the annual statement of the auditor there were expended \$6,876.85 for the building and repairing of bridges during the year 1879. By the judicious and liberal expenditure of money the county has at length become so well supplied with bridges that the people no longer are subjected to danger and inconvenience in passing from one part of the county to another, even in the season of the year when rains are most abundant and freshets most common. These substantial structures which render the passage of streams practicable have cost an immense amount of money, but the benefits arising more than warrant the outlay.

Up to the present time, however, there has existed an obstacle in the way of free communication between all parts of the county in the shape of the Des Moines River, which at certain seasons of the year is impassable. The feasibility of bridging the stream has often been discussed but the expense which such an enterprise would necessarily imply has deterred the authorities from carrying out the project.

The question has been submitted to the tax-payers of the county and on account of a conflict of interest decided adversely. As early as 1865 the proposition was submitted to the voters of the county and decided adversely by a vote of 863 in favor to 1,700 against it. Those most interested in the matter have at times given up all hope of a bridge and even agitated a division of the county.

Unexpectedly to many, and at a time when the most sanguine friends of the measure were not looking for a solution of the problem, the board of supervisors received a proposition from responsible parties agreeing to furnish the money necessary for the erection of the bridge on very favor-

able terms, and the board at the June session resolved to erect the bridge forthwith. Advertisements were inserted in the county papers asking for sealed proposals and at the appointed time the contract was let to C. C. Collins for \$10,259.

The location of the bridge is at Horn's Ferry, on the mainly traveled road from Knoxville to Pella. Work is now rapidly progressing on the structure and it will not be long, possibly before this book is in print, till the bridge will be completed. This enterprise, like all others of public character, has called forth much bitter criticism. That the facts relating to the letting of the contract and the character of the structure may become generally known and pass down to the future as a part of the permanent history of the county, we give the following facts:

The contract was originally let for \$10,259: the contractors entered into bonds in the penal sum of \$21,000, signed by C. C. Collins, A. J. Kerr, R. H. Underhill, T. S. Cathcart and N. H. Bittenbender, and duly acknowledged in presence of D. O. Collins, notary public, for the faithful discharge of the contract.

Subsequent to letting the main contract some changes were ordered as follows: The second pier from the south side is to be of stone instead of iron, and \$2,781 is to be paid the contractor, "said sum being net sum to be paid by county for pier after deducting price of iron pier." This contract was made July 27.

August 9, another change was made, providing for six ice-breakers and also for rip-rapping to the extent of one hundred loads of loose stone at base of each pier. The compensation allowed for this extra work is \$3,672.52.

A third additional contract provides for oak floor and joists instead of pine, and the "first pier from the south bank" to be of stone instead of iron. Additional cost \$1,075.

These three items of additional cost amount to \$7,528.52, which added to the \$10,259, cost of the bridge as specified in the original contract, makes the total cost \$17,787.52.

CHAPTER VII.

ADDITIONAL COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Courts—Marriage Licenses—County Finances—Political—Official Directory.

THE first court was held in Marion county in March, 1846. In most counties throughout the State the first court was held the same year the county was organized. In this particular Marion county furnishes an exception to the rule, no court having been held here till the year following the organization. We might possibly account for this on the hypothesis that the people of the county were exceptionally peaceable, but a better reason appears in the fact that the Second judicial district, of which Marion county originally formed a part, was so large that the judge could find no spare time to hold court here till the time mentioned. There was as yet no place at the county seat suitable for holding court, and when the court finally was held it met at Conrey's claim-pen, before mentioned as the place where the county commissioners held their first meetings. However it must not be supposed that the absence of courts during the first year of the county's history can be accounted for from the fact that there was no suitable place to hold court. Courts in those days were independent of court-houses.

There is every reason to believe that had the judge found time to visit the county in an official capacity the absence of a court-room would not have presented an insurmountable obstacle. In certain counties the first courts were held in private houses and there is at least one instance in the old Second judicial district where court was held out of doors. In the old county of Slaughter Judge Irwin tried a case under the shade of a grove of cottonwood trees, and when the evidence was all in and the judge had given his charge, the jury retired to an adjoining slough to consider a verdict.

As before remarked the first term of court was held in Marion county in March, 1846. The following is from the record:

"TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
 "MARION COUNTY. }

"At a District Court in and for the county of Marion, in the Territory of Iowa, begun and holden at Knoxville in said county, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1846; present the Hon. Joseph Williams, judge of the Second judicial district in and for the said Territory, and Thomas Baker, for the United States, district attorney, and John B. Lash, for the United States, marshal of said Territory, L. W. Babbitt, clerk of the District Court, and Thomas Baker, district attorney for the Eleventh district of said Territory, and James M. Walters, sheriff in and for said county; whereupon said sheriff returned his venire for a grand jury on the part of the Territory, and the marshal aforesaid returned into court his venire for a grand jury on the part of the United States, whereupon the following persons; to-wit., John B. Hamilton, Asa Koons, Samuel Buffington, Edward Billups, J. S. West, Ose Mathews, James Chesnut, John H. Bras, Samuel H. Robb, Nelson Hill, Martin Neal, Stanford Doud, Alexander May, William Carlyle, C. Sharp, David Gushwa, Thomas Gregory, L. G. Terry, John T. Pearce, Garrett W. Clark, Christopher Cox, M. Livingston and Conrad Walters, all good and lawful men, being duly elected, impaneled, charged and sworn on the part of the United States and Territory of Iowa, retired in charge of Allen Lowe, who being duly sworn as constable in charge of said grand jury, to consider of such matters and things as may come to their knowledge and charge; and the sheriff aforesaid, return his venire for petit jury, whereupon the following persons; to-wit., Robert Hamilton, Nathan Bass, George Gillaspay, Claiborn Hall, Alfred Vertrice, John Williams, John Whitlatch, William Buffington, Mathew Ruple, Joseph Clark, Nathan Tolman, James Botkin, Moses Long, Elijah Wilcut, Reuben S. Lowry, David Sweem, Benjamin Spillman, John Wise and Andrew Foster, all good and lawful men, appeared and answered to their names as petit jurors for said court.

"Ordered that the court now adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

"J. WILLIAMS, *Judge*.

"Tuesday morning, nine o'clock, March 31, 1846, court met pursuant to adjournment; present same judge.

"UNITED STATES }
 vs: } *Appeal.*
 "HENRY HALL. }

"This cause came on for trial and on motion of the defendant's attorney this cause is dismissed and the said defendant go hence without day.

"On motion of the district attorney it is ordered by the court that James Trillis be appointed bailiff in attendance upon the grand jury in addition to the one heretofore appointed."

"UNITED STATES }
 vs. } *Recognizance to keep the peace.*
 "F. M. CLIFTON. }

"This cause came on for trial, and being heard by the court, it is ordered that the defendant be discharged on payment of costs of this prosecution. It is therefore adjudged by the court that the plaintiff recover of said defendant the costs of this prosecution, taxed at seventeen dollars and fourteen and three-fourths cents, and that execution issue therefor."

"EDWARD H. THOMAS }
 vs. } *Appeal.*
 "THE BOARD OF COM- } *Change of venue from Mahaska County.*
 MISSIONERS FOR THE }
 COUNTY OF MAHASKA. }

"And this day the transcript and papers in this suit were filed in open court.

"Tuesday Morning, March 31st, 1846; present, the Hon. Joseph Williams, judge, etc. And this day this cause came on to be heard, and thereupon came the plaintiff and the defendant, by its attorney, as also a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the county; to-wit., Robert Hamilton, Nathan Bass, Claiborn Hall, John Williams, William Buffington, Matthew Ruple, Joseph Clark, Nathan Tolman, James Botkin, Moses Long, Elijah Wilcut, John Whitlatch, who were duly sworn, well and truly to try the issue joined between the parties.

"And the allegations, proofs and arguments of counsel being heard the said jury thereupon retired in the custody of a proper officer, duly sworn, to consider of their verdict, and afterward, on the day aforesaid, the said jury returned into court the following verdict:

"'We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, and assess his damages at three hundred and twenty-five dollars.'

"Whereupon, it is adjudged by the court that said plaintiff have, and recover from said defendant, his damages in this assessed at three hundred and twenty-five dollars; as also his costs by him in this behalf expended, taxed at twenty-three dollars and six cents, and that execution issue therefor."

According to the docket of this term of court the bar was represented by the following galaxy of legal luminaries: Alley, Baker, Peters, Temple, Chapman, Olney, Gray, Summers, Wright, Ross, Calkin, Stanfield and Bissell. Some names in this list have since become very familiar to the people of the whole State; at least one of the number became a member of the Supreme Court and two of them became judges of the District Court.

The persons summoned as petit jurymen were as follows: Robert Hamilton, George Gillaspay, Claiborn Hall, Alfred Vertrice, John Williams, John Whitlatch, William Buffington, Matthew Ruple, Joseph Clark, Nathan Tolman, James Botkin, Moses Long, Elijah Wilcut, Reuben S. Lowry, David Sweem, Benjamin Spillman, John Wise, Andrew Foster.

During the early days when the country was half civilized and half sav-

age, when but an imaginary boundary line separated the Indians from the whites, and such a wide extent of country was entirely unsettled and uninhabited, quite a number of vicious and dishonest characters infested the country. Among the number of such there was no one who gained a wider notoriety or figured more extensively in the courts of the county than Jonas Casner. His name is to be found on the first court records of the several counties in Iowa, and it seems that he figured in the first legal proceedings here, as witness the following:

"ELIAS FULLER	} <i>Assumpsit.</i>
vs.	
"JAMES CASNER,	
"HENRY CASNER.	

"This day comes Jonas Casner, who is sued by the name of James Casner, one of the defendants in this cause, and files his plea in abatement for misnomer, which plea is sustained by the court, and leave granted to said plaintiff to withdraw the papers in this cause, and judgment rendered against said plaintiff and in favor of said defendants for their costs in this behalf expended, taxed at eighteen dollars and forty-eight and three-fourth cents."

On one occasion, when Fort Des Moines was still a government post, Jonas was arrested by order of Captain Allen, and tried by court-martial, on charge of stealing horses of the Indians. The charge could not be satisfactorily proved, so Allen handed Casner over to the Indians with instructions to whip him and let him go. A short time after receiving this castigation Casner stole a horse from a man by the name of Fish. Fish was returning from Keokuk with a load of goods and the horse was stolen while he was encamped for the night near the Des Moines River. Upon awakening in the morning and finding that one of his horses had been stolen or had strayed, Fish proceeded to an Indian encampment near by to inquire for the missing animal. Not finding the horse Fish prevailed upon the Indians to loan him one of their horses to ride while further searching for the missing animal. After having ridden for some distance, and just as he was emerging from a thick growth of timber, Jonas Casner came riding up to him, mounted upon the very horse he was searching for. He rode up along side the unsuspecting Fish and in a second, without betraying the least excitement, drew a large knife, cut the girth of Fish's saddle, and by a quick thrust threw the rider to the ground, and grasping the rein of the horse galloped away with both horses. As soon as Fish recovered from his fright and his wits returned he began to realize his deplorable condition. He returned to the Indian encampment and the aboriginies came very near killing him for not bringing back their horse. He was a veritable *fish* out of water, and tradition does not state how he managed to pacify the Indians and get his goods to their destination.

There were at this, the first term of court, eight cases in all tried. They were as follows:

Wm. M. Blakenship vs. John Johnson, Thos. Johnson, Wm. McCord.
 Thomas Johnson vs. Wm. M. Blakenship.
 Elias Fuller vs. Jonas Casner, Henry Casner.
 Josiah Allison vs. Asa Hughes, Samuel V. Hughes, Joshua Lindsey.

Levi Bainbridge vs. Isaac B. Power.

John Rods vs. Isaac Power; James Caldwell.

E. H. Horras vs. Board of Commissioners of Mahaska county.

United States vs. Robert D. Russell.

The second term of court was held in the fall of 1846, beginning on the 21st of September. It appears that the judge was not present on the first day of the term and court was adjourned until the following day when the following record was made:

"Tuesday morning, nine o'clock, September 22, 1846, the court met pursuant to adjournment; present, Hon. Joseph Williams, judge of the Second judicial district in and for said Territory, and Thomas Baker, for the United States, district attorney, and John B. Lash, for the United States, marshal of said Territory, and Thomas Baker, district attorney for the Eleventh district of said Territory, and L. W. Babbitt, clerk of the District Court, and George Gillaspay, sheriff in and for said county; whereupon said sheriff returned his venire on the part of said Territory, and the marshal aforesaid returned his venire for a grand jury on the part of the United States, whereupon the following persons; to-wit., Jonas Casner, Thomas Morgan, G. B. Greenwood, Daniel Kyger, Elias Williams, Jesse Glenn, Walker Lindsey, James Clifton, Joshua Lindsey, Eli Furman, Mordecai Yearn, William Carlyle, Joseph Tong, John Riddle, John James, Thomas Thompson, John Camplin, Stanford Doud, Green T. Clark, J. S. West and Garrett W. Clark, all good and lawful men, being duly elected, impaneled, charged and sworn on the part of the United States and Territory aforesaid, retired (in charge of James Willis, who being duly sworn as constable in charge of said grand jury) to consider of such matters and things as may come to their knowledge and charge. And the sheriff aforesaid returned his venire for a petit jury, whereupon the following persons; to-wit., Thomas Tong, John P. Glenn, William G. Hughes, James M. Brou, Hezekiah Gay, Nathan Bass, Jacob Noftsgar, John Babcock, Reuben S. Lowry, Joseph Clark, John T. Pearce, John Wright, Henry Hall, Samuel Glenn, Josiah Bullington, George Wise, Francis A. Barker, Samuel Tibbott, all good and lawful men, being called, answered to their names as petit jurors for said court."

The statement that Jonas Casner's name appears with a list of names which represent all good and lawful men may sound strange after what has already been said of Jonas. The statement, "all good and lawful men," was, however, used in a technical sense, and then, as now, was not unfrequently a striking misnomer.

The liquor question has ever played a prominent part in the courts of Marion county, and at this, the second term of the District Court, there was a batch of such cases which came up for adjudication, as witness the following:

<p>" UNITED STATES vs. " ROBERT D. RUSSELL.</p>	}	<p><i>Selling spirituous liquors without license.</i></p>
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"Now comes the said defendant and files his plea in abatement in this cause, and the matters and things contained in said plea being argued by council and heard by the court, said plea in abatement is sustained by the court. It is therefore adjudged by the court that the indictment and prose-

cution in this cause be abated and that said Robert D. Russell be acquitted and go hence without day.

" UNITED STATES }
 vs. } *Selling liquor without license.*
 " JOHN HILL. }

" Now comes this day defendant and files his plea in abatement in this cause, and the matters and things contained in said plea being argued by counsel and heard by the court, said plea in abatement is sustained by the court. It is therefore adjudged by the court that the indictment and prosecution in this cause be abated and the said John Hill be acquit and go hence without day.

" UNITED STATES }
 vs. } *Selling liquor without license.*
 " JOHN H. MIKESELL. }

" Now comes the defendant and files his plea in abatement in this, and the matters and things contained in said plea being argued by counsel, and heard by the court, said plea in abatement is sustained by the court. It is therefore adjudged by the court that the indictment and prosecution in this cause be abated and that said John H. Mikecell be aquit and go hence without day."

Unfortunately for persons engaged in the "grocery" business, suits of this kind have not always resulted so favorably to the defendants. Yet, notwithstanding the heavy penalties often assessed, the poor liquor dealer we have always had with us.

During the term the record says that David T. Durham was appointed special constable to serve subpoenas for the grand jury.

During the year 1847 there were two terms of court held, one in July and one in October. The following attorneys practiced in the county at that time: Stanfield, Hooton, Temple, Seevers, Summers, Wright, Knapp, Gray, Peters, Atchison, Slagle, Sawyer, Hendershott, Cowles, Alley, Hendray, Negus. Several of these resided elsewhere, and were at Knoxville only at the different terms of court.

In 1848 there were two regular terms of court, one in May and one in November. There was also a special term in August.

It was during the May term of this year that the first divorce case appears on the docket. It is entitled:

HOMER S. MATTHEWS }
 vs. }
 MELISSA MATTHEWS. }

The record says that on March 21, 1848, the bill was filed and subpoenas issued, bill copied, fees \$1.30. May 8, 1848, case called and motion for order of publication sustained.

On assuming the duties of judge of the judicial district, Cyrus Olney, who succeeded Judge Williams in 1847, made the following order:

Ordered, That the clerk procure, at the expense of the county, eight (8) copies of the rules of this court for the use of the court and clerk, to be carefully kept in his office, and a copy attached to the court docket at each term.

By the court,

CYRUS OLNEY, *Judge.*

We make the following extracts from these rules:

"Pleading—The defendant may put in at the proper times and in the proper forms, such defense by motion, demurrer, plea or otherwise as he thinks fit, to be taken up in their order; and he cannot, after the roll-call on the second day of the appearance term, or other time of pleading fixed by special rule in the particular case, put in any other defense by way of addition or substitution, except by leave and discretion of the court upon motion and cause shown.

"Continuances—Unless the court for cause shall otherwise direct a party obtaining a continuance on special application for his own benefit, must, if his motion be not opposed, pay the costs of the term which are rendered unnecessary by such continuance, or which may require to be repeated in consequence thereof; but if the motion be opposed, he must pay his own costs only.

"Costs—In other cases than of trials, four witnesses only, if there be so many, of the one party may be taxed against the other, unless the court shall otherwise direct; an application to increase or reduce the number must be made during the term. A non-resident plaintiff may be ruled to secure the costs of suit on motion made as soon as possible, supported by affidavit of such non-residence, or of belief thereof, or of ignorance of the plaintiff's residence or address. The motion will be denied on proof that the plaintiff's residence and address are within the State.

"Arguments—But two counsel on a side will address the jury without leave of the court previously obtained. When a cause in which the plaintiff has the affirmative in pleading is to be submitted to the jury on matter of defense to a *prima facie* case, the court may reverse the order of argument, or direct one party to open and the other to close.

"Defaults—A motion to open a default must be accompanied by a plea and an affidavit of the reason of the delay to plead, and satisfying the court that there is a meritorious defense to the action."

It has been stated already that Marion county upon its organization became a part of the Second judicial district. It continued to be a part of that district until 1847, and Judge Joseph Williams presided. The first term of court held by Judge Williams' successor was in June, 1847; Marion county then became a part of the Third judicial district and Cyrus Olney was judge. Judge Olney was succeeded by William McKay, who held his first term of court at Knoxville, beginning May 21, 1849. Judge McKay served till 1854, when the Legislature again re-districted the State; by this new arrangement Marion county became a part of the Fifth judicial district, and P. M. Casady, of Des Moines, was elected judge. Mr. Casady, however, resigned without holding a term of court. C. J. McFarland was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy; he was elected to the position at the next regular election and remained judge of the Fifth judicial district till 1857, when he was succeeded by Wm. M. Stone, who served in that capacity till 1861. In 1861 there was another re-arrangement of judicial districts, and Marion county became a part of the Sixth judicial district. Wm. Loughridge, the first judge of the new Sixth district, held his first term of court in Knoxville, beginning December 9, 1861. He was succeeded by E. S. Sampson, whose first term in Marion county begun on the 12th day of March, 1867. Judge Sampson served two judicial terms of four years each and was succeeded, in 1875, by H. S. Winslow, whose first court in Knoxville began March 1, 1875. J. C. Cook suc-

ceeded Judge Winslow in 1879, his first term of court being held in Knoxville, beginning January 13, 1879. He is the present incumbent, his term of office not expiring till January 1, 1883.

The Circuit Courts of the county were established by the Legislature during the session of 1867 and 1868. The first incumbent of this office were chosen at the general election in November, 1868, and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1869. The first person chosen to preside was Lucien C. Blanchard. Judge Blanchard was an incumbent of the office twelve years, exceeding that of any other judge who has presided over the courts of Marion county; his term expired January 1, 1881, his successor being W. R. Lewis, of Poweshiek county.

Among the judges of the District Court Williams and McFarland were the most eccentric, and on account of their eccentricity were the most widely known.

The following incident illustrating some of Judge Williams' traits has already been related by Mr. Donnel; we reproduce it:

"It occurred during the first term of the District Court at Knoxville. Most of those attending court were boarding at Babbitt's, and it so happened that one night the little boarding-house was so full that it was barely possible for all to find sleeping room. The judge, with lawyers Knapp, Wright and Olney, were supplied with beds in the lower story, whilst the jurors with numerous other attendants found room to stretch themselves upon the loose upper floor, using blankets, coats and whatever else they had provided for beds. When after much ado they had all settled down for a nap, they were suddenly startled by the terrible squalling of what seemed to be a couple of tom-cats in mortal combat in the room. Instantly all hands were up and in search of the supposed disturbers; but no cats could be found and the surprised boarders returned to their beds without any very satisfactory conjectures as to the whereabouts of the nocturnal brawlers. But they had hardly composed themselves again for rest when the loud and boisterous growling and snapping of belligerent bulldogs, apparently in their very midst, brought them all up standing. And then followed an uproar such as language could give but an indistinct idea of—the dogs maintained the combat with mingled growling, barking and whining, and the men with all the noise they could make to oust them from the room. How they came to be there was a wonder indeed, but the evidence of their presence was too unmistakable to admit of a doubt, even in the total darkness. Presently the fight ceased, and with that the general uproar abated. Then came a solution of the mystery. The judge and lawyers could no longer restrain their merriment at the expense of the frightened and mystified lodgers up-stairs, but light came in a gush of laughter that quickly reminded some of the company that the judge was a ventriloquist and had undoubtedly just played them one of his mysterious tricks. But so far from being offended at it, they took a sensible view of its ludicrousness and all joined heartily in the laugh.

Those of the old settlers who remember Judge Williams have not forgotten how ardent an advocate of total abstinence he was. It was his custom when holding the first term of court in a new county to organize a temperance society. It was not properly a part of his official business and the meeting was of course not held during court hours. The time for his temperance meeting usually was the evening after the first session of court. He was an orator of no mean ability, and especially when warmed up with

his favorite theme his efforts would not suffer by being compared with those of the ablest apostles of temperance in modern times. His musical talent was far above the average and often after delivering a temperance lecture full of eloquence, interspersed with humor he would sing a favorite song called "Little Billy Neal" with an effect seldom surpassed, calling up an applause of such hearty, boisterous delight as had seldom greeted a star orator. He was master of most musical instruments but for drawing tunes out of that sweetest toned of all—the fiddle, he was particularly distinguished. From this it is readily understood how Judge Williams managed to make his temperance meeting, on the evening of the first day of court, so interesting and how he managed so successfully to reach the hearts and consciences of that, the most eligible class of candidates for temperance reform—the lawyers. After his address all persons were called upon to sign the pledge. The pledge was very brief and simple, as brief and simple perhaps as any which have been used. It was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, by hereunto setting our names, pledge our sacred honor, each to the other, that we will abstain from all intoxicating drink as beverage."

On the evening after the first court day in Keokuk county he received more than seventy-five names to the pledge, including all the lawyers and laymen. In Mahaska county he was even more successful, more than one hundred and twenty-five signing the pledge there. It is not best for the world to know how many who signed at Knoxville fell from grace so we refrain from publishing the list. It will be enough for the reader to know that in the list were the well known names of L. W. Babbitt, George Gilspy, ex-Supreme Judge and ex-United States Senator George G. Wright, and that of one of Knoxville's oldest and most respected citizens, Admiral J. Miller, Esq.

After having accomplished an honorable and long career on the district bench Judge Williams was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Supreme Judge to which he was elected in 1847, and again in 1849, and continued in the office till 1855. Judge Williams was always a staunch democrat and the party to which he belonged falling into the minority, he was retired at the close of a long and illustrious career. What became of Williams is not definitely known, as he achieved no prominence after his retirement from the supreme bench; it is reported that he removed to Kansas many years ago where he recently died.

Judge McFarland was probably one of the most eccentric gentlemen who ever occupied the bench in this or any other judicial district of the State in early or later times. He was a man of fine appearance and one who would have attracted attention anywhere. He had a luxuriant beard which he permitted to grow at full length, and always wore it in that style. He was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati which nominated James Buchanan for President. It appears that McFarland was foreman of the Iowa delegation, and as such acted a very conspicuous part in the deliberations of that convention. A correspondent for a St. Louis paper, in giving account of the proceedings of the convention, took occasion to criticise the several delegations, alluding in rather a facetious way to the personal characteristics of some of the more prominent men. In speaking of the Iowa delegation he referred to McFarland as a man with a flourishing crop of whiskers whose extravagant luxuriance, doubtless, exhausted such a large proportion of nutriment as to greatly impoverish the nerve centers of the brain.

When McFarland saw the criticism he vowed vengeance against the incorrigible reporter, and doubtless would have given him a thorough castigation could he have found him.

Many anecdotes, relative to the eccentricities and peculiarities of this gentleman, are repeated by the early members of the Iowa bar. He first became judge by appointment of the Governor, on the resignation of the Hon. P. M. Casady, judge of the Fifth judicial district. This district consisted of quite a number of organized counties, among others Polk, to which was attached for revenue and judicial purposes a large tract of unorganized territory to the north and west, including what is now Boone county. Before the expiration of the term of office which Judge McFarland held by appointment Boone county became organized.

It seems that the act providing for the organization of Boone county failed to make any change in the relation which all that unorganized territory to the northwest originally sustained to Polk county; consequently, so far as the statutes were concerned, that territory was still a part of Polk county, while practically it was totally cut off from Polk by the organization of Boone county.

Thus matters stood when McFarland went before the people for election to the office of judge. There was quite a number of settlers scattered throughout the unorganized territory referred to and which belonged to the Fifth judicial district; being of the proper age and citizens of the United States they had a right to vote. When election day came no provision had been made for the opening of polls in the district referred to but the settlers waiving all formality proceeded to take a vote; those who were in favor of McFarland took their position in a row on one side of an imaginary line and those who opposed him took the other side. Nearly all the people there voted for McFarland and the result was transmitted to the board of state canvassers the same as regular formal elections. The result of the canvass showed that McFarland was elected, counting the vote of the unorganized territory; but by throwing out the returns from that region his opponent were elected. The board of canvassers declared him to be elected and issued to him a certificate to that effect. Steps were taken to contest the election and John A. Hull, now of Boone, carried the case before the proper tribunal. It was shown that the vote in question had been cast without any form of law but it was held that unless the contestants could show fraud the vote must be counted as cast. It seems that a short time prior to this election Mr. Hull had borrowed of the judge a barrel of lime, and when the latter ascertained that Hull was taking measures to contest his election, sued him for the price of the lime. Hull paid the bill to the magistrate but in the meantime the irate judge was somewhat pacified and refused to receive the money from the justice; Hull also refused to take it and the proceeds of that judgment still constitute a portion of the assets of that justice or his heirs.

After retiring from the bench Judge McFarland resided at Boonsboro, leading a dissolute life until the time of his death. One incident connected with his residence in Boonsboro is worth reproducing here.

It was customary in earlier times, as our readers are all aware, to encourage the establishment of newspapers in new towns. In 1858 a man named Dennison established the Boone County *Democrat*. Judge McFarland subscribed fifty dollars toward raising a fund to aid in establishing the paper. He did not pay the money and Dennison brought suit for the amount

f the subscription. In way of defense the judge claimed that the money had been subscribed to aid in the establishment of a Democratic paper, and that Dennison had totally failed to carry out his part of the contract; that he had not advocated pure Democracy as laid down in the Cincinnati platform; that he had not vindicated the party in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska act, nor defended the Supreme Court in its decision of the Dred Scott case; that the policy of said paper was not of a character to consolidate the universal Democratic party upon the acquisition of Cuba and South America, and the general spread and elevation of the American eagle.

To this answer the plaintiff demurred as follows:

1st. Said count does not show that the Democratic party ever had any principles, or what those principles were, or whether or not they existed at the time of contract.

2d. It does not show that the said constitution and Cincinnati platform were sufficient to support said supposed principles of said supposed party.

3d. It does not sufficiently state what the action of the Democratic party was or was expected to be in regard to the Kansas act at the time of signing contract.

4th. It does not charge that said plaintiff promised that he would support the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case, or that said principles were ever comprehended by the defendant, or that the defendant had any interest in the propagation of slavery as advocated by the said court.

5th. The said answer does not show that the said universal Democratic party was ever split upon the acquisition of Cuba, or the general elevation and spread of the American eagle.

6th. It does not show wherein said paper has failed, or defendant suffered damage by reason of being at any loss to know what said principles were through the negligence of the plaintiff, or that there ever was one principle of said party sufficiently large to be fully comprehended by said defendant.

The case was finally settled by McFarland paying the costs.

The following anecdotes are related of the judge, and their truthfulness touched for:

Court had just been proclaimed one morning, the lawyers were standing idly about, the judge on the bench, when a very awkward looking and impolite individual from some timbered region, recently elevated to duties and emoluments of justice of the peace, entered the door and strode up the aisle, and with hat on and hands in his pockets, stopped immediately in front of the judge's desk.

"What do you want?" inquired the judge.

"I'm 'lected squire and want to be qualified," answered the interloper.

"I'll swear you," said the judge, "but all h—I can't qualify you.

On another occasion court was in full blast when a terrific thunder-storm came up, and between the thunder, lightning and rain the judge was unable to hear a word that was said. Springing from his seat, the judge cried out at the top of his voice: "Court's adjourned; the Almighty has invaded my district and there is no provision for concurrent jurisdiction; I withdraw."

Two individuals, acquaintances of McFarland, living in one part of the judicial district had occasion to visit another part of the district where the judge was holding court. Having transacted their business, which had

reference to the purchase of some lumber, they concluded to look in upon the court. It was a warm day, the doors of the court-room were ajar and the judge, as usual, was about half drunk and asleep. Being awakened by the noise of footsteps and beholding the visitors standing in the doorway, he arose, stopped the further progress of the case on trial, and proceeded to say:

“I behold two candidates for admission to this honorable bar. I appoint Messrs. Wood and Barnes to retire with the candidates and examine them touching their qualifications.” It is said the committee retired with the visitors to the rear of the building and having fully tested their familiarity with the uses of a pint flask, returned into court and reported that they had passed a creditable examination, whereupon they were actually admitted to the bar as regular commissioned attorneys.

McFarland was a man of fine personal appearance, and by nature richly endowed with more than ordinary ability. Had it not been for his intemperate habits and a deplorable lack of culture he would undoubtedly have arisen to great distinction as a jurist. As it was he as frequently delayed or defeated justice as he advanced or administered it, and after years of indulgence and license, died a most frightful death. A true portrayal of his career would be a most effectual temperance lecture.

FINANCES.

During the early history of the county revenues were light and the rate of taxation, although much less than now, was regarded as very onerous by the poor, struggling settler. During the first few years county expenses ranged from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. The books were not kept in a very systematic manner, and it is difficult now, even as it must have been then, to so far understand the system of book-keeping as to be able with certainty to ascertain the exact condition of county finances. This much we do know, that with the very limited resources at their command the persons whose duty it was to manage county affairs kept the machinery in operation and no large debts were contracted.

The following will afford some idea of early county finances, and early county book-keeping.

In July, 1852, Claiborn Hall, county treasurer, made a settlement with the county judge from which we are enabled to form a good idea of the county finances at that time:

ROAD FUNDS.

October 16, 1851, road and poll-tax.....	\$ 1,891.39
April 9, 1852, interest.....	4.25
July 5, 1852, certificates.....	258.45
July 5, 1852, interest.. ..	18.73
July 5, 1852, error.....	.72
July 5, 1852, amount assessed.....	71.69
Total.....	<hr/> \$2,240.23

ly 5, 1852, warrants.....	\$ 935.82
ly 5, 1852, warrants.....	673.08
ly 5, 1852, warrants.....	58.97
ly 5, 1852, warrants.....	250.71
ly 5, 1852, warrants.....	186.93
ly 5, 1852, balance on hand.....	184.77

Total \$2,240.23

COUNTY FUND.

tober 16, 1851, tax-list.....	\$ 3,296.83
tober 16, 1850, tax-list.....	516.15
tober 16, 1849, tax-list.....	186.20
tober 16, 1848, tax-list.....	188.06
tober 16, 1847, tax-list.....	79.15
terest on taxes of 1849.....	2.26
terest on taxes of 1850.....	21.52
id over by ex-treasurers.....	190.00
vid Durham's ferry license.....	9.00
anfield .....	.50
terest on taxes of 1851.....	9.84
terest on taxes of 1850.....	14.08
terest on taxes of 1849.....	3.11
terest on taxes of 1848.....	2.91
terest on taxes of 1847.....	2.01
ne 14, 1890, Brobst's donation	100.00
ly 5, 1850, from collector.....	227.47
ly 5, 1850, errors.....	2.60
ly 5, 1850, interest collected 1851.....	29.69
ly 5, 1850, interest collected 1850.....	11.12
ly 5, 1850, interest collected 1849.....	3.65
ly 5, 1850, interest collected 1848.....	.39
ly 5, 1850, interest collected 1847.....	.54
ly 5, 1850, certificates.....	297.67

Total \$5,194.72

nuary 5, 1852, warrants paid.....	\$1,543.30
bruary 18, 1852, orders paid.....	189.75
ril 9, 1852, orders paid.....	1,244.31
ly 5, 1852, warrants paid.....	784.94
linquents on taxes of 1851.....	200.15
linquents on taxes of 1850.....	345.20
linquents on taxes of 1849.....	160.01
linquents on taxes of 1848.....	180.56
linquents on taxes of 1847.....	76.71
linquent errors.....	48.10

Total \$ 4,773.03

Balance in treasury.....\$ 421.69

TOWN FUND.

September 9, 1851, received from ex-treasurer.....	\$ 111.81
August 14, 1851, from county judge.....	21.65
August 16, 1851, from county judge.....	15.15
August 21, 1851, from county judge.....	19.55
August 22, 1851, from county judge.....	25.50
August 28, 1851, from county judge....	19.71
December 15, 1851, from county judge.....	99.57
December 26, 1851, from county judge.....	45.62
January 28, 1852, stove-pipe sold.....	.60
February 25, 1852, from county judge.....	49.63
March 3, 1852, from county judge.....	7.00
April 5, 1852, from county judge.....	120.98
June 5, 1852, from county judge.....	75.11
June 5, 1852, from county judge	25.00
Desk sold.....	12.00
Total.....	\$643.86

September 9, 1841, warrants paid.....	\$ 111.81
October 6, 1851, warrants paid.....	72.44
January 8, 1852, warrants paid	172.74
April 9, 1852, warrants paid.....	226.61
July 5, 1852, warrants paid.....	83.01

Total..... \$666.61

Amount overdrawn, \$19.75.

The resources of the county in 1852 may be estimated from the following:

ASSESSMENT FOR 1852.

ITEMS.	NUMBER.	VALUATION.
Lands.....	140,335	\$ 444,000.06
Town lots.....	629	41,028.37
Horses.....	1,692	58,933.00
Mules.....	231	1,680.00
Neat cattle.....	68,801	62,623.00
Sheep.	5,272	3,824.25
Swine.....	10,661	9,010.51
Capital in merchandise.....	.....	25,820.00
Capital in manufacturing.....	.....	4,121.50
Vehicles.....	708	24,564.62
Moneys and credits.....	.....	43,006.85
Furniture .....	.....	5,609.60
Corporation stock.....	.....	4,785.50
Boats or vessels.....	.....	131.50
Annuities.....	.....	25.00
Ferry franchise.....	.....	260.00
Other personalty.....	.....	16,955.35
Polls.	1,172	586.00
Total valuation.		\$ 746,965.11



Daniel Hunt

The following summary of taxes levied for the year 1852 on the above assessment, and delinquent taxes for previous years cannot fail to be of interest:

"SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

"Received of Joseph Brobst, county judge of the county of Marion, State of Iowa, the tax-list for the year 1852, being in the aggregate as follows:

County tax, including poll.....	\$ 2,820.48
State tax, including poll.....	908.23
School tax, including poll.....	305.74
Road tax on personality.....	2,078.04
Road tax on real estate.....	400.02
Delinquent county tax for 1850-1.....	545.35
Delinquent State tax for 1850-1.....	206.94
Delinquent road tax for 1850-1.....	250.71
Delinquent school tax for 1850-1.....	40.88
Amounting to.....	<u>\$7,066.84</u>

"I have this day received for collection, being the taxes as set forth for the above years named, including delinquent tax, amounting to seven thousand and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents.

"CLAIBORN HALL,
"Treasurer Marion County."

Passing over a period of three years we give assessment for 1855:

ASSESSMENT BY TOWNSHIPS FOR 1855.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.	LOTS.	TOTAL.
Clay.....	\$ 86,142	\$.....	\$ 128,422
Dallas.....	96,358	2,121	117,178
Indiana.....	142,028	2,995	183,557
Knoxville.....	275,233	53,187	470,760
Franklin.....	81,073	.....	87,748
Liberty.....	109,387	1,875	146,891
Lake Prairie.....	166,624	84,015	375,704
Pleasant Grove.....	122,267	5,222	179,803
Perry.....	45,737	290	61,797
Red Rock.....	74,213	11,770	123,956
Swan.....	59,095	.....	89,968
Union.....	65,672	.....	88,851
Washington.....	76,784	2,030	115,653
Summit.....	89,002	.....	122,559
Polk.....	81,824	255	104,250
Total valuation.....			<u>\$2,405,597</u>

The foregoing tables we have compiled with great care and considerable labor, believing that they will be of great interest in instituting a comparison with like tables for the last year, which will be given farther on.

Be it said to the credit of the county officials that although their salaries were meager and their work laborous, they as a rule discharged the duties confided to them with scrupulous honesty, and with probably one or two exceptions their character was never so much as tainted with the breath of suspicion. That a few exceptions to this general rule of honesty and integrity did exist in early times, as well as in more recent times, does not prove that Marion county officials have been less upright than the general average, but simply establishes the fact that the general average is considerably below perfection.

He who records the deeds of his fellow men must reproduce the bad along with the good, and while it is his privilege to submit as models the records of the wise, the honest and the upright, it is likewise his duty not wholly to ignore the record made by the foolish, the dishonest and the profligate, who by misdemeanor in office and misappropriation of money have betrayed their sacred trust, defrauded their best friends and left behind them a record, the contemplation of which arouses no pleasant memories.

The tourist, if his travels be at all extended, beholds not only grand mountains, magnificent forests and luxuriant vegetation; at times he must plunge into miasmatic swamps and cross dreary deserts, and mingled with the notes of joy will come wafted to his ear the wail of despair. Thus it is with one who journeys back through the musty records of the past—even those humble volumes which constitute the archives of the county; he will find there the record of those who were proof against the sorest temptation, whom the lust for money could not buy nor the voice of flattery swerve; and again, like the tourist in the miasmatic swamp, will he come to places where all he can do is to hold his nostrils and wade.

It is not our intention to impress the reader with the idea that Marion county has been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect, for such has not been the case. The county has been peculiarly unfortunate in having its treasury plundered, but it would be very unjust to charge this all up to the account of the county officials.

In 1867 the treasury was robbed by unknown parties and the sum of \$32,471.81 taken. The treasury was again robbed in more recent times and at least part of the money recovered and the burglars sent to the State prison. These matters will be more fully treated elsewhere. It will be proper at this place to speak of the Stanfield defalcation, which occurred in 1857.

In 1854 David Stanfield was elected treasurer of the county; after serving one term of two years he was re-elected. At the election in August, 1857, he was a candidate for a third term and was defeated. Upon entering upon the duties of the office his successor, William Ellis, discovered a deficiency amounting in all to \$4,546.20. Mr. Stanfield seemed to be ignorant of what had become of the missing funds and indignantly repelled the charge that he had embezzled them.

This defalcation was the cause of much crimination and recrimination, out of which grew a feeling of enmity and bitterness, which the healer, Time, has not yet been enabled entirely to assuage. It seems that after the defalcation became known Mr. Stanfield went to Missouri, and thinking he had gone to elude justice, action was taken for his arrest.

The following extract from the record explains itself:

“JANUARY 20, 1858.

“Now, this day comes R. S. Patterson and shows that he has been appointed an agent to pursue David Stanfield, a fugitive from justice, and also produces a written opinion signed by R. P. Lowe, Governor, to the effect that the county judge of Marion county, Iowa, could with propriety advance \$100 toward the expense in pursuing and apprehending said David Stanfield, under a requisition made by said Governor, and the county judge being advised in the premises, and having the utmost assurance through J. E. Neal that if the said fugitive were arrested and returned that the entire expense thereof would be audited and paid by the State of Iowa, he, J. E. Neal having been so assured by said Governor, therefore, believing that if the said David Stanfield were apprehended and returned said State of Iowa would reimburse to the said county any amount advanced in defraying the expense of his arrest, it is hereby

Ordered, That a warrant issue in favor of R. S. Patterson for \$100 to be paid out of the county fund in order to enable him to pursue and arrest the fugitive aforesaid.

F. M. FRUSH, *County Judge*.”

Mr. Stanfield, it seems, returned in the meantime and the case being taken into the courts, judgment was rendered against him and his bondsmen for the full amount of the defalcation. Mr. C. G. Brobst, Stanfield's assignee, soon after turned into the treasury cash and notes to the amount of \$2,206.93, leaving a balance due the county of \$2,339.27.

Mr. Stanfield afterward removed to Kansas, the balance of the judgment remaining against his bondsmen. It afterward became known that Mr. Stanfield was living at his new home in abject poverty and the belief became general that he had not profited by the missing funds; there was a reaction in his favor and petitions were circulated throughout the county and numerous signed asking the board of supervisors to release him and his bondsmen from any further liability on the judgment rendered on the bond. The petition was presented to the board of supervisors in 1867 and it appearing that the majority of the voters and tax-payers of the county had signed it, the petition was granted and the principal as well as the sureties were released from all other liability.

We now proceed to make an exhibit of the resources, expenses and tax-levies of the county for the year 1879.

VALUATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	PERSONALTY.	TOTAL.
Clay.....	\$107,389	\$ 819,762
Dallas.....	41,995	241,773
Franklin.....	39,341	230,328
Indiana.....	53,833	257,607
Knoxville.....	368,861	1,523,970
Lake Prairie.....	392,913	1,068,780
Liberty.....	62,843	285,291
Perry.....	12,748	74,323
Polk.....	25,107	131,186
Pleasant Grove.....	79,158	302,371
Red Rock.....	141,802	201,491
Summit.....	84,452	353,852
Swan.....	34,486	180,459
Union.....	32,130	169,238
Washington.....	34,825	298,888
Total.....	\$1,431,882	\$5,439,319

VALUATION.

Lands.....	\$ 3,416,002
Lots.....	590,435
Personal.....	1,431,882
Total.....	\$ 5,439,319

TAX LEVY.

Poll.....	\$ 2,723.50
Consolidated.....	54,393.19
Road.....	4,278.18
School.....	17,850.19
School, subdistrict.....	120.28
City { Corporation.....	15,555.08
City { School.....	7,217.38
Railroad.....	8,458.81
Total.....	\$ 110,575.56

For the sake of comparison we give the amount of levy in other counties, choosing such counties as are very nearly equal to Marion in wealth and population. We take Boone and Warren which have less wealth and population than Marion, and Polk whose wealth and population exceeds it:

WARREN COUNTY.

TAXES.	LEVY.	AMOUNT.
County.....	4 mills.	\$ 19,607.03
State.....	2 mills.	9,803.50
School.....	1 mill.	4,901.75
Bridge.....	1½ mills.	7,352.59
Poor-farm.....	1½ mills.	2,450.85
Bond.....	1½ mills.	2,450.85
Insane.....	1½ mills.	2,450.85
Mill.....		2,158.00
Road.....		4,915.88
District.....		18,185.16
School-house.....		5,780.12
Contingent.....		8,567.46
City.....		2,118.99
Total.....		\$90,733.03

BOONE COUNTY.

State.....	\$ 7,955.52
County.....	17,956.78
School.....	3,977.73
Poor.....	3,977.73
Bridge.....	11,933.30
District school.....	29,528.70
Road.....	4,661.62
Corporation.....	4,586.40
Railroad.....	448.16
Total.....	\$ 96,999.64

The total tax levy in Washington county for the same year was \$123,232.

In Keokuk county it was \$141,315.06.

We see that in Warren and Boone counties, of less wealth and population, the aggregate of tax levy was less for 1870, while in Washington and Keokuk counties which have less wealth and population, the levy has been greater. We now come to Polk whose wealth and population exceeds that of Marion, and whose tax levy is enough to appall the reader to say nothing of the payer.

POLK COUNTY.

For State tax on the county valuation.....	2 mills.
For school tax on the county valuation.....	1 mill.
For county tax on the county valuation.....	4 mills.
For bridge tax on the county valuation.....	2 mills.
For pauper tax on the county valuation.....	1 mill.
For insane tax on the county valuation.....	½ "
For bond tax on the county valuation.....	½ "

For city general tax on city valuation.....	10	mills.
For city bond interest on city valuation.....	8	"
For city water rents on city valuation.....	5	"
For city sinking fund on city valuation.....	2	"
For city sewer tax on city valuation	2	"
For city tax on valuation of Altoona.....	1½	"
For city tax on valuation of Mitchellville.....	3	"
For city tax on county valuation of Polk City.....	4	"
Also, 50 cents poll tax and city poll tax.		

Revenues Collected.

State fund.....	\$ 24,708.97
State insane hospital fund.....	2,015.17
County insane fund.....	6,412.06
Bridge fund.. ..	29,687.51
Pauper fund.....	14,369.10
County fund.	80,312.64
Road fund.....	7,478.56
School fund.....	24,147.43
District school fund.....	124,320.31
Bond fund.....	6,015.91
Total.....	\$ 319,467.63

The current county expenses for 1879, as shown by the report of Auditor Robinson to the board of Supervisors on the 1st day of January, 1880, was as follows:

Grand jurors.....	\$ 567.05
Petit jurors.....	1,934.40
Sheriff and bailiffs.....	2,079.52
Justices, clerks and reporters in criminal cases.....	3,291.83
Jail expenses.....	439.75
Treasurer.....	1,500.00
Treasurer's clerk	631.62
Auditor for 1878.....	400.00
Auditor for 1879.....	1,800.00
Supervisors.....	579.36
Township officers.....	2,959.45
County superintendent.....	1,157.00
Attorneys	1,467.21
Fuel, light and repairs.....	585.57
Blank books and printing.....	3,000.07
Wolf scalps	24.00
Railroad tax on poor-farm.....	75.00
Erroneous assessment.....	907.97
S. Merrill vs. R. M. Faris.....	115.50
Elections	485.30
Road costs	3.00
Bridges.....	6,876.85
Paupers in poor-house	1,702.84
Paupers outside poor-house.....	5,427.01
Insane.....	203.20
Total.....	\$ 38,220.55

The county expenses in Warren county for the year 1879 amounted to the sum of \$41,158.10; of this amount the sum of \$12,390.34 was for court expenses.

The county expenses in Boone county for 1879, amounted to \$46,051.28.

The regular county expenses of Washington county for the year 1878, were \$31,869.39.

The county expenses in Keokuk same year were \$32,063.16.

The regular county expenses of Polk county for the year 1879, amounted to \$76,051.28, of which amount the sum of \$39,064.21 was for court expenses alone.

No better evidence of the prosperity of Polk county could be adduced than the fact that the people are able to bear the burdensome taxation to which they are subjected.

POLITICAL.

In early days the people of Marion county did not trouble themselves much about political matters. They seemed to care more about the settlement of the country and the increase of worldly goods than for office. One reason for this doubtless was that the pay was nothing extraordinary. There were doubtless many persons then, as now, who looked not lightly upon the honor and dignity of office, but then, as now, the emoluments were the mainspring of office-seeking, and with no money in the treasury the inducement was small.

The trouble in those days was to get men to take the office. Now, however, the trouble is to keep dishonest men and incompetent men out of office. For several years after the organization of the county, persons were elected to office more on account of their qualifications and popularity, than for political reasons. In those days the office emphatically sought the man, and not the man the office. We find in several instances when the opposing candidates belonged to the same party, and sometimes when the county was entitled to two Representatives to the Legislature, a division was made and a Democrat and a Whig were elected. The foregoing is true of political parties in the first settlement of all Iowa counties, and Marion was no exception to the rule, except in that party issues were raised and partizan lines were drawn earlier than in most other counties of central Iowa.

Until 1850, and even for several years afterward, Marion county was reliably Democratic, the majorities, however, were not sufficiently decisive to make a hasty nomination always equivalent to an election. Many a hard fought political battle was waged prior to 1850, and sometimes when the Whigs had a very popular candidate they elected their man. Among the veterans of those fierce campaigns some of the more prominent ones still are Democrats and their hands are yet ever ready to bear aloft the standard of the party; they are still heard from in various parts of the county; the old ship carried them into good position during the days of prosperity, and during the last twenty years of clouds and storms they have clung to the craft with a pious devotion, and now they are, as it were, standing on the foremost front of the prow, confidently and hopefully expecting the dawn of better days.

There is scarcely anything to be found in the county records from which to determine, at this late day, the exact condition of political affairs, but enough is known that in 1848 and 1849 there were heated contests, and the Democrats came off victorious.

The following is a synopsis of the vote cast at the regular election in August, 1851. We give the vote on county judge:

TOWNSHIPS.	J. Brobst.	I. O. Curtis.
Knoxville	124	60
Washington	37	4
Dallas	6	12
Indiana	41	15
Liberty	45	40
Olay	36	36
Lake Prairie	9	41
Polk	14	15
Red Rock	48	47
Union	13	16
Perry	42	22
Pleasant Grove	17	41
Total	426	349

At the same election Isaac H. Walters was elected sheriff, receiving 401 votes to 323 cast for Hugh Glenn. Clarborn Hall received 401 votes for recorder to 363 cast for William C. Williams.

The relative strength of the two political parties can be better determined by reference to the vote of the county for representative to Congress in 1852. Then, as now, the party lines were more closely drawn on national questions than in county affairs. The Whig candidate was Philip Viele and Bernhart Henn was the Democratic nominee. It is barely possible that Henn polled more than the full strength of his party as he had been Register of the Land-office for several years and was quite popular with all the settlers. We give the vote by townships.

TOWNSHIPS.	Viele.	Henn.
Clay	37	50
Dallas	5	22
Indiana	22	41
Knoxville	85	142
Liberty	17	67
Lake Prairie	89	59
Pleasant Grove	15	35
Perry	25	20
Polk	14	24
Red Rock	55	50
Union	11	13
Washington	21	22
Total	396	565

's majority, 169.

In the vote for county officers the matter was more equally divided and the Whigs succeeded in electing some of their men. For State Senator Lysander W. Babbitt received 126 less votes than did his competitor and Admiral B. Miller was elected clerk of the courts over A. C. Cunningham, his Democratic competitor. He did not get the office without a contest, however, as will be seen from the following record:

“COUNTY COURT, September 14, 1852.

“This day the judges of contested election of August 2, A. D. 1852, is awarded by the returns of Polk township, Marion county, Iowa, to Admiral B. Miller, clerk of the District Court of said county; verbal notice is given to said Miller of said suit. Admiral B. Miller appears in the office of the county judge, in the county aforesaid and produces his bond with surety—A. B. Miller, P. T. Totten, Wilson Stanley, James M. Walters and John Butcher in the sum of \$5,000 for his true performance therein containing for the term of two years, from August 2, 1852. Same day bond approved by the county judge and sworn into office.

“JOSEPH BROBST,
“County Judge.”

The original canvass of the vote as made by the returning board consisting of the county judge and two justices of the peace showed that Miller was defeated by one vote. We give the returns as made by the canvassers:

TOWNSHIPS.	Miller.	Cunningham.
Clay.....	38	43
Dallas.....	6	20
Indiana.....	42	19
Knoxville.....	88	139
Liberty.....	33	47
Lake Prairie.....	89	58
Pleasant Grove.....	18	42
Perry	29	12
Polk.....	20	15
Red Rock.....	67	37
Union.....	10	13
Washington.....	22	18
Total.....	462	463

The question of the returns from Polk township, was the one which decided the contest. It appears that two Democrats in that township voted for Miller and they were counted for Cunningham. Upon contesting the election it was made to appear that the two votes in question were cast for Miller and he was accordingly declared elected.

At the Presidential election, in November of the same year, Pierce the Democratic candidate received 488 votes, Scott the Whig candidate received 411 votes, and Hale the Free-soil candidate received 13 votes: of these 13 votes, 10 were cast in Knoxville township and 3 in Red Rock township.

Whoever has studied the politics of Marion county cannot fail to have noted the fact that it has always been very conservative. Evidence of that fact has been more convincing in more recent times when the politicians have more than once received substantial proof that a nomination is not equivalent to an election. The best evidence of the conservatism of Marion county is found by reference to the vote for Governor in 1854 when the great revolution in the politics of the State took place and Grimes was elected Governor. It will be seen that no great revolution took place in the politics of Marion county. The vote by townships was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Grimes.	Bates.
Olay.....	46	56
Dallas.....	28	38
Indiana.....	39	48
Knoxville.....	140	184
Liberty.....	33	64
Lake Prairie.....	52	97
Pleasant Grove (returns rejected).....	.....	.....
Perry.....	24	11
Polk.....	11	34
Red Rock.....	40	39
Swan.....	13	28
Summit (returns rejected).....	.....	.....
Union.....	20	15
Washington.....	48	35
Total....	493	649

We find the same tendency in the election of 1856 when Fremont carried the State by a large majority. Marion county voted as follows:

Buchanan.....	1,322
Fremont.....	1,069
Fillmore.....	20

In 1855 the people of the State voted on the prohibitory liquor law. We give the result of the vote in Marion county, as it will be of great value to many of our readers and will doubtless be a surprise to many to learn that had Marion county decided this matter prohibition would not have been incorporated in the State constitution. We give the vote by townships:

TOWNSHIPS.	For prohibition.		Against prohibition
	For	Against	
Clay.....	48	69	
Dallas.....	26	39	
Franklin.....	9	16	
Indians.....	56	47	
Knoxville.....	166	176	
Liberty.....	41	76	
Lake Prairie.....	81	250	
Pleasant Grove.....	45	83	
Perry.....	10	25	
Polk.....	6	56	
Red Rock.....	67	84	
Swan.....	15	28	
Summit.....	37	48	
Union.....	2	89	
Washington.....	24	58	
Total.....	588	1,029	

The first election in which Marion county was carried by the Republicans on a straight political issue was at the State election of 1861 in which Samuel J. Kirkwood received 1,441 votes to William H. Merritt's 1,402.

In 1864 in the vote for President of the United States, the vote stood: Lincoln, 1,459; McClellan, 1,453.

Since that time the county has remained very equally divided with a tendency to go Republican on State and National questions. Within the last few years, however, a new element has been introduced into politics by the organization of the Greenback party and the relative strength of the two old parties has thereby been somewhat modified.

We herewith give a synopsis of the vote at the last regular election, October, 1879, from which the relative strength of the three parties may be estimated:

GOVERNOR.

John H. Gear.....	2,207
Daniel Campbell.....	1,410
H. H. Trimble.....	1,166
D. R. Dungan.....	41

STATE SENATOR.

J. F. Greenlee.....	2,215
G. W. Crozier.....	1,528
W. F. Noftager.....	808

REPRESENTATIVES.

L. N. Hays.....	2,199
S. E. Prouty.....	2,222

R. T. Elson.....	1,336
R. Crozier.....	1,294
Joseph Porter.....	1,165
C. H. Robinson....	1,315

TREASURER.

J. H. Cloe.....	2,165
W. B. Frush.....	1,358
R. M. Faris.....	1,276

AUDITOR.

A. M. Clark.....	2,255
J. H. Underhill....	1,376
J. E. McCorkle.....	1,153

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Z. T. Honnold.....	2,150
Robert Mulkey.....	1,296
A. Yetter.....	1,384

SUPERVISOR.

D. P. Cathcart.....	2,159
J. B. Davis.....	1,116
John Neifort.....	1,506

SHERIFF.

E. P. Bradley.....	2,112
G. H. Wilson.....	1,384
T. R. Brown.....	1,296

SURVEYOR.

M. F. Marshall.....	2,162
N. J. Watkins.....	1,487
Wm. van der Linden.....	1,150

CORONER.

Henry Mason.....	2,159
H. S. Smith.....	1,419
A. B. Colgrove.....	1,153

Among the contested elections which have created great excitement throughout the county, the contest between J. B. Hamilton and George Kruck for the office of clerk of the courts in 1862 will be long remembered. Mr. Kruck having been awarded the certificate of election, and learning that measures would be taken to keep him out of the office, went to Des Moines and consulted an ex-member of the Supreme Court, and by his advice entered the clerk's office about midnight prior to the first day of January, and having got possession of the office held it *vi et armis*. He was re-elected in 1864.

Before leaving this subject it will be proper to refer to one of the most exciting contests which ever occurred in the State. It was in early times and persons who then resided in Marion county will be interested in read-

ing a brief account of the affair. We refer to the contest between Miller, Whig, and Thompson, Democrat, for a seat in Congress from Iowa. There were at that time but two congressional districts in the State and the contest occurred in the First district, of which Marion county was a part.

The election occurred in 1848; a new precinct called Kanesville, including the whole west part of the State, had been created; counting vote of this precinct Miller was elected; not counting it Thompson was elected. The returns of Kanesville were sent to Albia, and while there were stolen. The board of canvassers declared Thompson elected, and he accordingly took his seat in Congress; Miller contested, and after considerable investigation Congress voted in 1850 to refer the matter back to the people. A special election was held September 24, 1850, and Miller was elected by a majority of about six hundred votes.

While Miller was carrying on the contest for his seat in Congress, and Thompson was perseveringly holding on to the position, the friends of the respective candidates at home were carrying on a very heated controversy. The poll-books from Kanesville precinct which had been stolen were finally discovered in Judge Mason's saddle-bags. Judge Mason was accused of stealing them; he denied having any knowledge of how they came there, and there was much crimination and recrimination. The following extracts from the Whig organ at Des Moines, published in 1850, will afford some idea of the animus of that controversy:

"The case of Daniel F. Miller, Whig member of Congress from this district who contests the right of Mr. Thompson, Democrat, to a seat in the House of Representatives, has been referred to a committee appointed for that purpose, and they have unanimously declared that Mr. Miller is entitled to the seat. When the committee reported to the House that Mr. Miller was the Representative from Iowa, and not Mr. Thompson, the latter put in a plea that a majority of the votes were illegal, and those of aliens and minors, and asked the House to allow him ninety days more to secure testimony to support the ground which he assumes. The time has been granted. Would a fair Congress have allowed him further time? He has already had a year to collect evidence to support his case, and that should have satisfied both him and the House.

"Those conversant with the history of the election of members of Congress for this district in 1848, will remember the infamous trick of legerdemain resorted to by the friends of the Locofoco candidate, Mr. Thompson, to secure for him the election now contested by Mr. Miller. The poll-books of Kanesville precinct, giving Mr. Miller a large majority, were stolen from the clerk of Monroe county to whom they had been returned, and by that means Mr. Thompson obtained the certificate of election. The stolen poll-books in a few days came to light. They are found at last in the hands of Mr. Thompson's counsel, Judge Mason, who accidentally let the secret out in the following way: During an interview between Mr. Miller and Judge Mason in reference to taking depositions in the contested case the Judge turned out for Mr. Miller's inspection some papers, and through mistake the veritable original poll-books. Mr. Miller detected them at once from the signatures of the elected officers, and charged the fact home to him. His honor stated that he had come by them honestly, but he was not at liberty to state how he got them. The books were examined by several persons who happened to be present to their satisfaction and returned to

Judge Mason's custody. Those present describe the scene as one long to be remembered.

"The disclosure of these facts shows what principles control the political action of the Democratic party of this State. The 'cutlerizing' of Harlan out of the office to which he was fairly elected, was a fraud upon the rights of the people. Will Congress permit Mr. Thompson to hold a seat obtained through such conduct? His acceptance of the certificate of election and the tenacity with which he retains the advantage thus unrighteously gained, show him to be willing to enjoy the fruits of the corrupt proceeding."

The *Gazette* of April 12, 1850, announces the result of the examination in Kanesville in the contested election case.

"The commissioners were in session ten days, and after a thorough examination as to the legality of the votes given to Miller, not one illegal vote could be found to have been polled against him. Messrs. Mason, Hall & Co's own witnesses proved so clear a case for Mr. Miller that he did not think it worth while to introduce any rebutting testimony. J. C. Hall was examined and testified that he did not know who took the poll-books out of the clerk's office; but after they were taken they were placed in his saddle-bags and he gave them to Thompson."

With the exception of a few unimportant officers elected between 1845 and 1851, a full list of county officials who have served the county in times past, will be found in the following

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The dates given refer to the time of election, the person elected taking his seat the first Monday in January following, with the exception of those elected prior to 1856.

1845.

County Commissioners—Conrad Walters, William Welch, David Durham. Commissioners' Clerk—Stanford Dond. Probate Judge—Francis A. Barker. Sheriff—J. M. Walters. Treasurer—David T. Durham. Recorder—Reuben Lowry. Surveyor—Isaac B. Power. Assessor—Green T. Clark. Coroner—Wellington Nossaman.

1846.

Commissioners—Hugh Glenn, David Durham, Samuel Tibbott. Probate Judge—Francis A. Barker. Representative—Wm. Pilgrim. Sheriff—George Gillaspay. Recorder—J. F. Monohon. Treasurer—David T. Durham. Coroner—Asa Koons. Assessor—Allen Lowe. Commissioners' Clerk—Joseph Clark. Surveyor—Claiborn Hall.

1847.

Commissioner—Thomas Pollock. Probate Judge—Claiborn Hall. Treasurer—Isaac Walters.

1848.

Commissioner—Martin Neal.

1849.

Commissioner—Miles Jordan. Probate Judge—Thomas Collins.
Treasurer—Isaac Walters.

1850.

Commissioner—James M. Brous. Probate Judge—Warren D. Everett.

1851.

County Judge—Joseph Brobst. Sheriff—Isaac Walters. Recorder—
Claiborn Hall. Surveyor—F. M. Frush. Coroner—Christopher Cox.

1852.

Clerk of Court—A. B. Miller. Prosecuting Attorney—John W. Alley.

1853.

Sheriff—P. T. Totten. Treasurer and Recorder—David Stanfield. Cor-
oner—John Gamble.

1854.

Clerk—A. B. Miller. Prosecuting Attorney—A. Black.

1855.

County Judge—F. M. Frush. Sheriff—Jonathan Jones. Treasurer and
Recorder—David Stanfield. Surveyor—William Kent. Coroner—G. W.
Harsin.

1856.

Clerk—J. M. Bayley. Prosecuting Attorney—A. Black.

1857.

County Judge—F. M. Frush. Sheriff—J. Jones. Treasurer and Re-
corder—Wm. J. Ellis. Surveyor—H. W. Dyer. Coroner—G. W. McLean.

1858.

Clerk—J. B. Hamilton. Surveyor—T. J. Anderson.

1859.

County Judge—F. M. Frush. Sheriff—J. Jones. Treasurer and Re-
corder—W. J. Ellis. Surveyor—C. B. Boydston. Superintendent of
Schools W. M. K. Cain. Coroner—J. A. Burnett.

1860.

Clerk—J. B. Hamilton. Superintendent of Schools—A. N. Currier.

1861.

County Judge—W. B. Young. Treasurer and Recorder—A. H. Viersen.
Sheriff—D. J. Boydston. Coroner—E. Fort. Surveyor—J. W. Main.
Superintendent of Schools—Joseph White.

1862.

Clerk—George Kruck. Surveyor—John Frush.

1863.

County Judge—W. B. Young. Clerk—George Kruck. Treasurer and Recorder—E. F. Sperry. Sheriff—E. Jones. Coroner—W. M. Norris. Surveyor—E. B. Ruckman. Superintendent of Schools—J. W. Griffin.

1864.

Clerk—George Kruck. Recorder—J. M. Olark. Sheriff—W. M. Norris.

1865.

Representative—B. Van Lerven, J. D. Gamble. Judge—Joseph Brobst. Treasurer—W. T. Cunningham. Sheriff—A. White. Surveyor—D. M. Hamilton. Coroner—J. A. Welch. Superintendent of Schools—W. E. White.

1866.

Clerk—Geo. Kruck. Recorder—A. Hamrick. Sheriff—R. S. Hanks. Surveyor—J. A. Caruthers.

1867.

Senator—Thos. McMillan. Representatives—B. G. Bowen, E. Meacham. Judge—Joseph Brobst. Treasurer—E. Barker. Sheriff—J. P. Vincent. Surveyor—J. A. Caruthers. Superintendent of Schools—D. F. Bonner. Coroner—H. B. Keefer.

1868.

Representative—D. T. Durham. Clerk—H. L. Bonsquet. Recorder—A. Hamrick. Sheriff—J. P. Kelley. Coroner—W. H. H. Mutler.

1869.

Senator—J. M. Cathcart. Representatives—D. T. Durham, B. F. Keables. Auditor—Joseph Brobst. Treasurer—E. Baker. Sheriff—J. P. Kelley. Surveyor—O. H. S. Kennedy. Superintendent of Schools—A. Yetter. Coroner—M. Wikle.

1870.

Clerk—H. L. Bonsquet. Recorder—J. R. Broderick. Supervisors—S. L. Collins, S. Y. Gose, Wm. Blain.

1871.

Senator—J. S. McCormick. Representatives—D. T. Durham, B. F. Keables. Auditor—B. R. Ewalt. Treasurer—E. Baker. Sheriff—J. P. Kelley. Supervisor—H. M. McCulley. Superintendent of Schools—Samuel Ridenour. Coroner—Giles Marsh. Surveyor—O. H. S. Kennedy.

1872.

Clerk—A. Hamrick. Recorder—S. H. Viersen. Supervisor—Daniel Sherwood.

1873.

Auditor—O. H. Robinson. Treasurer—R. M. Faria. Sheriff—L. W. Crozier. Supervisor—H. D. Lucas. Superintendent of Schools—I. Mer-shon. Coroner—W. Allen. Surveyor—M. F. Marshall.

1874.

Clerk—A. Hamrick. Recorder—P. K. Bonebrake. Supervisor—H. F. Bousquet.

1875.

Senator—J. L. McCormack. Representatives—J. B. Elliott, G. T. Clark. Auditor—O. H. Robinson. Treasurer—R. M. Faria. Sheriff—L. W. Crozier. Superintendent of Schools—A. Yetter. Surveyor—N. Watkins. Coroner—T. G. Carr. Supervisor—A. A. Welcher.

1876.

Clerk—A. Hamrick. Recorder—P. K. Bonebrake. Supervisor—J. B. Ely.

1877.

Representatives—Wm. M. Stone, J. B. Elliott. Auditor—O. H. Robinson. Superintendent of Schools—A. Yetter. Surveyor—N. J. Watkins. Supervisor—H. L. Bousquet. Coroner—E. W. Starr. Sheriff—T. R. Brown. Treasurer—R. M. Faria.

1878.

Recorder—A. N. Reed. Clerk—P. K. Bonebrake. Supervisor—A. A. Welcher. Coroner—W. H. Dean.

1879.

Senator—J. F. Greenlee. Representatives—L. N. Hayes, S. F. Prouty. Treasurer—J. H. Oloe. Auditor—A. M. Clark. Sheriff—E. P. Bradley. Superintendent of Schools—Z. T. Honnold. Surveyor—M. F. Marshall. Supervisor—D. P. Cathcart. Coroner—Henry Mason.

1880.

Clerk—Minos Miller. Recorder—A. N. Reed. Supervisor—R. M. Faria.

We also publish in full the

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF VOTES CAST IN MARION COUNTY, IOWA, 1880.

CANDIDATES.	Clay.	Delos.	Franklin.	Indiana.	Knoxville.	Lake Prairie.	Liberty.	Perry.	Polk.	Pleasant Grove.	Red Rock.	Summit.	Swan.	Union.	Washington.	Total.	Pluralities.
For President—																	
JAMES A. GARFIELD.....	100	123	74	124	714	290	168	28	32	115	142	114	72	127	2,451	91	
W. B. Hancock.....	48	74	24	48	165	516	112	37	59	94	96	118	45	31	83	1,739	
J. B. Weaver.....	83	35	108	74	445	37	64	15	62	85	29	11	21	63	84	1,199	
For Secretary of State—																	
JOHN A. T. HULL.....	100	123	74	124	719	295	169	28	32	109	116	143	115	72	127	2,460	90
A. B. Keith.....	48	74	24	48	164	514	112	38	59	94	96	118	45	31	83	1,716	
Geo. W. Walker.....	83	35	105	67	445	37	64	15	62	85	29	11	21	63	86	1,185	
For Circuit Judge—																	
W. B. Lewis.....	100	123	74	124	716	295	169	28	32	108	116	143	115	72	129	2,453	90
F. M. Davenport.....	101	109	127	122	607	550	174	51	121	179	185	129	75	64	127	2,793	20
For Congress—																	
M. E. CUTTS.....	100	121	73	124	708	295	167	28	35	107	116	145	115	72	127	2,455	90
J. C. Cook.....	101	109	127	123	615	552	176	51	117	179	185	129	75	64	127	2,707	20
For Clerk—																	
F. K. BOWENBARK.....	102	141	75	124	723	298	184	28	32	172	118	145	119	72	127	2,541	61
Minos Miller.....	99	91	125	121	601	542	159	49	97	177	133	125	89	81	182	2,603	61
For Recorder—																	
A. N. REED.....	108	127	74	125	792	296	180	28	41	170	121	150	114	73	129	2,590	21
F. M. AGAN.....	92	105	125	122	538	163	49	110	178	130	121	121	75	82	127	2,500	
For Supervisor—																	
A. BAKER.....	100	121	74	125	691	292	170	28	35	108	115	140	114	72	127	2,443	90
E. M. FARLE.....	101	110	125	121	692	170	49	114	179	125	121	121	75	81	126	2,711	20
Constitutional Convent'n—																	
Yes.....	55	59	32	45	349	96	88	32	18	116	2	119	33	49	43	1,139	
No.....	122	100	111	125	528	29	171	18	80	145	2	93	69	66	192	1,891	671
Constitutional Amend'mt—																	
Yes.....	108	43	44	76	292	147	91	22	.....	89	173	115	27	34	65	1,350	431
No.....	16	22	5	9	163	390	25	1	.....	10	78	93	24	12	15	875	
Restraining Stock—																	
For.....	108	47	100	48	489	375	63	39	44	117	109	132	67	54	64	1,385	
Against.....	102	105	57	160	551	255	225	29	69	182	67	104	75	75	164	2,351	400
Jail Tax—																	
Yes.....	64	38	128	65	578	63	101	40	16	45	29	24	54	27	48	1,297	
No.....	126	129	38	127	457	609	174	25	89	254	119	208	77	97	173	2,776	1,290

REPUBLICANS IN SMALL CAPS. Democrats in Roman. Greenbackers in Italic. * Fusion.

CHAPTER VIII.

Railroads—Churches—Schools—Agricultural Society—Old Settlers' Association.

RAILROADS.

ONE of the first and greatest difficulties which presented itself to the early settlers was the lack of suitable means of communication with the great money centers and commercial emporiums of the East. In fact it was urged by persons living in the seaboard States, that on account of its great distance from market, Iowa could never become an agricultural State, and that its great abundance and variety of natural resources must forever remain in an undeveloped condition. Considering the situation of Marion county when it was first settled, and for many years afterward, these objections to the country were well taken. At that time not a railroad had yet entered Chicago, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here that a railroad would or could be built into the wilds of the West, lying beyond the Mississippi River. There may have been a few whose faith in the future of Iowa lead them to indulge the fond hope that eventually the great lines of communication which began to stretch out from the commercial centers of the East would reach their far western

homes; but even these had no conception of the immense cost involved in the building of a railroad, or what a revolution a railroad or telegraph through here would cause in the progress of the country. Then there were less than five thousand miles of railway in the United States, and not a mile of track this side of the State of Ohio. Now that there are more than one hundred thousand miles of railway in the Union, and nearly five thousand in Iowa alone, and depots and side-tracks are at our very doors it is impossible to realize the condition of affairs in the country thirty years ago. It was thought by many that the bridging of the Mississippi River would never be accomplished and this was considered an impassable barrier which would forever shut off overland communication with the East. Thus it was that the early settlers of Marion county, as well as in other parts of the State, turned their thoughts toward New Orleans as the future emporium of the West, and they looked hopefully forward to the time when the Des Moines River would be improved by locks and dams so as to afford a safe and convenient outlet for their crops during all seasons of the year. Large grants of land were made for this purpose by Congress as early as 1846, and the law making these grants was approved by President Polk in August of the same year. A further account of this grant, the deplorable failure of the improvements, and the unfortunate complications which grew out of it will be treated elsewhere. Thousands of acres of the best land in the county were, metaphorically speaking, sunk in the Des Moines River, and the State got nothing but an old scow and the settler's numerous lawsuits in return. We refer to this matter here to show how, in early days, the idea of railroad communication never entered the minds of the people.

It was not many years, however, till Chicago began to loom up out of the miasmatic marshes bordering on the shores of Lake Michigan; various lines of railway were projected and built to that city. Not only were lines of railway built into Chicago, but they soon found their way out and extended westward across the prairies of Illinois. As these roads began to near the Mississippi River the people of Iowa began to view the transportation question in a new light. The improvement of the Des Moines River promising nothing but failure, and railroads from the East extending themselves ready to embrace the State, the people of Iowa turned their backs on the Des Moines River as a medium of communication and reached forth their hands toward the railroads.

The first bar of railroad iron laid in Iowa was at Davenport in May, 1857. The first railroad projected through Marion county was the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and Platte River Air Line Railroad. This railroad enterprise early began to be agitated by the people of the county seat towns of the State located in this tier of counties.

The first organized movement in the interests of this enterprise in Marion county was a meeting held at Knoxville early in the year 1853. The following is a copy of the minutes of that meeting:

"At a meeting held at the court-house in Knoxville, Thursday evening, January 27, A. D. 1853, according to a previous notice, to take into consideration the object and propriety of taking stock in the contemplated railroad, commencing at Davenport *via* Muscatine to Council Bluffs, provided the same be located at or near Knoxville, Marion county, whereupon John Harper was called to the chair and E. G. Stanfield was chosen secretary.

"The object of the meeting being explained by the chair it was moved by L. W. Babbitt that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to

draft resolutions, and report the same at some future meeting, of the object and wishes of the citizens of this county; whereupon J. E. Neal, L. W. Babbitt, Joseph Brobst, J. A. Scott and C. Hall were appointed. It was moved and carried that some person be appointed to correspond with the president of the company on the subject of private individuals taking stock in said road; whereupon James M. Walters was chosen, and to report at the next *setting* meeting."

At a subsequent meeting J. E. Neal, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

"We, the committee, respectfully report:

- 1. *Resolved*, That we take a deep interest in the construction of a railroad through Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa.
- 2. *Resolved*, That we propose to any company who may construct a railroad through Knoxville to take the amount of stock annexed to our subscription in the accompanying subscription.
- 3. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to solicit and obtain a subscription of stock to said railroad.
- 4. *Resolved*, That J. E. Neal, Isaac H. Walters and E. G. Stanfield compose said committee.
- 5. *Resolved*, That James M. Walters, Esq., be appointed corresponding secretary, to correspond in behalf of the stockholders in Marion county, Iowa, with any company that may propose to build said road.

" SUBSCRIPTION.

"We, the undersigned citizens of Marion county, Iowa, do hereby promise and agree to subscribe as stock the several shares set respectively opposite to our names, to any railroad company that may commence a railroad on the Mississippi and running to Council Bluffs in this State; provided said railroad shall pass through Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa. Said shares to be fifty dollars per share.

Joseph Brobst.....	5 shares.
James E. Neal.....	20 "
Lysander W. Babbitt.....	60 "
John Conrey.....	10 "
P. T. Totten.....	5 "
J. W. Turk.....	5 "
Thomas Clark.....	10 "
Philip McClain.....	20 "
Isaac H. Walters.....	10 "
John Gamble.....	3 "
John Stipp.....	5 "
Claiborn Hall.....	10 "
Absalom Black.....	10 "
E. G. Stanfield.....	10 "
John Cromwell.....	2 "
A. C. Cunningham.....	10 "
B. H. Covington.....	40 "
Joseph Kerr.....	6 "
John Butcher.....	2 "
John Harper.....	2 "
A. W. Collins.....	3 "
E. L. Young.....	5 "

The people soon became greatly excited over the enterprise and were determined to have a railroad immediately. The effort to procure the subscription of stock did not meet with that encouragement which was anticipated, and later in the year it was decided to abandon the individual subscription enterprise and have the judge call a special election to vote on the proposition of having the county, in its corporate capacity, to subscribe stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Near the close of the year the county judge issued his proclamation as follows:

"PROCLAMATION.

"STATE OF IOWA, }
"MARION COUNTY. } ss.

"OFFICE OF THE COUNTY JUDGE.

"*To the voters of Marion county:*

"You are hereby notified that a special election will be held at the usual places of holding election in said county, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1854, for the purpose of deciding the following question; to-wit., will the county subscribe one hundred thousand dollars' stock in the Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne and Platte River Air Line Railroad. The form of taking the question will be as follows: 'For subscription'; 'against subscription.' The votes will be taken by ballot and entered on the poll-books, and returns made as in other elections, and the poll-books must show that a copy of the above question was posted up at the different places of voting during the day of election.

"Should a majority of the votes cast in the county be in favor of such subscription the county judge will be authorized in behalf of the county, provided said road shall be located through said county, to subscribe stock in said road to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and for the payment of the same to issue the bonds of the county to the same amount, made payable at such times as may be deemed advisable by said judge, provided that they shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty years from their date, said bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable annually. And for the purpose of paying the interest on bonds, and redeeming the same when they become due, the county judge will be authorized by a majority of said votes to levy such annual tax, not more than one per cent, nor less than one mill on the dollar of the county valuation as may be necessary therefor, after having applied on such payment the proceeds of such stock as the same may accrue from time to time. Said tax will, if necessary, be continued from year to year until the said bonds and interest thereon are fully liquidated.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at Knoxville, this fifth day of December, A. D. 1853.

[L. S.]

"JOSEPH BROBST.

"*County Judge.*"

The proposition was voted on according to the terms of the proclamation and was decided in the negative.

The Muscatine, Oskaloosa and Council Bluffs Railroad was the next enterprise talked of. It was in fact but a resurrection of the old Fort Wayne and Platte River Railroad. The proposed route lay through the counties of Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion and thence due west to Council Bluffs. In this enterprise were enlisted the leading men from

every county seat of that tier of counties between Muscatine and Council Bluffs. Without the aid of any other corporation these men proposed to build a road across the State, and although it was a tremendous undertaking it probably would have been successful had it not been for the early completion of other trunk lines across the State which rendered this enterprise less necessary, and as a consequence less feasible.

The agitation of this railroad enterprise was at fever heat in January, 1868, when a mammoth convention was held at Oskaloosa. Delegates were present from Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Warren, Madison, Adair, Cass, and Pottawattamie counties. The meeting was organized by the election of C. E. Griffiths of Warren county, chairman; vice-presidents were elected for each county and there was a corporation formed consisting of sixty-six incorporators. There were fourteen articles of corporation and a committee of ten was appointed to nominate directors, who nominated fifteen directors. Afterward the directors held a meeting and organized, by electing a president, secretary, treasurer, executive committee and attorneys.

The convention then adjourned and the delegates then went home to gladden the hearts of their constituents by the assurance of a speedy completion of the road. The corporation was doubtless large enough to have built, and the officers numerous enough to have operated a road twice the length of the proposed one, together with feeders and branch lines; but there proved not to be enough money or enough credit, or sufficient pluck to grade across one county or lay a mile of track. Upon the return of the delegates rousing meetings were held at the county seat towns, eloquent speeches were made, subscription books passed around and the meetings dispersed to afford the people an opportunity to select depot sites. In a certain county seat not far from Knoxville the people did in fact agree upon a depot site, and on the town plat at the present time is a block termed "Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne and Platte River Air Line Railroad Depot Grounds."

But alas for the vanity of human hopes when inspired by the flattering unction of a railroad! The Muscatine, Oskaloosa and Council Bluffs Railroad, like the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and Platte River Air Line Railroad, and many other railroads of high sounding and far reaching names, never became a railroad except on paper and like the relics of the mound-builders and the fossils of the mastodon, will be unearthed at future times to point the antiquarian's moral and adorn the historian's tale.

With the collapse of the Muscatine, Oskaloosa and Council Bluffs Railroad enterprise the people despaired of getting a railroad. However, new hope sprang up in another direction. In order to describe this new enterprise we must return to the old Des Moines River improvement project. This project was abandoned.

The people despaired of getting a railroad. In the meantime a corporation was organized to improve Des Moines River for purposes of navigation. To give a history of it would require a volume. The project was abandoned, and the franchises of the corporation passed to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company in 1853. In 1854 the name was changed to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, without change of owners. A railroad was started from Keokuk up and along the Des Moines River. It reached Eddyville in 1861, and again the people of the county were doomed to wait for several years the tardy coming of the iron horse. On the 29th day of August, 1866, the road was completed,

and the first passenger train of railroad cars entered the city of Des Moines, stopping at the depot grounds on the East Side. It was greeted by a large concourse of citizens, who gathered to witness the full fruition of long deferred expectations. The road was pushed on immediately to Fort Dodge.

The completion of this road from Keokuk to Des Moines was quite an aid to the people of the county in moving their crops and had the effect of hastening the development of the county, especially that part east and north of the Des Moines River. The city of Pella sprang into being as if by magic and the large quantities of unimproved land in that part of the county were soon put under cultivation. That part of the county west and south of the river still needed communication with the outside world, and especially the county seat. The people there were doomed to disappointment until 1875 when the Albia and Knoxville Road, an enterprise which had been long agitated, fell into the hands of the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company and was completed to Knoxville.

The spirit of enterprise which was created by the completion of this railroad shows how essential railroads are to the prosperity of the country and the people of Knoxville and the western part of the county have great reason to congratulate themselves on their good fortune. The railroad, however, was not built without great sacrifices on the part of the people, and in its construction much apparent injustice was wrought.

The facts are as follows:

Over ten years a road was projected called the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad and a company was formed whose ostensible object was to construct the road. The road was intended to be a continuation of the Missouri system and was intended to bring the country through which it passed into direct communication with St. Louis. J. B. Grinnell was at first at the head of the organization which was formed for building the road and personally visited the towns and townships along the proposed route enlisting the people in the interests of the road and asking them to vote a tax in its behalf. In 1870 the townships of Liberty, Knoxville, Indiana and Pleasant Grove voted a five per cent tax. Some little grading was done the following year. The road not being located according to the specific terms of the contract with Indiana township, that township was released from the payment of its tax; the people of Knoxville, Liberty and Pleasant Grove township paid a portion of their tax amounting in all to some thirty thousand dollars, and the work of building the road having been suspended that part of the tax which had not been actually expended in grading was paid back to the persons who had paid. In Knoxville township \$16,000 was expended and \$9,000, or about 36 per cent, was refunded. No work having been done in Liberty and Pleasant Grove townships all the tax which had been paid was refunded.

In 1875 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company came into possession of the franchises of the old Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Company and through its agents entered actively and energetically upon the preparatory work of completing the road. Some sixty-eight thousand dollars were raised by subscription in Knoxville township and along the line between Knoxville and Albia in aid of the enterprise. The contract of building the road was let to Mr. Merrill of Des Moines to whom was transferred all subscriptions and any other subsidies which in any way belonged to the old A., K. & D. Company. The road was completed the same year

and the first regular train ran into Knoxville early in the month of December.

On the completion of the railroad to Knoxville that city seemed to have new life infused into every branch of business. Knoxville was for the time being the terminus of the road and every one there as well as along the line rejoiced in the actual completion of a railroad—an event to which they had long looked forward. In the midst of their rejoicing, however, they were much surprised and not a little chagrined by the mention of a claim which Mr. Merrill set up; a claim to all the unpaid taxes which had been voted to the A., K. & D. Railroad in 1870 together with penalty and interest from 1871.

The treasurer refused to take measures for the collection of this tax and of course the delinquents refused to pay, and why should they? The old A., K. & D. Railroad had been abandoned years before and such taxes as had been paid under the vote of 1870 had been refunded and the whole transaction apparently was legally and morally closed long before. Mr. Merrill, however, did not take this view of the matter and had the case taken into the courts where after the usual delays a final decision favorable to his claim was reached in the Supreme Court.

The following synopsis of the case and the decision is from the *Western Jurist*:

“In 1879 Liberty and Knoxville townships, in Marion county voted a tax in aid of a railroad; the tax voted in Liberty township was to be expended therein, and that voted in Knoxville was to be expended in Knoxville, Indiana and Pleasant Grove townships. In 1871 the railroad company expended about \$2,000 in Liberty and about \$32,000 in Knoxville. The work was suspended from August 1, 1871, to May 20, 1875, when it was resumed; nothing was expended in Indiana, the line having been so changed as to avoid it; and Pleasant Grove has not been reached. In August, 1875, the trustees of Liberty township certified that the tax had been earned and in November, 1875, the trustees of Knoxville did the same; in 1876 the board of supervisors, regarding the tax as forfeited, passed a resolution declaring it abated; some paid their tax and after it remained in the treasury over two years sued and recovered it back, and when the company suspended work it advised that no further tax be collected. In an action to test the validity of the order abating the tax and another action for mandamus to enforce the collection of the tax it was held:

“*First.* That the right to the tax voted in Knoxville township to be expended in the three was complete upon the expenditure of the amount in any one of the three, and the failure to spend a part of it in either Indiana or Pleasant Grove did not affect the right to the tax.

“*Second.* That the suspension or cessation of the work for three years and ten months did not show an abandonment of the work or forfeit the right to the tax upon the completion of the work.

“*Third.* That the advice or notice given by the company at the time it suspended work, that the collection of the tax should be suspended, did not work an estoppel upon the company so as to defeat its right to the tax upon the subsequent completion of the work, nor does the fact that if the taxes had been paid promptly the same might have been recovered back before the work was resumed, defeat the right of the company to have the same now paid.

“*Fourth.* That the certificate by the township trustees, that the tax had

een earned, need not be executed by them as a board, but if a majority of them sign such certificate it is sufficient.

"Fifth." That a judgment of forfeiture in regard to certain taxes paid cannot be considered a judgment of forfeiture in regard to the taxes not paid, for those tax-payers who instead of paying have had the use of their money have not the same reason to complain of the company's delay.

"Sixth." A claim for a tax voted in aid of a railroad is assignable and the assignee may sue thereon in his own name."

The collection of the tax seems to work a great hardship, especially to the citizens of Liberty township, the most of whom are not at all benefited by the road.

The road was extended on through the county, and completed to Des Moines in 1879.

On the completion of the C., B. & Q. Railroad to Knoxville, which was regarded by the C., R. I. & P., Road as an invasion of their territory the latter company began an active measure to extend their line which had already been built to Sigourney in Keokuk county, to Knoxville. It was built to Oskaloosa the same year the C., B. & Q. Road reached Knoxville, and the following year it was extended to Knoxville, which is its present terminus. Local subsidies were granted to the Rock Island Road of which Knoxville furnished some twelve thousand dollars in subscriptions. Thus did the west part of the county, which for so long a time vainly strived for communication with the outer world, and strived in vain, suddenly come into the possession of two of the best lines of railway ever constructed west of Chicago.

CHURCHES.

"You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild."

The first settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod when the pioneer preachers began to labor in the new field. In the western country as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which compose this era have Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent here. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities. It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect it produced, at least.

The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice, among an humble, simple-minded people, and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church attains greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it gains a firmer discipline and wields a more general influence on society, but it remains true that in pioneer times we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later time and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith--the placing of spiritual

things above vain pomp and show—appear more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion. But we may take a comparison less wide and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with that of the pioneers, we may compare that of thirty years ago here in the West with that in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result.

The comparison is, perhaps, superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact, not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So that looking back to the early religious meetings of the log-cabins we may say: "Here was a faith, earnest and simple, like that of the early Christian."

The first religious meetings in the county were held in the cabins of the settlers, with two or three families for a congregation. On pleasant days they would gather outside in the shade of the cabin or under the branches of a tree, and here the Word would be expounded and a song of Zion sung.

It is not our purpose at this place to give a full account of the organization of all the churches of the county. Such matters of detail will be given in connection with the township in which each church organization was formed. At this place it is our purpose to speak of the churches in general and more particularly the first organization of the kind in the county.

The first public religious services held in the county were in what was called the English Settlement and are thus described by Mrs. Ruth Barker, wife of Francis A. Barker, the first probate judge:

"The second year of the purchase we moved into the Territory and crossed the Des Moines River at Durham's Ford; stayed a day or two with an old friend from Ohio, Mr. Durham, father of David Durham; from there came down to our claim four miles from there and two miles and a half from what was known as Tally's Ford. In going to our cabin, rented of John Tongue and put up the year before, we passed the house of Mr. Ruple, about a quarter of a mile from the place. My husband proposed that I should stop with the youngest children. We talked of matters and among other things I enquired where they held the meetings on sabbath, and to my surprise was told there had never been any held. I then asked if there were any professors of religion thereabouts; she said she had once belonged to the Methodist Church, also her father and mother, by the name of Tongue, and her brother John Tongue and wife, her brother Joe and wife, also her neighbors, Mr. Shook and wife, Mr. Tally and wife, Mr. Gregory and wife, etc., a dozen or more in number, all members of the Methodist Church once, had most of them been here a year and a half without meeting together for worship. Of course it seemed strange to me. But to the point. I went to my cabin home doing a deal of thinking. I knew there was a corner for secret prayer, and place for family prayer, but where the public worship God in this new wilderness home? For my children, for myself, for all concerned, it must not be so; the promise was to those who gathered together in his name, to be in the midst of them. When our things were righted up a little, the bed in the corner, the oiled paper at the little square hole for a window and carpet for a door, and thanks returned for so many mercies, I said to my husband, we must try to have a prayer-meeting next Sunday, and send for our neighbors to come in *about ten o'clock*; I will try and have things fixed up for it. He said all

ght; so we sent over word to Mr. Ruple's and about a dozen came in, among others old Mr. Tongue and wife. I observed to my husband it would be best for him to lead things like and old-fashioned prayer and class-meeting, to suit Methodist folks, and that would suit us too, so he read a chapter in the Bible, and a hymn to sing, prayed and called on old Mr. Tongue to pray—others seemed backward. He then talked of his religious experience, old Father Tongue followed, got very happy, commenced singing, 'O brothers will you meet me on Caanan's happy shore.' We had a good meeting and appointed another, and they were continued on for a long time as union prayer-meetings.

"The first sermon preached in Clay township was preached by Rev. Mr. Post, missionary, at the house of Mr. Ruple, in January of the same winter; we moved there in October. Mr. Post was afterward agent and interpreter for Mr. Scholte, of Pella. At the same time he was the minister who helped to constitute the first Baptist Church in that region, on what is now known as the old Curtis farm, in the dwelling of Mr. Toke, of seven members, two joining the day following by experience and baptism."

We find by consulting some old records that in 1845 a Methodist minister named Russell was traveling in what was called the Fort Des Moines mission, including the whole of Polk, Madison, Warren, north half of Marion and the south half of Jasper, Boone and Dallas counties.

This mission circuit was established as early as the fall of 1845. The larger part of the territory embraced by it was uninhabited, and plans for religious effort and enterprise were formed even before the people came. The latter, however, were not long in coming, and if during the year 1846 Mr. Russell succeeded in making the round of his circuit once a quarter, he must have been zealous and industrious. The writer knows little of Mr. Russell, the first regularly appointed minister of any denomination who preached in Marion county. He was evidently a man of great physical endurance, and possessed, to a certain degree, of the same zeal and enthusiasm which characterized the disciples of old when in obedience to the command of the Master they went into all the world intent on preaching the gospel to every creature.

Two other pioneer preachers of this denomination located in the bounds of this circuit and cultivated a vineyard which consisted of all central Iowa; they were George W. Teas and V. P. Fink.

Teas was something of a character. He had the affectation without the reality of learning, and had not the positiveness of character which usually characterized the early Methodist preachers. At one time he left the Methodists and joined some other denomination, emphasizing his departure by the composition of the following couplet:

"Let the news spread from shore to shore,
That George W. Teas is a Methodist no more."

It was only a short time until he returned to the old fold, and then some one celebrated the event in reciting a poetical effusion as follows:

"Let the news spread from Georgia to Maine,
That George W. Teas is a Methodist again."

In 1850 all Iowa composed one annual conference; Marion county, and all the surrounding counties, was a part of the Iowa City district. Knox-

ville by this time had become able to sustain a church, and was a station where a minister was located and devoted his whole time to the one congregation. West and southwest was the Three Rivers mission, which extended through Madison, Warren and part of Polk counties.

It was not long after the Methodists began to preach and form church organizations till the other denominations were represented by active ministers, who laid the foundation of the many prosperous churches which are now to be found in the county. First came the Methodists, then the Baptists and Christians, and then the Presbyterians. A full and accurate account of the various church organizations in the county will be given in connection with the history of the several townships in which they are located.

SCHOOLS.

Not only have the public schools of the county been characterized by rapid growth and continued prosperity, but the same may be said of the higher institution of learning, Central University, located within the bounds of the county. But thirty years ago the whole region of country in and around the present seat of that institution was a howling wilderness. From its humble beginnings twenty years ago in the then small village of Pella, that institution has grown to the full stature of a college, which is the peer of any throughout the country. The career of the Central University has been truly a most remarkable one; its success has been such as to far exceed the most sanguine expectations of its founders and most hopeful friends of early days. It is not our purpose at this place to write a history of this institution; that will appear in connection with the chapter devoted to the city with which its fortunes have been linked from the first. At this place we purpose to speak of the public schools of the county in general.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy's bundle the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more better fitted for business, and for usefulness, than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of our public schools afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factor, the education which the public schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in this county, do fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so intensely American. They are the colleges of democracy, and if this government is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must be from the public schools that they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive is important beyond measure and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes this system the sheet-anchor of our hope; it is rather the silent *social influence* which the common schools incidentally exert.

It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race of life; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of an aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scales of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is money in the descending scale. It requires money to run for office, or, at least, it takes money to get office.

The first experiences of the American citizen, however, are in the public school. If he is a rich man's son his class-mate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of our land, but at the public schools it is genius and application which win. That State or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want will not lack for defenders in time of danger, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children is but money loaned to the children which they will pay back with compound interest when grown to manhood.

Then, too, in a modest, unassuming way, our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises and sees him break them. Mr. Brown is promised ten dollars on Tuesday, but Mr. Brown calls on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, and finally gets the ten dollars on Saturday; the boy goes with his father to church, and frequently gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach that boy lessons of common honesty when the boy knows that the father three times disappointed Brown, and never gets to church on time. The boy soon learns at the public school that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be absent a day is to get a big black mark. A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced is a most potent conservator of public morals.

The public schools of America are a grand success; this as a rule has very few exceptions. Should we take but a superficial view of the public school system, and by taking as example some schools which are properly termed poor ones, and estimate their worth simply from the useful results obtained in a given time, we might be inclined to say that the public school is a failure; but viewed in a more thorough manner, and taking into account all its bearings, and then estimating its worth from results through a series of years, and then making a general average, we must say—any unprejudiced and unbiased mind must say—that even then the poorest of our schools are good, and no other investment of public funds is so carefully managed and so profitably applied.

The public schools of Iowa are properly termed the best in the Union and if Marion county should undertake to enter the lists in any contest with the other counties of the State we should suggest that her public schools will not suffer by comparison or contest. Marion county educational affairs are in a good condition.

There has been as great a change in the character and qualifications of

the teacher as there has been in the architecture and arrangements of the school-houses. Formerly schools were held at the residences of the settlers or else in cabins whose external appearance and internal arrangement very closely resembled the pioneer cabin; the teacher also very closely resembled the early settler, for, as a rule, he was a settler, that is he devoted a great portion of his time and energy in making rails, grubbing hazel-brush and attending to his stock and crops, while teaching was simply accidental or incidental. Teaching has now become a profession, and, as a rule, the teacher devotes his entire time to that business. We would not be understood as saying that both the old-fashioned teacher and school-house were anything but respectable, useful and of good reputation; on the contrary they were all this; but we would say, that with an increase of wealth and population we have increased facilities for increased needs.

The first schools of the county were held in houses to suit the times. Some idea of these school-houses can be gathered from the following description of a typical one.

It was built of round logs, the space between them chinked and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall on the inside, and about five feet high, another log was placed and running clear across the building. Puncheons were fixed on this log and in the west wall on which the chimney was built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and when it was burned through in the middle the ends were crowded together; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood-chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as there was none. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, hewing off the splinters from the flat side, and then putting four pegs into it from the round side for legs. The door was made of clap-boards. On either side a piece of one log was cut out, and over the aperture was pasted greased paper which answered for a window. Wooden pins were driven into the log running lengthwise immediately beneath the windows, upon which was laid a board and this constituted the writing-desks. The school district in which this wonderful structure stood extended from the east part of the county to the adjoining township line, and from Skunk River on the north as far south as one could see. Since the day of school tax levies the people are a little more definite in defining their subdistricts.

The teacher who taught in this typical school-house was located in a neighboring county to the eastward. He located there before the Indian title to the lands in the county was extinguished and was a typical teacher. He still resides near the scene of his early trials and triumphs, and delights to talk of his schools where there were achieved results of which he may well be proud.

The first schools of the county were not model schools even for that day and were they to be brought into comparison with the schools of the present day their imperfections would become all the more apparent.

The chief difficulty with the first schools was that there was no county superintendent.

There was no county superintendent of schools till the year 1858, and although teachers were responsible to certain authorities, there was no effective system of supervision; examinations were very unsatisfactory; there was no inducement for any one to prepare himself for the work of *teaching*, and if there were some who excelled in their work it was because

of the love they had for the occupation and not because of a spirit of emulation and a desire to excel.

The new school law, which went into effect in 1858, threw protection around the school fund and shut out of the business of teaching much incompetence and ignorance. While it is a fact that the present high standing of the schools has been reached gradually, and not by sudden movement, yet it is likewise true that the most perceptible change for the better was between the years of 1858 and 1860.

The application of the law of rotation in office, making the tenure of office brief and necessitating frequent changes of superintendents, has done much to impair the efficiency of the office; neither have the persons filling this office always been professional teachers and not always persons of culture and education. This office, as is too frequently the case with other county offices, has at times been bestowed as a reward for party service to men not all in sympathy with the public school system, and whose training had fitted them for managing a caucus or packing a convention rather than prepared them for organizing schools and stimulating teachers to energetic and thorough work in the school-room. The public schools of Marion county, however, have not suffered more in this particular than the schools of other counties. There have been many superintendents to watch over the educational interest of the county who were men of fine culture and whose whole active lives have been in sympathy with the cause of popular education. If there have been poor superintendents, there have also been some very good ones, and, as a result, the schools of the county are fully up with the times and will compare favorably with those of other counties.

The following statistics relating to the schools of the county will be valuable to all who are interested in the subject of popular education:

Number district townships.....	4
Number independent districts.....	112
Number subdistricts.....	24
Number ungraded schools.....	136
Number graded schools.....	36
Average duration in months.....	7.12
Number male teachers employed.....	125
Number female teachers employed.....	148
Average monthly compensation, males.....	\$ 28.37
Average monthly compensation, females.....	\$ 22.00
Number male persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years.....	5,103
Number females between the ages of 5 and 21 years.....	4,866
Number pupils enrolled in the public schools.....	7,974
Total average attendance.....	4,739
Number frame school-houses.....	134
Number brick school-houses.....	9
Value of school-houses.....	\$123,940
Value of apparatus.....	\$ 1,178
Number volumes in library.....	76

The foregoing statistics are for the year 1879 and the reader will observe that in giving the number of teachers we include all who were employed during the year.

During the year 1879 there were two hundred and forty-six applicants

examined, of whom thirty-four were rejected. There are eighty-nine first grade certificates issued, one hundred and ten second grade and seventeen third grade, making a total of two hundred and twelve certificates issued, or in other words that number of teachers commissioned.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

School-house Fund.

On hand at last report.....	\$ 4,094.84
Received from district-tax.....	2,605.70
Received from other sources.....	12,436.91
Total debit.....	\$19,138.95
Paid for houses and sites.....	\$1,020.65
Paid for bonds and interest.....	8,551.08
Paid for other purposes.....	919.08
On hand.....	8,646.14

Contingent Fund.

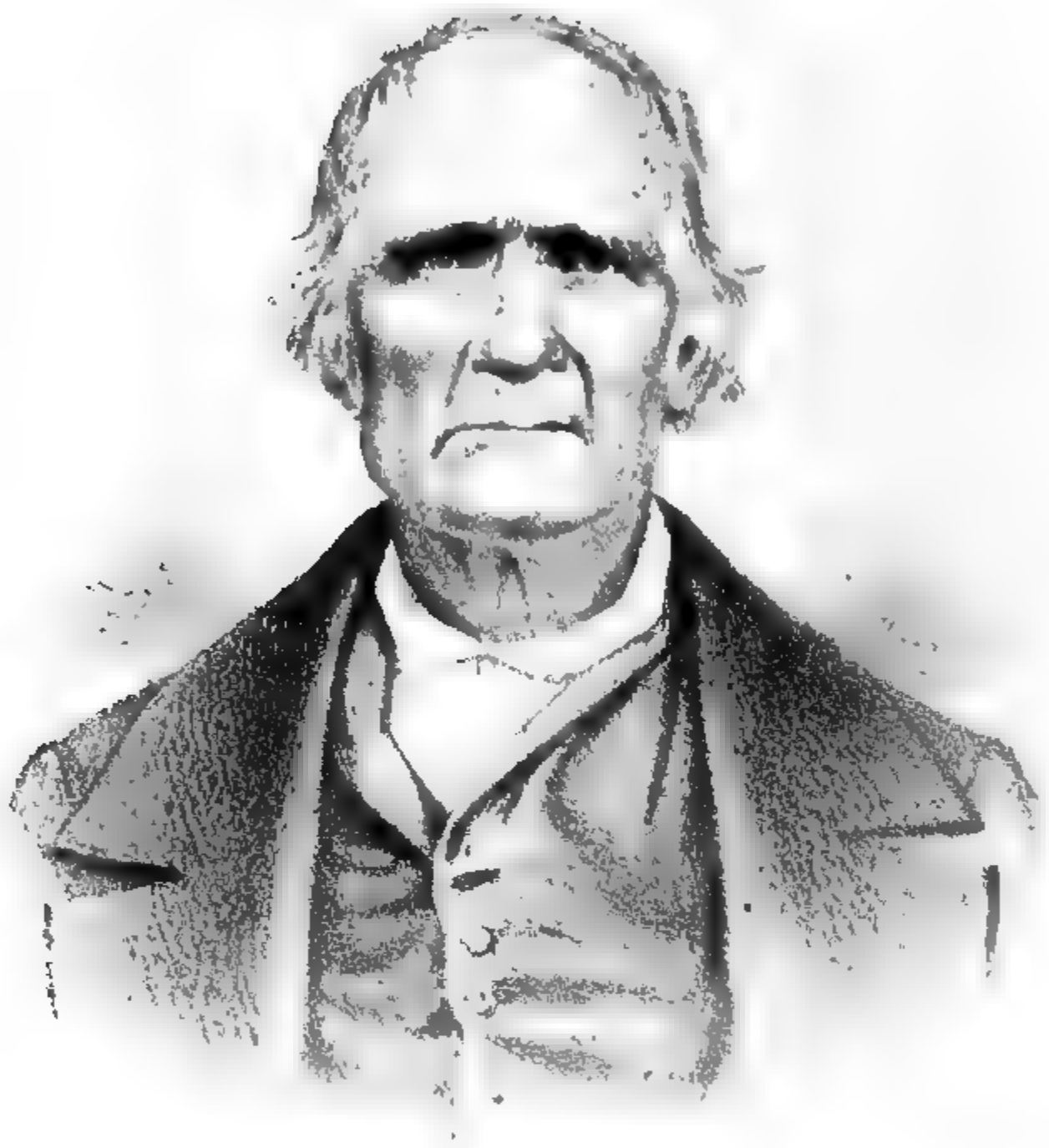
On hand at last report.....	\$ 477.02
Received from district-tax.....	12,281.87
Received from other sources.....	552.19
Total debit.....	\$17,611.08
Paid for rent and repairs.....	\$1,792.74
Paid for fuel.....	2,061.93
Paid for secretaries and treasurers.....	1,348.43
Paid for records, etc.....	179.11
Paid for insurance.....	196.89
Paid for janitors.....	608.77
Paid for other purposes...	2,134.06
On hand.....	9,229.15

Teachers' Fund.

On hand at last report.....	\$20,409.08
Received from district-tax.	25,380.12
Received from semi-annual apportionment.....	11,355.40
Received from other sources.....	984.05
Total debit.....	\$58,128.65
Paid teachers.....	\$32,654.57
Paid for other purposes	273.35
On hand.....	25,200.73

The present superintendent of the schools is Z. T. Honnold. Among his other duties is that of holding a Normal Institute each year. The one for 1879 was conducted by S. J. Buck J. H. Applegate and J. W. Johnson were assistant teachers. Lectures were delivered by S. J. Buck, Mr. Schermerhorn and A. Yetter.

The normal institute for the year was held at the public school building in Knoxville during the month of July.



Collins Folliffe

In his last report to the State Superintendent, A. Yetter, recently county superintendent, made the following observations:

"Farming is the principal business of our county. Of this we feel proud, because it is the great source of subsistence to all other classes of men. The repeated failures, to a certain extent, of crops, have affected injuriously, not only the farmers, but all other classes of men. With us the complaint is scarcity of money and high taxes, and here may be found one of the causes why greater progress and efficiency have not been realized during the past two years. The compensation of teachers has been reduced, thereby compelling them to seek other business pursuits. Upon the whole, I rejoice in being able to report progress in the right direction. A few good school-houses have been erected during the closing year, and quite a number have undergone extensive repairs. The spirit of improvement and adorning has been aroused. We have not been standing idle, but quietly and slowly marching upward and onward. We have many active directors, together with a large number of interesting pupils, all ready to perform their respective duties, when properly marshaled, wisely directed, and sufficiently encouraged."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From the last premium list of the Marion County Agricultural Society we learn that the fair held in August of this year was the twenty-sixth annual exposition; the society has, therefore, been in existence since 1854.

At the first exposition but few articles were placed on exhibition. The society, then in its infancy, had no fair-grounds, no stock-pens and no halls for the display of agricultural products. The exhibition was held in the public-square, and the old court-house was used as a floral hall. The next year the fair was held on the common west of Knoxville, and tables were set up in the open air for the display of vegetables and other agricultural products. In 1858 a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of purchasing grounds and fitting them up for the purpose of holding annual fairs. The grounds consisted of eight acres, situated north of Knoxville, the same being the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 75, range 20. The first fair was held on these ground in 1858. Since that time many improvements have been made; commodious halls were erected, pens and stalls were built and an excellent half-mile track was constructed. Since the organization of the society till the present time the managers have not failed in a single instance to hold a successful annual exhibition.

We give the following synopsis of the premiums awarded at the annual fair held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1866. This was over fourteen years ago; the society was then comparatively in its infancy, and it will be interesting to the reader now to see who were then the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of the county and how the premiums then compare with those of to-day:

<i>Class 1, Division A, Fine Horses.</i>			
Jonathan West, mare colt, 1st prem.	\$ 1 00	John Gamble, mare 3 years old, 2d prem	2 00
Samuel Rogers, mare 2 years old, 2d prem	2 00	James Gregory, stallion 4 years old, 1st prem	4 00
W. G. Shoots, mare 2 years old, 1st prem	3 00	Samuel Ridlin, stallion 4 years old 2d prem	3 00
		A. J. Hanna, mare 4 years old, 1st prem.	4 00

Morris Leonard, mare colt, 2d prem...	50
Daniel Smick, Morgan stallion 10 years old, 2d prem.....	8 00
J. H. Crozier, stallion 2 years old, 1st prem	3 00
Alonzo Jones, stallion colt, 1st prem..	1 00
Elam Parmelee, mare 2 years old, 1st prem	4 00
Abram Erb, stallion colt, 2d prem....	50
Asa Johnson, mare 4 years, 2d prem..	3 00

Class 2.

Abram Erb, stallion 5 years old, 2d prem	3 00
Elam Parmelee, mare 3 years old, 1st prem.....	2 00
J. C. Odell, stallion 8 years, 1st prem.	2 00
Thomas Bridges, stallion 7 years old, 1st prem.....	5 00
Alonzo Jones, stallion colt, 2d prem..	50
Jonathan West, mare colt, 1st prem..	1 00
J. C. Crozier, stallion 2 years old, 2d prem	1 00
W. F. Shoots, mare 2 years old, 1st prem	2 00
William Elliott, mare colt, 2d prem..	50
A. B. Stoner, mare colt 4 months old, 2d prem.....	50
John Benning, mare colt, 1st prem...	1 00
H. P. Robinson, stallion 1 year old, 1st prem	2 00
Thomas Aunspach, stallion 2 years old, 1st prem	2 00
W. H. Hamilton, stallion 3 years old, 2d prem	2 00
Philip Mathes, mare 4 years old, 1st prem	4 00
S. K. Bellamy, mare 1 year old 2d prem	1 00
Samuel Rogers, mare 2 years old, 2d prem	1 00
J. H. Cloe, mare 3 years old, 1st prem	3 00
Asa Johnson, mare 4 years old, 2d prem	3 00

Class 3, Best Stallion or Mare of any Age or Blood—Sweepstakes.

Abram Erb, stallion..	5 00
A. J. Hanna, mare.....	5 00

Class 4.

Elam Parmelee, saddle-horse, 1st prem	3 00
J. S. Cunningham, span matched carriage horses, 2d prem.....	2 00
Chas. Perry, gelding 5 years old, 1st prem	4 00
Thomas Bridges, walking-horse, 2d prem	1 00
John Gamble, mare in single harness, 2d prem	3 00
John Gamble, mare in single harness 3 years old, 1st prem.....	3 00
A. J. Mears, gelding 6 years old, single harness, 1st prem	4 00
Asa Johnson, mare 6 years old, 2d prem	3 00

Thos. Simpson, gelding 6 years old, heavy harness, 1st prem.....	5 00
A. Donnel, span mares, heavy harness, 2d prem	3 00
F. A. Rogers, walking horse, 1st prem	2 00

Class 5, Fast Horses.

F. A. Rogers, stallion on time—time made, 2:49.....	10 00
D. Smick, stallion on time—time made, 3:00	5 00
William Johnson, stallion on time, 3 years old—time made, 3:13; he being the best moving horse and recommended by the committee to the stock-raisers of Marion county.	

Class 6, Pacing on Time.

H. P. Robinson, pacing gelding, 1st prem.....	5 00
Orrin Canfield, pacing stallion, 2d prem....	3 00

Class 7, Families. Best Stallion not over 12 years old showing four of his own colts, or Mare showing two of her colts.

Geo. Hill, stallion with four of his colts, 1st prem.....	9 00
Abram Erb, stallion with four of his colts, 2d prem.....	4 00
A. B. Stoner, mare with two of her own colts, 1st prem.....	8 00
Phillips McClain, mare with two of her own colts, 2d prem.....	4 00

Class 8, Jacks and Jennets.

D. L. Bennett, jack 2 years old, 1st prem.....	3 00
S. K. Bellamy, jennett 4 years old, 1st prem.....	4 00
S. S. Pearce, jennett 4 years old, 2d prem.....	3 00
S. S. Pearce, jennett colt, 1st prem...	1 00
James Gregory, jack 4 years old, 2d prem.....	3 00
D. Smick, jack 7 years old, 1st prem..	5 00

Class 10, Lady Equestrians.

Miss Fanny Smith, 1st prem.....	5 00
Mrs. E. Parmelee, 2d prem.....	3 00

Class 11, Boy Equestrians.

G. H. Botsford, 1st prem.....	2 00
W. R. Hanna, 2d prem.....	1 00
D. O. Collins, 3d prem, by committee.	50
W. A. Jones, 3d prem, by committee.	50
A. B. Walters, 3d prem, by committee	50

Class 12, Cattle, Short-Horns.

W. H. Dawson, cow 3 years old, 1st prem.....	3 00
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Class 13, Devons—No Entries made in this Class.

Class 14, Grade Cattle.

W. H. Dawson, heifer 1 year old, 1st prem.....	2 00
Thos. Kennedy, bull calf, 1st prem....	1 00
A. D. Wetherell, cow 3 years old and upwards, 1st prem.....	3 00
W. O'Neal, heifer 2 years old, 1st prem.....	2 00
L. O. Donley, best yoke of oxen, 1st prem.....	5 00
T. H. Cunningham, heifer calf, 1st prem.....	1 00

Class 15.

A. J. Hanna, yoke oxen, 2d prem....	3 00
A. J. Hanna, breaking team of not less than 4 yoke, 1st prem....	5 00
W. H. Dawson, fat steer 3 years old, 1st prem.....	2 00
W. H. Dawson, fat cow 4 years old, 1st prem.....	2 00
John Hanks, fat ox.....	2 00
L. O. Donley, yoke oxen, 1st prem....	5 00
L. O. Donley, pair steers 3 years old, 2d prem.....	2 00
L. O. Donley, fat steer, 2d prem.....	1 00

*Class 16, Herds—No Entries.**Class 17, Families—No Entries.**Class 18, Sweepstakes on Cattle.*

W. H. Dawson, cow, 1st prem.....	5 00
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Class 19, Full-wooled Sheep.

J. W. Knowles, buck 2 years old 2d prem.....	2 00
J. W. Knowles, buck 1 year old, 1st prem.....	2 00
J. W. Knowles, buck 1 year old, 2d prem.....	1 00
J. W. Knowles, ewe 2 years old, 1st prem.....	2 00
J. W. Knowles, ewe 1 year old, 1st prem.....	2 00
J. W. Knowles, ewe 1 year old, 2d prem.....	1 00
J. W. Knowles, pair lambs, 1st prem.	2 00
J. W. Knowles, pair lambs, 2d prem.	1 00
W. J. Waugh, pair ewes 3 years old, 2d prem.....	1 00
H. L. Barnes, buck 2 years old, 1st prem.....	3 00
H. L. Barnes, eight bucks, prem.....	1 00

*Class 20, Long-wool Sheep--No Entries.**Class 21, Sweepstakes on Sheep.*

J. W. Knowles, buck.....	\$ 5 00
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Class 22, Hogs, small breeds.

Jonathan Jones, brood sow, 1st prem.	2 00
John Crumwell, 5 pigs under 6 months old, 1st prem.....	1 00
F. A. Rogers, one pair pigs under 6 months old, 1st prem.....	1 00

Class 23, Hogs, large breeds.

T. H. Cunningham, brood sow over 6 months and under 1 year old, 1st prem.....	3 00
T. H. Cunningham, brood sow, 2d prem.....	1 00
T. H. Cunningham, 1 pair pigs under 6 months old, 1st prem.....	2 00
Daniel Bristo, boar over 6 months and under 1 year, 2d prem.....	2 00
Daniel Bristo, brood sow under one year, 2d prem.....	2 00
Jonathan Jones, brood sow under one year, 1st prem.....	2 00
David Mason, boar 1 year old, 1st prem.....	3 00
David Mason, brood sow 1 year old, 2d prem.....	1 00
David Mason, pig 5 months old, 2d prem.....	1 00
W. F. Campbell, boar over 1 year, Magie stock, 2d prem.....	3 00

Class 31, Agricultural and Household Products.

F. J. Brobst $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. Neshannock potatoes.....	50
W. O'Neal $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel white seed corn..	50
W. O'Neal sweet pumpkin.....	50
W. O'Neal cashaw.....	50
W. O'Neal citron.....	50
W. H. Brobst $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel rye.....	50
W. H. Brobst $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel oats.....	50
W. H. Brobst 1 gal timothy seed.....	75
W. H. Brobst 1 gal flax-seed.....	50
W. O'Neal $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel yellow seed corn.	50
T. E. Botsford large beet.....	50
F. M. Scott $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed corn.....	50
F. M. Scott $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel winter wheat....	50
F. M. Scott apple-melons.....	50
A. J. Hanna, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel turnips.....	50
Thomas Kelly, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel spring wheat.	50
John Gamble, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sweet potatoes.	50
Jonathan Jones, celery.....	50
W. F. Campbell, white beans.....	50
W. F. Campbell, butter beans.....	50
W. F. Campbell, winter peas.....	50
William Stone, 6 heads cabbage.....	50
W. C. Dickinson, squash.....	50
W. F. Campbell, Early Paris cauliflower	50

Class 32, Fruits.

George Conwell, show of grapes, 2d prem.....	1 00
Mrs. M. C. Kimball, show of grapes, 1st prem.....	2 00
Edward Baker, show of pears.....	2 00
John Gordon, specimen new winter cooking apples.....	1 00
John Gamble, best variety of apples named, 2d prem.....	2 00
John Gamble specimen fall cooking apples, 1st prem.....	1 00
John Gamble, specimen winter cooking apples, 2d prem.....	1 50
Mrs. L. M. Johnson, Bellshazzar pear..	1 00

A. Donnel, best show apples, 1st prem.	3 00	Mrs. Mary E. Ake, leather worked picture frame.....	50
A. Donnel, best show fall eating apples.....	1 00	D. E. Hedges, sewing machine.....	1 00
A. Donnel, best show fall cooking apples.....	50	Nicholas Guys, hand loom.....	1 00
John Gordon, specimen winter eating apples.....	1 00	Wm. McCracken, hedge plants.....	1 00
Class 39, Sorghum sugar and Molasses.		Mrs. W. F. Campbell, ripple work, diploma.....	
Mr. Charles Smith, 1 gal. sorghum molasses.	1 00	Mrs. W. F. Campbell, shell work, diploma.....	
No statement furnished of how made.		Mrs. W. F. Campbell, wax flowers, diploma.....	1 00
Class 40, Field crops.		Miss Hattie Bennett, cage of canary birds.....	50
Premiums to be awarded at the January meeting of the board.		Mrs. Laura Kelly, cage of canary birds.	1 00
Joel Campbell, best 10 acres of spring wheat.....		Alonzo Jones, cage of wild birds.....	1 00
Joel Campbell, best 1 acre of spring wheat.....		Mrs. Jonathan Jones, Mango peppers..	50
Class 41, Miscellaneous List.		Mrs. W. F. Campbell, herbarium flowers	1 00
George E. Conwell, best sorgho evaporator.....	2 00	Mrs. W. F. Campbell, collection of medical plants.....	1 00
Wheelbarrow Match Competitors Blind-folded.			
		Daniel Smick, 1st prem.....	3 00
		Gardener Betterton, 2d prem.....	1 00
		Dr. A. D. Wetherell, 3d prem.....	1 00

The last exhibition of the society, which was the twenty-sixth, was held at the grounds at Knoxville, August 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The officers for the year 1880 are as follows:

J. H. Cloe, president; J. Ramey, vice-president; T. R. Brown, chief marshal; P. K. Bonebrake, treasurer; A. M. Brobst, secretary.

The following were superintendents of departments at the last fair:

Grounds, John Robinson; gates and tickets, A. J. Briggs; forage, H. T. Cunningham; class A, horses and mules, H. T. Cunningham; class B, cattle, Geo. Harsin; class C, hogs and sheep, J. Hanna; class D, poultry, H. J. Scoles; class E, vehicles, tools and hardware, M. D. Woodruff; class F, implements and machinery, S. K. Bellamy; class G, grain and vegetables, Daniel Smith; class H, fine arts, fruits, flowers and pantry stores, A. W. Collins and F. J. Brobst.

There are probably other agricultural societies in the State which, at the present time have larger and better improved grounds, and which pay larger premiums, but there is doubtless no other county agricultural society in the State which has enjoyed so long a career of uninterrupted prosperity.

The following is the constitution of the society:

“ARTICLE I. The style of this society shall be the Marion County Agricultural Association.

“ART. II. Its object shall be the fostering of agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and household products.

“ART. III. The officers of this society consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, chief marshal, and board of eleven directors, who together, or a majority of those present when regularly convened, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business connected with the society.

“ART. IV. It shall be the duty of the president and vice-president to discharge the duties usually devolving on such officers of such societies. The secretary will keep the minutes, books and papers of the society, and

report annually, as required by law, and perform such other duties as from time to time may be required of him by the by-laws of the society.

"ART. V. The treasurer shall keep the funds of the society, and disburse the same on the order of the secretary, countersigned by the president, and report annually to the directors the financial condition of the society.

"ART. VI. The board shall hold annual fairs, determine the premium list and rules of exhibition, and publish the same by the first day of May annually.

"ART. VII. The officers shall be elected annually on the evening of the second day of the fair, by ballot. Each member of the society shall be entitled to a vote at said election.

"ART. VIII. The board, when regularly convened, shall have power to make by-laws and regulations, and alter the same by vote of a majority of the members present, and shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their own body, which appointment shall extend to the next annual meeting of the board.

"ART. IX. The officers of this society shall be entitled to a vote with the directors in all business transactions or meetings of the society.

"ART. X. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the officers and directors by a majority vote of the members present."

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

It has already been stated that the hardships and trials of the pioneers were calculated to make the first settlers of this county unusually friendly and sociable with one another. In those early times it was frequently the case that Mr. A. was out of provisions, and, having undergone the bitter experience of want, his heart melted toward Mr. X., whose ox-team had just arrived from the far East, and immediately lights his cob-pipe and saunters over to the place where the latter is encamped and inquires if there is anything he can do for him. X., in the course of a few years, gets comfortably fixed, and when Mr. W. arrives from Indiana he remembers the kindness of Mr. A., and, prompted by that philanthropy which is common to humanity, when humanity is called upon to assert itself, Mr. X. calls upon Mr. W. and renders all the encouragement and help he can. And thus was laid the foundation of a friendship which, by the force of circumstances, was strengthened from year to year. A., X. and W. are practically communists, for what one has that has the other also. They grind their coffee in the same mill, hull their corn on the same hominy-block, and when the new man with money attempts to jump A.'s claim, X. and W. are on hand with the tar and feathers. In future years, when by rigid economy, industry and patience, each is comfortably fixed and surrounded with all the luxuries of life, we would naturally expect to find a close bond of union between them, and while there is no vain show of friendship, no hypocritical display of attachment, yet the tie remains unbroken and is strengthened by age. When A. dies and is buried in the old graveyard the bond of friendship becomes still more binding on the two remaining members of this confederacy. And thus, as time goes on, the early settlers of the county become more closely united, and thus it is that during recent years in many counties have been formed old settlers' societies.

The first old settlers' society of Marion county was formed in 1868. The record is as follows:

"At a meeting held at the Lutheran church, in the city of Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, on the first day of January, 1868, pursuant to a previous notice given, the following persons; viz., B. F. Williams, F. A. Barker, D. T. Durham, C. Walters, G. W. Harsin, R. R. Watts and C. H. Durham, assembled together. After consultation it was deemed expedient to form an organization to be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Marion County, the object of which is to cultivate social intercourse, and to collect and preserve the early history of the early settlers of the county.

"The meeting was organized by calling D. T. Durham to the chair, and appointing F. A. Barker secretary.

"The chairman then stated the object of the meeting, when the persons present proceeded to adopt the following brief constitution:

" CONSTITUTION.

"ARTICLE I, SECTION 1. This association shall be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Marion County; its objects shall be the cultivation of social intercourse with one another, and to collect and perpetuate the early history of the county.

"ARTICLE II, SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee consisting of three members. The duties of these officers shall be such as are usually assigned to officers of this kind."

It was then resolved to hold a festival at Knoxville, on the first day of January, 1869, and the families of the members were cordially invited to attend.

The membership fee was fixed at twenty-five cents.

After transacting the foregoing business, the association adjourned and there is no other record of any proceedings till January, 1869, when there was a meeting of the association and the festival which had been appointed for that day was postponed till the following May.

The association met again in January, 1870, when the following officers were elected: President, D. T. Durham; vice-president, G. T. Clark; treasurer, B. F. Williams; secretary, A. B. Miller.

It was resolved that the next meeting be held at the court-house, on the 3d day of May, that being the twenty-sixth anniversary of the settlement of the county, at which time the families of all the members were invited to be present and partake of the festivities of the day.

The next regular annual business meeting of the association was held at the court-house, on January 2, 1871. The following are the minutes of that meeting:

"President D. T. Durham in the chair.

"On motion, H. L. Bousquet was elected secretary *pro tem*.

"On motion to appoint a committee of three, to draft a new constitution, the chair appointed R. R. Watts, A. B. Miller and Jos. Brobst for that purpose.

"An invitation was extended to all persons qualified by the terms of the constitution, to become members of the association. H. F. Durham, W. F. Amsberry, F. M. Nutter, J. M. Brous and J. D. Bedell were received as members, upon payment, by each, of twenty-five cents as admission fee.

"The chair appointed R. R. Watts as treasurer *pro tem*.

"On motion, Wm. Donnel was elected an honorary member of the association.

"On motion D. T. Durham was re-elected president; G. T. Clark was elected vice-president; F. C. Barker, secretary; A. B. Miller, treasurer; F. C. Barker, Wm. Donnel and J. D. Bedell, procurators for the ensuing year.

"On motion of F. C. Barker, it was resolved that an old settlers' celebration and festival be held at Knoxville, by the association, on the first day of May next—the twenty-eighth anniversary of the settlement of Marion county; that a hearty invitation be extended to all persons, together with their families who have for twenty years been residents of the county; and that a committee, consisting of one member from each township, and one additional from each of the townships of Knoxville and Lake Prairie, be appointed as a general committee of arrangements.

"The following named gentlemen were appointed by the chair:

"H. F. Durham, Clay; Thomas Curtin, Jr., Dallas; W. B. Ritchie, Franklin; D. F. Sherwood, Indiana; A. G. Young and John Conrey, Knoxville; W. Nossaman and P. H. Bousquet, Lake Prairie; Wm. Brobst, Liberty; J. M. Brous, Perry; Dr. Williams, Pleasant Grove; M. S. Reynolds, Polk; J. D. Bedell, Red Rock; Wm. M. Donnel, Summit; Daniel Hunt, Swan; Samnel Teter, Union; Daniel Sampson, Washington.

"On motion the chair appointed, as a special committee of arrangements, Messrs. Jos. Brobst, A. C. Cunningham and H. L. Bousquet.

"On motion of G. T. Clark, the press of the county were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting; and again, a short time previous to the first of May, call the attention of the public to the celebration, and again announce the names of the members of the general committee of arrangements, that they may be aroused to action, and see that their several localities are fully represented.

"Mr. Donnel was called upon, and spoke in reference to his forthcoming book, 'The Pioneers of Marion County,' stating that the manuscript was now mostly in the hands of the printers, and their work would commence next week. It would be a book of over 300 pages, and would be ready for delivery to subscribers in April or May next. The price would be two dollars per copy.

"The president and others made brief remarks, urging the claims of the book upon the members of the association and all other citizens. Subscriptions for twenty copies were handed to the secretary.

"On motion, adjourned.

"D. T. DURHAM, *President*.

"H. L. BOUSQUET, *Secretary*."

Annual meetings were held from time to time for a few years longer and finally the meetings were discontinued and the society went down.

During the present year the society has been revived, or rather a new one has been formed. The first meeting of the new organization was held at the office of Mr. Gamble, in Knoxville. The following are the minutes of the meeting:

"At a called meeting of a few old settlers held Saturday, July 24, at the office of J. D. Gamble, Dr. H. J. Scoles was elected chairman. It was decided to have an old settlers' picnic and basket dinner, on the fair grounds, near Knoxville, on Wednesday, August 11, 1880, commencing at ten

o'clock, A. M. It was decided that all old settlers that have been residents of the State twenty-five years, and of this county twenty years, be cordially invited with their families to attend and participate in this celebration, not forgetting to bring well-filled baskets. Larken Wright was chosen marshal of the day. Committees were appointed to procure speakers and music for the occasion. Dr. H. J. Scoles, Dr. Hugh Thompson and James Welch were appointed executive committee.

"The call is signed by Dr. H. J. Scoles, Dr. J. T. French, Dr. Hugh Thompson, Dr. W. B. Young, James Welch, S. L. Collins, W. W. Craddick, J. S. Cunningham, Larken Wright, D. C. Ely, J. D. Gamble, C. G. Brobst, Wm. Black, J. H. Cloe, A. B. Miller, F. M. Frush, A. M. Clark, Joseph Johnson and A. M. Brobst.

"W. W. CRADDICK, *Secretary*."

The picnic came off on the eleventh of August, according to the arrangements made at the previous meeting.

Mr. James Welch called the meeting to order at 10:30. Hon. James D. Gamble was chosen president and Hon. G. T. Clark, Jacob Metz and I. M. Walters, vice-presidents, W. W. Craddick, Secretary.

The Butcher Creek martial band and Knoxville Musical Association supplied excellent music.

D. O. Collins delivered the address of welcome in manner and matter creditable to himself and edifying to all present.

The picnic dinner we need only mention. We all know how well it was enjoyed.

Brief addresses were made by Hon. D. T. Durham, Dr. J. T. French, J. P. Vincent, Jas. Taggart, Riley Wright, Hon. S. F. Prouty, Larken Wright, John Banks and others.

A permanent organization was effected by the adopting of the following constitution and election of officers below named:

"ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Marion County.

"ART. 2. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, secretary and treasurer, and one vice-president and one assistant secretary in each township in the county.

"ART. 3. The officers shall perform the duties usually required of such officers, and in case of vacancy in the office of president, the secretary shall designate one of the vice-presidents to act.

"ART. 4. Any person who has been a resident of the county since the first of August, 1860, or a resident of the State August 1, 1855, shall be eligible to membership.

"ART. 5. The president, secretary and vice-presidents shall constitute an executive committee fixing the time and programme for annual meetings.

"ART. 6. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the association."

Report of committee on permanent organization:

For president, James Welch, Knoxville township. Vice-presidents, Larken Wright, Knoxville township; D. T. Durham, Clay township; Daniel Wagoner, Franklin township; Jacob Metz, Liberty; M. M. Marks, Indiana; Hugh Smith, Washington; Henry Hortsman, Dallas; G. T. Clark, Lake Prairie; John A. Scott, Summit; J. D. Bedell, Red Rock; E. B. Ruckman, Union; Wesley Jordan, Pleasant Grove; James Brous, Perry; John Everett, Polk; Daniel Hunt, Swan.

Secretaries, C. G. Brobst, Knoxville; C. H. Durham, Clay; Joel Campbell, Dallas; Abrial Niles, Franklin; I. P. Dixon, Indiana; J. H. Stubenrauch, Lake Prairie; Chas. Harlow, Liberty; Elias Williams, Pleasant Grove; Amos Teter, Polk; Wm. Hughs, Perry; Win. Clark, Red Rock; I. N. Crum, Summit; Elisha Hardin, Swan; Albert Reynolds, Union; W. A. Whitlatch, Washington.

Treasurer, J. S. Cunningham.

The following is a report of the address delivered on the occasion by D. O. Collins, Esq.:

ADDRESS BEFORE THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF MARION COUNTY, DELIVERED AT THE FAIR GROUNDS AT KNOXVILLE, AUGUST 11, 1880.

*"Fellow citizens and old settlers of Marion county—*The committee that requested me a few days ago to address you on this occasion could have found a much better speaker from among those who have resided here longer than I have. However, if other parties have been here longer than myself, I submit to you it is not my fault. I came to this county at as early a period as circumstances would permit, having been born in a little log cabin west of the opera house in the city of Knoxville. I can say I have been a resident of Marion county as long as any other man that is no older than I am. When I first came here the trail of the Indian was still visible o'er these prairies and the howling of the wolf could be heard in yonder wood. But you older persons recollect these things better than I do, for as I have already intimated, it was at a very early period of my existence when I first came here.

"We are assembled here to-day, not in the interest of any political party; nor are we assembled here in the interest of any particular religious sect. There are no denominations or political lines in this audience. It is simply the old ties of pioneer life that call us together. Years ago you used to meet each other on the streets and highways, and on public occasions you met in sunshine and storm, you did business together, you were neighbors and friends in the truest sense. Now, after many years have passed those that remain are called together once more to talk over by-gone days and to recall recollections of the past. Great changes have taken place; this country was once a wilderness, but through your pluck, privations, industry and persistence this wilderness has been made to blossom with rich harvests, and Marion has become the peer of any county in the State. Later inhabitants are owing much to the old settlers. They have all the advantages of your labors and hardships. The first inhabitants of every country are compelled to pass through many vicissitudes, do without all luxuries and many necessities. You, fellow-citizens, had the courage to face these difficulties in settling Marion county. But your efforts and courage have not been without good results. To-day the land is nearly all in cultivation, your county is prolific of churches and school-houses and you have railroads and all the conveniences of the highest civilization. It was not a trifling matter to live here in an early day—there are no hardships now, it is even a happy privilege to live here at present. But to you old settlers belongs the honor of having resided here when it took courage, when much of the country was aguish and unhealthy, when it took from three to six weeks to go to mill. To you belongs the honor of breaking the first prairies and raising the first crops. To you belongs the honor of building the first dwellings and plant-

ing the first orchards. To you belongs the honor of erecting the first mills and engaging in the first commercial enterprises. To you belongs the honor of building the first school-houses and erecting the first temples of worship. To you belongs the honor of laying out the first towns and commencing improvements that have ever since been going on, keeping pace with a population that already runs up to nearly thirty thousand souls.

"As we talk over by-gone days 'the past rises before us like a dream,' and each one lives his life over again—you go back to the home you left when you started West; when you started for Iowa. May be you have grown old now; the companion of your side, if she has not already departed this life, has grown old and both your heads are all silvered o'er with age, but anyhow you go back twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five years. Retracing your steps takes some of you to Ohio, others to Indiana, others to Virginia, others to Pennsylvania, New York and Kentucky and other States east of the Mississippi, while others are compelled to cross the trackless deep to the Old World. Now you are at the old home. It is a cold winter's night. The chores are all done and the family are sitting around the old fire-place; you stir up the logs and the fire blazes forth anew, lighting up every countenance, chasing away every shadow, and playing upon the wall like the reflection of golden waters. There is a conversation going on around the family circle about going West. Every heart is sad and every countenance grave for the thought of separation, of leaving the old folks, the old home and friends, is a painful theme. There are 'fightings within and fears without.' Of all the Western Territories, Iowa is the most favorably considered. At length the die is cast, the resolution is made. A courageous young man with a heart fixed upon a home of his own rises from his chair, saying, I am going West. I am going to Iowa. The wife at his side remains silent for a moment, then pressing her babe to her breast, you hear her saying mid sighs and sobs, 'ah, John! it is hard to leave the old home, and all these comforts and father and mother and these friends—to exchange them for a home in the wilderness,' yet 'Whithersoever thou goest I will go, thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. With the opening of spring all the preparations and arrangements for the trip are made. They are not going to take the cars for railroads are the exception. They are going in covered wagons. The oxen are at this wagon and the horses at this, and a few head of stock are following along behind. You can see the tar-buckets hanging down, and a close inspection shows that the old wide-tired linch-pin wagons are fashionable. Several families of the neighborhood have joined John and his wife and two children and at break of day, just as the sun is filling the tree-tops with glory and crowning the hills with gold, you see this little train of emigrants slowly moving along over the hills of Ohio. As they gradually disappear from sight of the old home you hear a sob and a sigh and see them beckoning a last farewell to the old folks and friends that are left behind. It is a long and arduous trip, but there is courage in their hearts for the undertaking, and pluck to face the pioneer life in the West. Now they have reached the Mississippi, they cross and come along up through Mt. Pleasant, through Ottumwa to Eddyville, and being attracted by a timbered country, coal-fields and an unusually rich soil, they bear off to the northwest a little, and select homes and settle down in what is now called Marion county. A great many families came here in the manner I have illustrated, while a great many others find their way to the Mis-

Mississippi and come up to Keokuk by boat, thence up the Des Moines to Bellefontaine, Red Rock or Coalport, for at that time, as you all know, the Des Moines was navigable. I was not too young to have often heard the boats whistle along this river, and too have ridden upon her bosom in steam-boats myself.

"As emigration pours in some locate in one part of the county and some in another. At last you are permanently settled down to the new life, you are attached to your rude cabin, your truck patch is coming up and the vines are climbing up over your cottage door and window. Claims are made for future improvements and you are thriving and happy even among difficulties; you manage to live and get along somehow. The first corn is ground by breaking it in mortars. The first stove is a fire-place or a set of forked sticks with a cross piece. The first wheat bread is 'corn dodgers.' The first coffee is corn coffee. The first rice is hog hominy. The first beef is generally pork. The first fruits that laden your tables consist of crab-apples and wild gooseberries. The first buggy rides you take are in two-horse wagons or behind ox carts over rough roads. The first merchandise is hauled in two-horse wagons from Burlington or Keokuk. The first music you enjoy aside from the music of your own voices is the whistling wind or the howling wolf along your streams. Among your first visitors were the Indians, bedecked with feathers and gleaming with war paint, manufactured from the keel of Red Rock. If tradition is correct, when these red-skinned fellows used to appear at our house your humble servant used to disappear under the bed.

"In those days you did not have willow cradles or hammocks for your children, such as children have to-day. From my own recollection there were no such institutions. My parents were fortunate enough however to make me very comfortable in *an old trunk lid*.

"The young folks had their hardships in these early days as well as the old folks. I recollect one season there was not a green apple to be had in the country and we had to resort to dried apples. I went into my father's store on one occasion, filled myself with dried apples then filled my pockets and ate them all down, then I went to the town pump and commenced drinking water, I continued this for half an hour; about this time the apples began to swell and there was a strange sensation came over my heart, and oh, Lord! nobody knows the trouble and hardships I passed through! You have heard of persons growing gray in a single night; well, I did not grow gray in a single night but I grew very large. This little expedition resulted in bringing about frequent visits from our family physician and giving me an eternal prejudice against dried apples.

"Every improvement and addition to the county was hailed with joy. Many of you recollect when the first circular saw-mill was put up in the vicinity of Knoxville. The inhabitants came very near going wild, it even created more excitement than balloon ascensions or circuses of a later date.

"Since those days many improvements and great additions have been made to the county. Times have changed wonderfully. The red man has gone farther west. The howl of the wolf can be heard no more. Instead of log cabins for dwellings, church and school-houses, you have respectable frame and brick edifices. Instead of ox-carts for traveling you have good vehicles, carriages and railroads. Instead of crab-apples and gooseberries, you have orchards yielding abundance of fruit of every variety, while the surplus of your bountiful crops, your coal, hogs, cattle, sheep and pro-

duce, after your own wants are generally supplied go into the markets of the world and return in the shape of the choicest luxuries the earth affords. Yes: times have changed! Scanty settlements have increased till the population of your county outnumbers any of its neighbors.

"The manner in which Marion county has been settled illustrates the manner in which the whole State has been peopled. A few years ago I stood on the banks of the Mississippi River, not a great ways from Burlington, at a place where Black Hawk used to rally his warriors for battle. At this place there is a natural semi-circle formed on the river shore giving it the appearance of a large amphitheatre. I imagined I could see the Indians assembled here arrayed in all the paraphernalia of savage life. I imagined I could see the old chief step forth and sway the tribe with his eloquence. I could hear the war-whoop ringing up and down the Father of Waters. I could see the wigwams here and there over the country, and the smoke of smouldering camp-fires curling up to the sky. I could see tiny birch canoes tied up along the river shores or silently gliding over the waters. I looked out over Iowa in my imagination, and everything was a wild, desolate waste. There was not a white man to be seen, nor a dwelling-house, nor an artificial grove, nor a church, nor a school-house, nor a cultivated section of land to relieve the dull monotony of the scene. It was no pleasure to me to look upon this weird sight even in imagination, and to dispel the gloom of so terrible a solitude, I looked out upon the reality of the present. I could see spires and domes glistening in the sun. Instead of wigwams I could see comfortable dwellings, school-houses and churches. Instead of the smoke of smouldering camp-fires I could see the smoke belching forth from hundreds of chimneys, furnaces and engines. Instead of birch canoes I could see mighty steamers plowing up and down the Father of Waters. Instead of the shrill Indian war-whoop I could hear the whistling of numerous manufacturing establishments all over the State, and of the iron horse passing and repassing carrying on a mighty commerce. As I looked out over Iowa, instead of a wild desolate waste frequented only by buffaloes, Indians and wild beasts, I could see a civilized land, a great State, a commonwealth second to none in the world.

"But this State has not only been redeemed from a wilderness and rescued from a savage race, the very soil upon which you now stand once belonged to France. Happily for you and for mankind it fell into better hands. In 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte and Thomas Jefferson vied with each other in statesmanship; the result annexed to the United States that famous 'Louisiana Purchase,' of which this great State of Iowa "the garden of the world" is a part. Thus we see that through the struggles and the wisdom of our fathers we have inherited not only republican institutions, but a land that has no equal beneath the starry canopy of heaven. Behold the country of which your State is a part! Behold the land that has been reserved through the ages for free government and a matchless civilization to have a home—triumph and live on, blossoming through all time! Until this continent was discovered and peopled despotism had always been in the ascendency. No such strides of civilization were ever made in the Old World, in a few years, as you have made here. In the days before this new world was peopled every effort in the line of advancement was always crushed in the bud. Every free government that existed previous to ours was either hopelessly crippled or completely wiped out.

"The struggle for liberty and a higher civilization commenced away back

in remote antiquity in the shining Orient, but despotism and superstition soon attained supremacy. At a later time Greece contends for these same principles and makes a stride in the line of advancement and the upbuilding of free institutions such as the world never before knew, but the broken column and shattered temples of Greece attest the over-reaching power of despotism. Still later there is a similar contest at Rome; for a time the Republic flourishes, but after a while a single will plans and executes universal empire, Rome is brought under the yoke and Cæsar rules the world. Still later there is a contest made for these same principles in the Italian cities. Genoa, Florence, Milan and Pisa thrive, while laws and systems of municipal government are given to the world, ever to be admired and studied, but surrounded by monarchs and conspiring princes. At length these noble cities are brought to ruin. Liberty and her twin sister, Progress, being driven from the Italian cities, take refuge in the mountains of Switzerland; here they live on despite every storm that blows, but they cannot revolutionize the world and carry civilization to its goal while confined to the fastnesses of the mountains. The United Netherlands next make a long and desperate effort for civil, commercial and religious freedom. Under the leadership of one of the greatest men in history, William the Silent, there is hope in the world for the realization of a higher civilization, but an assassin takes the life of William the Silent, and after prospering under a republic for a few years this gallant little nation submits to the fate that rules Europe. Liberty and progress next flee from the oppression of England to the solitudes of the New World. Here an unparalleled career of advancement is commenced. Before the colonies arrive at importance the Old World is indifferent. But when the wilderness begins to blossom with rich harvests then an attempt is made to whip the people of the New World back into the traces of arbitrary government. A mighty contest ensues. It is a renewal of the same old struggle that has been going on since the dawn of society—between despotism and retrogression on the one hand, and liberty and progression on the other, and for the first time in the history of the world, liberty and progression gain a footing from which they can never be dislodged and free government is placed in a condition to defy the combined force of arbitrary power, despotism and superstition while the world stands. The struggle and wisdom of the early patriots not only secured to posterity republican institutions and the thirteen colonies, but as I said before, their wisdom at length secured us the very soil upon which you now stand and upon which you have been living these thirty years and more. All honor then to our forefathers for this land and government. All honor to the first inhabitants of this great land and this State, and especially to the old settlers of Marion county, for the civilization that has been achieved. The government bequeathed to posterity by the early patriots shall never fall. The improvements and progress commenced by you old settlers shall never cease. 'The workmen may fall but the work shall go on.' The old settlers of Marion county may all pass away, but the spirit of progress infused by your pluck and your energy shall continue with your free institutions as long as the rivers run into the sea; as long as the clouds circle around the convexed top of the mountains; as long as the heavens hold up the stars, and the cycle of time continues to roll."

OLD SETTLER'S LIST.

There is now being prepared a list of old settlers under the auspices of the association. One hundred and three names have already been enrolled; of these 25 are from Ohio, 17 from Pennsylvania, 16 from Indiana, 8 from Kentucky, 6 from Holland, 4 from New York, 3 from Virginia.

CHAPTER IX.

INCIDENTS, ACCIDENTS AND CRIMES.

The Soul of John Brown—Sudden Death—Assassination of Josiah M. Woodruff—Two Persons Drowned—Fatal Runaway—Treasury Robbery—Death by Drowning—Fatal Accident—Murder and Suicide—Two Victims of Passion—Second Treasury Robbery—Another Murder at Red Rock—Drowned—Fratricide—Two Men Shot—Burned To Death—Early Crimes.

THE SOUL OF JOHN BROWN.

On the 10th of June, 1856 a public meeting was held in Iowa City for the purpose of firing the public heart on the subject of the Kansas difficulty. Several spirited speeches were made, and after the public meeting, which was held for general purposes, a private meeting was held for the purpose of devising definite measures in aid of those who were making their way to the contested ground in the interests of free soil. At this meeting the following address was prepared and placed in the hands of George D. Woodin, Esq., who was to visit all the counties to the south and west for the purpose of opening up a line of communication:

*"To the friends of the Kansas Free State Cause in Iowa—*The undersigned have been appointed a committee to act in connection with similar committees appointed in Chicago, and other States, and with committees of like character to be appointed in various counties of the State, and especially in those counties lying west and southwest of us.

"The plan of operations is the establishment of a direct route and speedy communication for eastern emigrants into Kansas. The committee have appointed Messrs. George D. Woodin, Esq., William Sanders and Capt. S. N. Hartwell to visit your place for the purpose of having a committee appointed there to facilitate the general plan of operations and carry out the details. They will explain to you the minutiae of this plan, at greater length than we are able to do in this communication.

"Capt. Hartwell is a member of the State Legislature in Kansas, and is recently from the scene of the ruffian atrocities which have been committed in that embryo State.

"We have here pledged our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors to make Kansas a free State, and we shall expect our friends from this place westward will give us their hearty co-operation.

"Yours in the cause of freedom,

"W. P. CLARK, Chairman.

"C. W. HOBART, Secretary.

"H. D. DOWNEY, Treasurer.

"I. N. JEROME.

"LYMAN ALLEN.

"J. TEESDALE.

"M. L. MORRIS.

"Iowa City, June 10, 1856."

As before remarked, Mr. Woodin in particular was active and diligent in transacting the business delegated to him. He made a complete tour of the counties lying in the proposed route of the "emigrants" and established committees. He succeeded in enlisting in this enterprise the most active and reliable men in the various town which he visited who were in sympathy with the movement. Most of the men are still living and many of them have since achieved a national reputation. The following are the names of the individuals composing the committees at the various points along the route:

Wassonville—Isaac Farley, Myron Frisbee, N. G. Field.

Sigourney—N. H. Keath, A. T. Page, T. S. Byers, A. C. Price.

Oskaloosa—William H. Seevers, A. M. Cassady, James A. Young, Louis Reinhart, S. A. Rice.

Knowville—J. M. Bayley, James Mathews, Hiram W. Curtis, William M. Stone, James Sample, Joseph Brobst.

Indianola—B. S. Noble, George W. Jones, Lewis Todhunter, J. T. Lacy, G. W. Clark, H. W. Maxwell.

Osceola—J. D. Howard, G. W. Thompson, A. F. Sprague, Jno. Butcher, J. G. Miller, G. L. Christie.

Quincy—R. B. Lockwood, T. W. Stanley, H. B. Clark, E. G. Bengen, D. Ritchey.

Winterset—H. J. B. Cummings, W. L. McPherson, D. F. Arnold, W. W. McKnight, J. J. Hutchins.

Des Moines—A. J. Stevens, T. H. Sypher, W. W. Williamson, B. S. Chrystal.

Newton—H. Welker, William Skiff, William Springer, E. Hammer, H. J. Skiff.

It was necessary to observe great caution and secrecy, as the administration at that time was in sympathy with the pro-slavery party, and United States Marshals were on their way to Kansas from the North. The underground railroad having been put into good running order, Superintendent Woodin and his station agents did quite a business in forwarding "emigrants" during the fall, winter and following spring and summer.

One incident connected with the working of the underground railroad especially deserves mention, it was the first meeting of Gen. Jim Lane and John Brown.

Late in the summer of 1856 the people of Sigourney were considerably interested in an unusually large number of emigrants who came through the town late in the afternoon, and encamped for the night near by. Persons who had no connection with the "Emigration Society" noticed that Dr. Price and other members of the committee soon became very intimate with the leading men among the "emigrants." In fact so intimate were Price and his conferees with the chief emigrants that they held a conference in a back parlor of the Clinton House, then the leading hotel of Sigourney. After the conference had lasted some time the emigrants returned to their camp to look after some business while the committee remained in the room at the hotel awaiting their return. In the meantime there was a knock on the door, which being opened admitted a healthy, robust man, dressed in the garb of a frontiersman, who announced himself as Captain Moore, from Kansas, and desiring to see one Jim Lane, whom he expected to find at the place. He was informed by the committee that Jim Lane, for such one of the "emigrants" proved to be, had just retired, but would

return shortly. Upon the invitation of the committee the stranger took a seat, but upon being questioned by the committee with regard to Kansas affairs manifested considerable reticence, not caring apparently to discuss those matters. Presently Lane returned, and upon being introduced, the stranger looking him steadily in the face, and taking, as it were, an estimate of the man from head to foot, said: "You are Jim Lane, are you? Well, I am John Brown. I guess we have heard of one another before." John Brown, now satisfied that he was in the company of friends, and that his cause in Kansas would not suffer by a narration of events then transpiring in that Territory, threw off his former reserve and talked freely and passionately. It is said by persons who were in the room that they never heard such eloquent and impassioned words fall from the tongue of living man as those uttered by Brown when speaking of the Kansas troubles. He first spoke of the country; of the beautiful prairies, its rich soil, and its beautiful rivers, and while doing so his countenance lit up with an almost superhuman light and cheerfulness; pausing for a moment he seemed to be deeply moved, his countenance underwent an entire change, and from being an angel Brown now resembled a fiend. At length he broke forth in the most vehement language; he spoke of the blighting curse of slavery, and of the overbearing conduct of the pro-slavery men in their efforts to extend the accursed system; of the atrocities of the border ruffians from Missouri. When at length he contemplated the possibility of this fair land becoming blasted by the curse of slavery, its beautiful prairies turned into slave plantations, its fertile soil pressed by the foot of the bondman, and its beautiful streams flowing past slave-pens, he was unable to control himself; he strode through the room, he stamped on the floor, and tore his hair with his sun-burnt hands. Jim Lane became inspired by the words of his new made acquaintance, and it was arranged that he should make a speech that night in Sigourney. The speech was made from a dry goods box in front of Page's stone block, which stood where now is McCauley's hardware store.

The "emigrants" had in their train a queer looking vehicle which they said was a prairie plow; it was covered with a tarpaulin and some of the curious citizens, after the "emigrants" had fallen asleep, became anxious to see what kind of an agricultural implement these tillers of the soil had, anyway; a slight investigation convinced these inquisitive ones that it would plow up the ground in spots if it once got to work on the soil of "bleeding Kansas," but that it would be too noisy and dangerous for the fallow ground of Iowa. That prairie plow proved to be an eight-pound cannon, and was heard from inside of thirty days thereafter. The emigrants, numbering some seventy-five, left the next morning accompanied by Jim Lane.

In the course of a day or two the Kansas emigrants in charge of Lane arrived at Knoxville. Lane stopped at the hotel and the company passed on west of town and encamped on Whitebreast Creek. The following day there was a celebration in Knoxville and Lane was invited to deliver an address. Great excitement prevailed throughout the town and surrounding country and as there were many who opposed the colonization scheme of the friends of free Kansas serious trouble was apprehended should Lane attempt to speak. The celebration was held east of the present site of the Tremont House within the corporate limits of the city. Lane accepted the invitation to address the crowd and made a very impassioned speech; excitement ran high but there was no serious disturbance. Lane was never

daunted by threats of disturbance, in fact he was never so much in his element as when excitement ran high.

We are reminded of another event in the career of Jim Lane. It was during the late war when he, in command of a small force was guarding a town in Missouri. Some disloyal people threatened to tear down the flag. The threat was reported to the commander, when he turned to his informant and said:

"Tell those men who threaten the flag, that whenever that flag comes down this town goes up."

It is unnecessary to state that the flag was not disturbed.

After making his speech at the celebration at Knoxville, Lane proceeded with his emigrants to Kansas, where they acted an active part in the bloody affrays then being perpetrated.

Bleeding Kansas, after bleeding for some four years, boasting for part of the time in two rival Territorial governments, was admitted into the Union as a free State in 1861. Jim Lane's pathetic end, falling a victim to his own vices and his own hands, and Brown's misguided but noble and heroic campaign at Harper's Ferry are subjects of fireside conversation in almost every household in the land, and it is hoped that the narration of the foregoing incidents, trifling in themselves, but momentous as passing circumstances attending great national events, will not arouse any slumbering animosities nor engender any new strifes.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Major H. D. Gibson for many years a highly respected citizen of Marion county, but at the time Indian agent for the Puyallup, Nisqually and Chehalis Reservations, Washington Territory, died very suddenly on Thursday, August 12, 1875, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., in his buggy, while returning from a hunting excursion. The following account of his death is given by a man who was with him at the time:

"I left home in the morning in company with Mr. Gibson, about 8 o'clock, in a buggy, on a hunting tour. On our way we stopped at Mr. Rundell's and asked Mr. Rundell about some papers concerning some government property. Just at the edge of a prairie, a pheasant flew up and Mr. Gibson got out of the buggy with his gun to shoot the bird. Mr. Gibson shortly returned to the buggy and took off his coat, remarking that he was very warm. He got into the buggy and said 'drive on.' While I was turning the buggy I heard a noise—a gasp and a choking sound. I said 'what is the matter Mr. Gibson?' No answer. I then shook him and found that he was dying. I laid his head on my shoulder and drove home as fast as I could. In the morning before starting he ate a very hearty breakfast, after which he said he felt very unwell; he never complained before."

Mr. Gibson doubtless died of heart disease.

ASSASSINATION OF JOSIAH M. WOODRUFF, OF KNOXVILLE.

In the draft of 1864, certain men drafted from Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek county, failed to report themselves in obedience to orders and under the law they became deserters. On Saturday, October 1st, the Provost Marshal of the Fourth district of Iowa, with headquarters at Grinnell, sent out two officers with orders for the arrest of these deserters.

These officers were Capt. John L. Bashore, of Appanoose county, and Josiah M. Woodruff, of Knoxville.

These men entered Sugar Creek township before noon, and meeting with a certain Mike Gleason made some inquiries as to the men of whom they were in search. After leaving Gleason they went to the house of one Craver, where they took dinner. After dinner they proceeded in the prosecution of their business and soon met three men, one of whom was the man Gleason, whom they had previously met, and two brothers named Fleenor.

The conduct of these men convinced the officers that they meant mischief and Bashore sprang from the buggy, and with revolver in hand began to remonstrate with the men, telling them to go about their business as they were not the persons whom they were after. Woodruff remained in the buggy. It was not long until the men commenced to fire upon the officers. Woodruff was shot through the head and killed instantly. Bashore was also shot and mortally wounded. Gleason was shot in the hip and so seriously wounded that he could not escape. The Fleenors escaped.

Upon hearing of the tragedy, Provost Marshal Mathews, of Grinnell, ordered out two companies of militia to assist in making arrests, and on Sunday evening Gleason and seven others were sent to Oskaloosa under guard. As there was no evidence to convict the seven they were afterward released.

On Monday following the bodies of the dead officers were taken to Oskaloosa, and at the sight of them the people were roused to such frenzy that nothing but the strong walls of the jail saved Gleason from vengeance. The following day the body of Bashore was sent to Centerville and that of Woodruff was brought to Knoxville. The funeral of the latter, which occurred soon after, was one of the most imposing affairs which ever took place in Knoxville.

All efforts to find the Fleenors were unavailing. They immediately left the country and have never been publicly seen in these parts.

Gleason lay in jail at Oskaloosa for a number of months waiting for his wounds to heal. He was finally arraigned before the United States District Court at Des Moines, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

The father of Josiah M. Woodruff, who at the time of his son's death lived just north of Knoxville, afterward removed to Kansas, where he still resides. A short time since he brought suit against the estate of Joseph Fleenor, five years absence of the latter raising the presumption of his death, claiming damages in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the killing of his son. This suit is now pending in the District Court of Poweshiek county.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

On Saturday, June 8, 1872, Byron Whitehead and his wife left their home near Gosport, in a two-horse wagon to go to Wheeling, expecting to be gone till the Thursday following. Hugh Thompson saw them passing along the road and this is the last that was seen of them alive.

Nothing further was seen or heard of them till the Thursday following when two boys who were fishing along Whitebreast Creek saw the horses in the stream, and upon further search the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead were found lodged in the creek some distance below the ford.

A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was that death had been caused on the morning of the 8th between nine and ten o'clock by accidental drowning while attempting to cross Whitebreast Creek at Mulkey's Ford.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

On the 24th of December, 1870, Dr. William Covington, of Pleasantville, started from home in a buggy driving a pair of spirited horses, to visit a patient in the family of Mr. Hunter, north of Pleasantville. About a half mile from home he met with an accident which cost him his life.

It appears that the team run against a fence and threw the doctor out with such violence as to produce fatal injuries. When found he was lying across some rails of the fence which had been partially demolished, and two or three rails lay across his body. When found he was still alive but unconscious. He was taken home and that night died. One of the horses was severely injured in the runaway and the vehicle was totally demolished.

TREASURY ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, February 7, 1867, the office of the county treasurer at the court-house, was entered and robbed of all the money in it, which amounted to over forty thousand dollars. The burglars in the first place broke into Mr. Reed's blacksmith shop and helped themselves to all the tools they required. They entered the treasurer's office through a window which was very insecurely fastened. By the side of the door of the vault they removed a few bricks which enabled them with the aid of a chisel to reach the bolt and drive it back. The safe in the vault was purchased in 1866 at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. The burglars broke the knob from the door of the safe, cut into the lock, opened the door and took the funds. The most that was taken belonged to the school fund of the county. Mr. Dan. Smick, of Knoxville, lost over \$1,600 which he had placed there for safety. A portion of the funds was owned by the State.

The robbery was discovered about eight o'clock Sunday morning and caused a great deal of excitement among the citizens all day long, hundreds visiting the court-house. Prompt action was taken to find the robbers. Different persons were sent out to spread the news and put the officers of the law on the watch.

The board of supervisors of the county were called together immediately. Lake Prairie township had been paid her share of the school fund, and Mr. Kruck drew out \$600 Saturday evening for Liberty township. In Mr. Cunningham's absence some two or three thousand dollars were wrapped up and placed in a pigeon hole in the vault, and that the burglars failed to get. The following in round numbers are the losses to school fund, State, county and city: State, \$3,000; county, \$1,000; Knoxville, \$200, Knoxville school fund, \$3,500; whole loss of school fund, \$35,000. The reasons the loss to the city was so small was because so few had paid their taxes.

The loss fell heaviest upon Mr. Smick, for his \$1,600 he got by hard knocks at the anvil.

The knob was first broken off and then a portion of chilled iron under it cut out. Heavy blows were next struck exactly in the right place to loosen the bolts or break the fastenings, so heavy as to break the steel face of the sledge used. Both of these operations which we have imperfectly described

had the effect to loosen the bolts; chisels were then used to pry open the doors, which unfortunately was accomplished. The burglar or burglars seemed to know just exactly what was requisite to do in order to accomplish their object. The one who made the safe could not have gone to work any more scientifically or with more complete understanding of what was necessary to be done.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Mr. Gibson Shook, of the vicinity of Wheeling, Marion county, lost his life by accidental drowning in the Des Moines River near Bennington on Saturday night, April 11, 1868.

He was returning home with his team, and at a place where the road runs near the edge of a steep bank of the river, he missed the track, owing to the darkness, and the horses, wagon and driver were all precipitated into the deep current of the river, some fifteen feet below.

The body of the drowned man was recovered the following Monday a short distance below the place where the accident occurred, and pieces of the wagon were scattered down the river for a distance of two miles.

Mr. Shook was a man of about 28 years of age, the father of a family, a man of good character and habits and well respected in the community where he lived.

FATAL ACCIDENT

On Monday, February 22, 1869, Mr. Frank Buckley, who lived near Coalport, went out into the woods to cut some timber. He did not come home at night as was expected, and his wife after waiting some time became alarmed, and having secured the services of some of the neighbors went in search of him. At about ten o'clock they found him lying dead in the woods about a mile from his home.

It seems that he had cut a tree which, in falling, struck another tree and knocked off a limb which fell on his head and killed him.

Mr. Buckley was a man about forty years old and left a wife and five small children.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Some time in the year 1867, George W. Shafer, of Red Rock township, was married to Sarah Yearn, daughter of J. B. Yearn, who resided some three miles north of the village of Red Rock. During the year 1869 they separated; the trouble being that Shafer was a trifling fellow and not supporting his wife properly, she left him and returned to live with her father.

On Saturday evening, February 6th, while Mr. Yearn was at Knoxville on business, Shafer went to the house of the former with the apparent purpose of inducing his wife to live with him again. This she refused to do. It appears that a dispute ensued between Shafer and the family and that Shafer struck Mrs. Yearn on the head with a club and drove all the folks out of the house except his wife and child.

Shafer then asked his wife again if she would live with him. She answered: "Never!" Then drawing a revolver he declared that she should never live with another man; and, after saying this, he placed the revolver to her head and fired, killing her instantly.

He then took a blanket from the bed, spread it on the floor, drew up the

dead and bleeding form of his murdered wife and placed it on the blanket; he then placed the baby beside her and then laid down himself beside the two and cut his own throat with a knife.

It would seem that he had planned the whole matter before going to the house and intended to give the whole affair a romantic appearance of tragedy. This was indeed a case of madness and there was a horrible coolness and method in it.

At the time of the tragedy Mr. Yearn was a member of the board of supervisors and was at the county seat attending to some official business.

TWO VICTIMS OF PASSION.

Two persons living in Knoxville township, west of the city of Knoxville, got into a difficulty some ten years ago. One was named Samuel Brown and the other one was an Irishman named Daniel Maloney. Maloney finally grasped a neck-yoke and struck Brown on the head inflicting injuries from the effects of which he died.

Maloney was indicted and his case came up before the District Court in November, 1869. A continuance was granted and when it came up again in the following March the defendant was granted a change of venue to Jasper county.

Maloney was afterward convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a term of five years in the State prison. This sentence he has long since served out and has been released.

MURDER—TWO MEN SHOT.

A brutal murder was committed Monday evening, September 15, 1878, at the house of Mr. Keeton, about two miles west of Red Rock.

A feud of long duration existed between one party consisting of two disreputable persons by the name of Williams and another party consisting of William Eutsler and Mr. Keeton. The origin of the feud was some scandal about the wives of Keeton and Horry Williams.

On the day of the altercation the Williamses in company with one Anderson went in a wagon to the house of Eutsler and requested the latter to go with them to Keeton's house, pretending that the old difficulty was settled and wanting to talk the matter over together.

When the three arrived at Keeton's house, Eutsler went in and invited the latter out into the road. Keeton went out and Horry Williams immediately began to quarrel with him, calling Keeton a liar, using insulting language with reference to his wife and flourishing a revolver. Keeton told Williams if he would lay down his revolver he would whip him and with this remark returned to the house. Just as he reached the door Horry Williams fired at him, the shot taking effect and Keeton fell dead. One of the Williamses then fired at Eutsler, wounding the latter in the hip.

After the shooting the ruffians drove rapidly away. They were pursued and arrested, and upon examination Williams was released on bail of \$8,000. He was afterward tried and sentenced to a term of twenty years imprisonment, but before being taken to Ft. Madison escaped from the officers.

FRATRICIDE.

Two brothers named Robert and James McKay lived near Bussey in Liberty township.

On Saturday, October 9, 1875, the two brothers had a quarrel and James, the younger, inflicted a wound upon the person of his brother from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

The accounts which were given at the time and are still given of the fray are very conflicting and unsatisfactory. One story is to the effect that Robert McKay was pursuing his brother with intent to commit bodily injury, while another story is to the effect that James was too intimate with his brother's wife.

James McKay was arrested by the proper authorities and held for trial.

ANOTHER MURDER AT RED ROCK.

What is said to have been the tenth murder at Red Rock was committed on Sunday, August 12, 1877. The victim was Marv. Williams, brother of Horry Williams, who, prior to his incarceration in the State prison, had figured so extensively in the criminal courts of the county. The person who committed the deed was T. R. Buttery. It seems that the two had come into the possession of a saloon and there was a dispute as to the ownership. Williams claimed that he was a full partner while Buttery asserted that he was simply a clerk. After having vainly tried to settle the matter by reason they met on the fatal Sunday afternoon and proceeded to adjudicate the matter with revolvers. Buttery got in his argument first with the result as before stated. Williams was shot in the region of the heart and died immediately.

DROWNED.

On Sunday Morning, June 11, 1876, Charles Hannan of Knoxville township, was drowned in the Des Moines River near Amsterdam. He, with two others, were bathing in the river about one mile below Horn's Ferry. While trying to wade across the river he became cramped and called for assistance. Frank Horn went to his assistance and endeavored to help him but was grasped about the body by the drowning man in such a way he could render no help. Both men were carried down the stream into deep water and sank together. In order to save his own life Horn was compelled to unfasten the grip of the drowning man and leave him to his fate. Hannan was a young man twenty-one years old, the son of Mr. Richard Hannan of the east part of Knoxville township.

SECOND TREASURY ROBBERY.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, October 10, 1876, it was discovered that the county treasury was robbed. The city was aroused by the ringing of the fire-bell, and the intensest excitement prevailed.

The treasury office is on the ground floor of the court-house, and at the time of the robbery a citizens' meeting was in progress in the court-room above for the purpose of electing a night watchman. The treasurer, R. M. Faris, was in his office for an evening's work on his books, and some fifty men were at the meeting in the room above. The first that Mr. Faris suspected anything wrong was the entrance into his office of two masked men. The manner of procedure on the part of the robbers is thus narrated by Mr. Faris:

"At about 7:30 the men came in at the door; the man who came in first presented a revolver and demanded that I should open the safe. He walked

hind the counter and came up to me. I grabbed the revolver with my left hand and pulled it down. I told them I would not open the safe. They said if I would open the safe I should not be hurt but if I did not they would kill me. I told them I would die before I would open it. One of them searched my pockets and got the key to the vault, they then unlocked the outside door and unlocked the vault. One of them then pushed me into the vault and both presented revolvers and ordered me to unlock the safe; I refused. One of them then put up his revolver and drew from his breast a large knife, he made a feint at me with the knife and made a slight cut in the left lapel of my coat over my heart and then by a similar stroke made a cut in the right lapel, then I consented to open the safe. They then took the money and having locked me in the vault departed. I remained in the vault until rescued by the night-watch. I think the amount taken was from \$12,000 to \$14,000. The robbers asked me 'how much is there in the safe, \$20,000?' I answered, 'no, not half of it.' One of them then said, 'we expected to get \$20,000.'"

Mr. Faris says that he was in the vault about forty minutes.

Citizens to the number of many hundred assembled as soon as the alarm was sounded and organized a meeting. Larken Wright, B. A. Mathews and J. F. Greenlee were appointed a committee to send telegraph dispatches in various directions. W. M. Stone, T. J. Anderson, G. K. Hart, T. French and C. J. Amos were chosen a committee and authorized to give directions in general for the public safety.

Messengers were sent in every direction and the board of supervisors were notified of the robbery.

Detectives were employed and every effort was made to capture the robbers, but to no avail until the citizens of the county began to settle down to the belief that their money was gone and the robbers would never be captured. In the mean time, however, the officers were diligently at work and two of the robbers, Brannan and Barkus by name, were apprehended and brought to Knoxville, November 30, 1876.

Brannan was followed to St. Louis by Treasurer Faris, and Sheriff Hawk of Jasper county, where he was captured at a hotel in company of a female, his wife; Miss Flanders by name. From some statements made by Miss Flanders and also from some documents found, one John Barkus was implicated in the robbery; the latter was traced to Atchison, Kansas, and arrested. Upon the return of the officers with the prisoners Brannan's case was searched and fifteen hundred dollars of the stolen money were found; over three thousand dollars were found on the person of Brannan at the time of his capture.

It was ascertained from the prisoners that Horry Williams, who had killed Keeton and escaped from the officers when under sentence to a term of twenty years in the penitentiary and who had been sought for in vain, was in the county at the time of the robbery and taken part in it.

Brannan and Barkus were tried at the next term of the District Court and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, and the two, in company with a third prisoner, the said Miss Flanders, were in charge of an officer on their way to Fort Madison, when they came very nearly effecting their escape. They were, however, thwarted in the attempt and were safely lodged in the penitentiary, where they are still engaged in serving out their terms of imprisonment.

Horry Williams was arrested in March, 1877, at Mineral Center, about

forty miles south of Deadwood, Dakota, and brought to Knoxville. He was afterward taken to Fort Madison for safe keeping until the following term of court. He was brought back to Knoxville in May, following, when he plead guilty of receiving money stolen from the county treasury and was sentenced, by Judge Winslow, to a term of five years in the penitentiary, which together with a former sentence of twenty years will afford him ample opportunity to repent; as well as give him a chance to do for the State some very effective service at some useful trade.

BURNED TO DEATH.

On Wednesday morning, June 25, 1873, between dawn and sunrise, the house of Gilbert Barr, situated four miles west of Red Rock, was burned, together with all the contents. The saddest feature of the catastrophe was the fatal burning of Effie Robertson, a girl aged eleven years.

Mr. Barr arose early in the morning and went out to attend to some work. After he had left the house the girl arose and lighted a lamp; the oil being low in the lamp she procured an oil-can and undertook to fill the lamp without first extinguishing it.

Fire was communicated to the oil within the can, which exploded, setting fire to the girl's clothes and igniting the inflammable material in the room. Mr. Barr, who was some distance from the house, heard the explosion and hastened to the house. He rushed into the room through the flames and rescued the girl, but not till after her clothes were burned from her body; he also succeeded in gathering up one of his own children, who was yet in the house and escaped with the two through a window. Before Mr. Barr arrived Mrs. Barr succeeded in rescuing the other small children from the burning house and in doing so was badly burned herself. The girl, Effie, died in about two hours after the accident. None of Mr. Barr's family were fatally injured.

EARLY CRIMES.

A number of crimes were committed in early times, the details of which have been forgotten and the records of which have been destroyed. It is perhaps well enough that such is the case; it would probably be well enough if the coming generation of Marion county could be kept in ignorance of the madness and folly of some of their predecessors. It would be well enough to refer to two other crimes committed in early times at Red Rock: the murder of Burns by Shaw, and the killing of Lloyd by Wines. Near the close of the long and tedious trial of the latter one of the jurymen became seriously sick, and the case had to be continued till the next term of court. Just before the next term of court the case was suddenly and finally disposed of by the death of the defendant, Wines.

CHAPTER X.

MARION COUNTY IN THE WAR.

THE census of 1860 showed that Marion county at that time had a population of between sixteen and seventeen thousand people. There were in the county at that time, according to the vote for Secretary of State, three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven voters. The number of men which

county sent into the Union armies during the War of the Rebellion one thousand three hundred and seventy-two. Thus the county furnished one soldier for about every twelve inhabitants, or one for every two and a half voters.

At the outbreak of the war the people of Marion county were in the fullness of activity and prosperity. Her material resources were being rapidly developed and the various branches of business and the learned professions were keeping pace in the first ranks of progress. The people were just recovering from the financial crisis of 1857, and those who had toiled in the past during those times which tried men's souls had begun to see the dawning of better days. Immediately surrounded by the noise of industry and the continuous hum of business they heard little and believed less of rumored plots and plans of those who lived to grow rich from the toil and sweat of others, and whose leading branch of trade was the traffic in souls and bodies of men. But still the war was upon them, and the thundering of cannon at the very gates of the National Capital soon broke the spell of busy peace, and they soon passed from a serious contemplation of the possibility of war to the realization of its actual presence and the duties which the issues of the day made incumbent upon them as loyal citizens of the Union.

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and on the 15th of the same month the President issued the following proclamation:

“WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and are now opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I therefore call upon the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress the said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for State aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, National Union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured.

“The first service assigned forces will probably be to re-possess forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. The utmost care should be taken, consistent with our object, to avoid devastation, destruction and interference with property of peaceable citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons commanding the aforesaid combinations to disperse within twenty days from date.

“I hereby convene both houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for the public safety as its interests may demand.

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
“*President of the United States.*”

By W. H. SEWARD,
“*Secretary of State.*”

Marion county furnished not only her quota of men but furnished also a full proportion of brave, heroic and fighting men. Marion county soldiers were on the forced march, the prolonged siege and the hotly contested battle-field, the peers of any soldiers who fought in the war. Many of them passed safely through the dangers and vicissitudes of the struggle, and are now among the most thrifty and enterprising citizens of the county. Others, many of them, succumbed to the deadly diseases so incident to military life, and fell by the wayside along the weary march, or fell in the

heat of battle. The memory of all alike is sacred to the people of the county, the State and the nation.

The following list of all those who volunteered from Marion county has been carefully compiled from the Adjutant-General's reports:

THIRD INFANTRY.

The Third infantry was made up from nearly every part of the State. It was emphatically a Hawkeye Regiment. It rendezvoused at Keokuk, and was mustered into the United States service June 10, 1861. When it embarked on board the train, for the field, July 1st, it was magnificently equipped with burnished old Springfield rifles of "1848." Not a cartridge, not a ration of food, not a round of ammunition, not even a field officer above the rank of captain. This was but the prelude to what subsequently proved the saddest history of all the regiments which Iowa sent to the war. It moved to northern Missouri, and its first night in the field was near Utica, where, supperless and tired, they threw themselves on the damp ground, without even establishing a picket-post, trusting alone in Providence. Near midnight of the 3d they were first introduced to the "Gray-backs." Its first engagement was at Hagar's Woods, where, under the command of Col. Smith, of the Sixteenth Illinois, they met the enemy. The force consisted of about 450 men, supported by a six-pounder swivel gun, manned by Sergeant Fishbeem. Moving out from Monroe, on the line of the railroad, they came on the enemy's scouts, who at once opened fire upon them. Mr. Fishbeem hurried his artillery to the front, and quickly sent the enemy flying in all directions, when Col. Smith, under cover of night, retired. The next movement was from Macon City to Kirksville to rout the enemy, who, under Green, were in camp on Salt River, which was successfully accomplished, under command of Lieutenant-colonel Scott.

At Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, September 17, 1861, the regiment fought its first hard fight, which, though unsuccessful, was unequalled for bravery and promptness to action, in the whole history of the war in Missouri. It remained in northern Missouri until October 18, 1861, when it went to Quincy, Illinois, whence after a few weeks it moved to St. Louis; thence out along the North Missouri Railroad, where it remained until March, 1862, when it sailed for Savannah, on the Tennessee River. March 17 it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing with the fourth division under General Hurlbut. It was assigned to the first brigade, commanded by Colonel Williams. In April following, the regiment took part in the ever memorable battle of Shiloh, making for itself an imperishable record. The divisions of Hurlbut and Smith were in camp in front of the landing. Prentiss, McClernad and Sherman, with their divisions, held the front, from right to left. While the Third were eating breakfast on the morning of the 16th, they were startled by firing at the front, which was soon followed by the call "to arms." Leaving their breakfast unfinished, the Third was quickly in line, and marching to the front under command of its major, its colonel being in command of a brigade, and its lieutenant-colonel sick and absent. It moved at quickstep to the front, at the right of its brigade, but the left of the entire army. To its right were the first and second brigades and Wallace's division, in which were the Twenty-seventh, Twelfth and *Fourteenth* Iowa regiments. This position the Third held until four

o'clock in the afternoon, until the troops on their right and left had been utterly routed. The Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth were captured. I was at this position the enemy hurled its forces for five hours, in unsuccessful attempt to break it, but which was finally accomplished by flank movements. It has always been a marvel how the Third got through the circling lines of the enemy. Of the 450 officers and men of the regiment engaged in this battle, more than two hundred were killed and wounded. The correct historian attributes to stubborn valor of Iowa troops the saving of Grant's army from capture at Shiloh. During the siege of Corinth the Third was present, but took no active part. After the fall of Corinth the regiment went with Sherman to Memphis, and led the van into the city July 21. September 6 the regiment moved back toward Memphis, and October 5, 1862, took part in the battle of the Hatchie, with two killed and sixty wounded. Little of importance transpired with the regiment for several months subsequent. May 18, 1863, it left Memphis for Vicksburg and its days of rest were ended. It shared in the capture of that stronghold, and then set out with Sherman against Johnson, who had planted himself at Jackson, Mississippi, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to dislodge him July 12. The regiment returned to Vicksburg, thence sailed to Natchez and joined Sherman in his march to Meridian. Soon after its term expired, when it re-enlisted as "vets," came North on a furlough, in the spring of 1864. It returned to the front, and joined Sherman in his march to the sea, and at Atlanta, July 22, was put in the front and lost heavily. Its color-sergeant was killed and the colors captured. Subsequently, some of the regiment who had been taken prisoners at Atlanta, saw their colors borne through the streets by a squad of cavalry. They rushed upon them re-captured the colors and tore it in shreds. The regiment became decimated to 318 men, and July 8 consolidated with the Second, and on the 12th was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. It literally fought itself out of existence. Marion county was represented in this regiment in companies B and H.

For list of casualties, see page 184.

The following were staff officers from Marion county:

William M. Stone, major; wounded at Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861; captured at Shiloh; promoted colonel Twenty-second infantry Nov. 22, 1862.

Benj. F. Keables, assistant surgeon; promoted surgeon April 8, 1862.

John W. Schooley, assistant surgeon; wounded at Vicksburg June 4, 1863; resigned June 21, 1864.

Prosper H. Jacobs, chaplain; resigned April 18, 1862.

COMPANY B.*

Wm. M. Stone, captain; promoted major July 6, 1861.

Daniel P. Long, first lieutenant; promoted captain July 6, 1861; resigned February 18, 1862.

Albert Hobbs, second lieutenant; promoted captain February 14, 1862; wounded at Shiloh April 6, and died April 8, 1862.

Benton A. Mathews, first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant April 10, 1862; resigned October 15, 1862.

John L. Ruckman, second sergeant; promoted to captain September 4, 1862; died July 18, 1863, of wounds received at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.

John C. Woodruff, third sergeant; wounded at Blue Mills, Mo., Sep-

*Enlisted May 21, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

tember 17, 1861; killed at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.
 S. Sylvester Howell, fourth sergeant; promoted to first sergeant; to first lieutenant April 21, 1861; resigned October 31, 1862.
 Caleb Core, fifth sergeant; promoted to fourth sergeant; to second sergeant; to captain July 14, 1863; mustered out July 11, 1864.
 Francis M. Zuck, first corporal; discharged October 18, 1862.
 Joseph Ruckman, second corporal; promoted to second sergeant November 1, 1862; to second lieutenant November 1, 1862; died of wounds at Jackson, Mississippi, July 17, 1863.
 John F. Norris, third corporal; wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862; discharged November 8, 1862.
 Wm. H. Sumner, fourth corporal; captured at Shiloh.
 Oliver H. S. Kennedy, fifth corporal; promoted to first lieutenant August 5, 1861; resigned April 19, 1862.
 Thomas R. Smith, sixth corporal.
 Wm. A. Stuart, seventh corporal; promoted to fifth sergeant May 1, 1862; wounded at Shiloh.
 Henry H. Sherman, eighth corporal; killed accidentally at Chillicothe, Missouri, July 24, 1861.
 George Darrow, musician; promoted drum-major June 26, 1861; died at La Grange, Tenn., June 29, 1863.
 George Henry, wagoner; died at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, November 21, 1861.
 Andrew Gemmil, musician.

PRIVATES.

Agnew, Wallace G., wounded at Shiloh.
 Armstrong, Henry.
 Allender, Wm. H., promoted to seventh corporal May 1, 1862; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi,

July 12, 1863; died August 18, 1863.
 Andrews, James, wounded accidentally April 9, 1862; transferred to Marine Brigade July 3, 1863.
 Brobst, Daniel, wounded at Shiloh and Jackson, Mississippi.
 Bousquet, Herman F., transferred to signal corps, November 28, 1864.
 Bains, John M., transferred to Thirteenth Iowa infantry, November 19, 1861.
 Ballar, Andrew T., transferred to marine service April 4, 1863.
 Bussey, William.
 Conell, Wm. H., discharged October 4, 1862.
 Coons, Henry E., died in Marion county March 2, 1862, of scrofula.
 Cecil, Hiram F., wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, and died of wounds July 22, 1862.
 Cowman, Thomas J.
 Cook, Morton S.
 Clark, Barrett W., wounded at Shiloh; transferred September 3, 1863, to invalid corps.
 Cowles, Leonard A.
 Cowan, George.
 Collins, Thomas L., wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 13, 1862.
 Dawson, Wm., killed at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.
 †Dennis, Jeremiah H.
 †Darron, Augustus.
 †Farley, John, wounded at Hatchie River, Tennessee, October 5th, 1862.
 Gregg, Tillman P., promoted to eighth corporal July 25, 1861; to captain April 10, 1862; resigned September 3, 1862.
 Hart, Peter M., killed at Shiloh.
 Hendrix, William, discharged November 21, 1861.
 Horn, Peter S.
 Hart, Wm. F., wounded at Blue Mills, Missouri, September 17, 1861; promoted to eighth corporal March 31, 1862; wounded at Shiloh.

†Veteranized in the Second consolidated regiment.

Johnes, Oscar L., discharged April 20, 1862.
 Keables, Alonzo F., promoted to third sergeant November 1, 1861.
 Kline, Reuben K., captured while foraging February 20, 1863.
 Latham, Edwin R.
 Lewis, Eliphalet L.
 Lindsey, Eli H., killed at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.
 McKinnis, Henry.
 †McClelland, Mailson, promoted drummer October 18, 1861.
 Meyer, Jacob.
 Metz, Theodore, died at Corinth, Mississippi, June 15, 1862.
 Molesworth, Thomas L., died April 21, 1862, of wounds at Shiloh.
 McCorkle, James E., promoted to fifth sergeant January 4, 1864.
 †Moore, Napoleon B., promoted fifth corporal July 7, 1861; wounded at Shiloh.
 †Nutter, Francis M.
 Oleny, W., transferred Jan. 21, 1864, to colored regiment for promotion.
 Pettit, James L.
 †Parrish, William O.
 Paul, James M.
 Rhoads, James F.
 Ream, Isaac, promoted wagoner April 10, 1861.
 Ream, Emanuel, wounded at Hatchie October 5, 1862; discharged January 6, 1863.
 Robertson, Thomas W.
 †Standwood, Miles O, wounded accidentally April 9, 1862.
 Smith, Aaron.
 Shepherd, William J., killed at Jackson Mississippi.
 Sperry, Emery F., wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 4, 1862.
 Stone, Melvin, wounded at Jackson, Mississippi; discharged for wounds November 23, 1863.
 Totten, William H., died July 9, 1862, at La Grange, Tennessee.
 Taylor, Philip, discharged March 31, 1862.

Taylor, George R., killed at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863.
 Vos, Joseph, transferred to Third cavalry.
 Van Rooyen, Peter, discharged November 21, 1861.
 Waggener, Joseph B.
 Waggener, Rufus.
 Wright, Wm. E.
 Wright, Samuel M., died February 18, 1862, at Quincy, Illinois.
 Woodruff, Josiah M., wounded at Blue Mills, Missouri; discharged February 11, 1862.
 Wilson, John W.
 Wells, Darwin E., discharged November 1, 1861.
 Welchhouse, George.
 †Wilson, James L., promoted to seventh corporal, company I, Second veterans.
 Young, Alexander.
 Young, Robert M., discharged April 20, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS. †

Bousquet, John J., November 23.
 †Burch, John T., November 23.
 †Burch, Richard M., November 23; wounded at Shiloh.
 Killenberger, John H., November 1; wounded at Shiloh.
 †Nickols, Elias L., November 23; wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, and July 12, 1864, at ———.
 Nickols, Newton H., November 23, wounded at Shiloh; discharged January 24, 1864.
 †Parish, Orson B., November 23.
 Simpson, John W., September 8; discharged February 12, 1862.
 Stanfield, Asbury, October 18.
 †Norris, Adin, November 23; captured at Canton, Mississippi, February 27, 1864.
 †Cecil, Hazel, F.; wounded ———; discharged June 29, 1865.
 Stanley, Goldbury B., November 23; transferred February 15, 1864.

†Veteranized in the Second consolidated regiment.
 †In 1861, unless otherwise noted.

Taylor, Sanford, October 18; died at Memphis July 23, 1862.		Williams, Geo. M., August 28, 1862; died March 17, 1863, at St. Louis.
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EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Eighth infantry was organized during the summer of 1861, rendezvoused at Davenport, moved to St. Louis in September, where it remained two weeks, received its equipment and moved to Syracuse, where it was stationed for three months engaged in scouting and pursuing Price in his retreat through Arkansas. It returned to Sedalia, in November, and went into winter quarters. In March following, it went by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, arriving just before the battle of Shiloh, in which it was engaged and was its first battle. It was commanded by Colonel Geddes, its first colonel, Frederick Steele, having been promoted to brigadier-general. In this battle the regiment, with the Second, Seventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa regiments on its right, held an important position, the Eighth being the connecting link between the divisions of Wallace and Prentiss to defend a battery placed in front of them. The struggle to capture this battery by the enemy was desperate, and the Eighth lost heavily in stubbornly and successfully defending, losing nearly two hundred in killed and wounded. Colonel Geddes was severely wounded in the leg; Major Anderson was severely wounded in the head, thus imposing increased labor upon Lieutenant-colonel Ferguson, who received special mention for his gallantry. His reckless exposure of his person to the enemy evidenced his prowess and bravery. After maintaining their position from early in the morning until after four o'clock, Prentiss' line gave away, on the left of the regiment, and fled to the Landing, when, there being no opposition in front, the enemy swept around to the rear of the Eighth and thus effected its capture about six o'clock in the evening, together with a greater portion of the Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa and Fifty-eighth Illinois. Companies I, C and H of the Eighth, partially escaped capture, and were subsequently attached to the Union brigade, which fought in the advance of Corinth with the second division. The Eighth was the last to leave the advance line of the Union army at Shiloh on that terrible Sunday battle. It could have retreated and saved itself from capture, but its motto was to obey orders, and it was left alone to defend itself and the battery before it for an hour after its supporting column had fled in terror from the field. From this date the paths of companies E, H and I diverged. The history of companies H and I is that of the Union brigade. The troops captured, were sent to Corinth, thence to Memphis, Mobile and Montgomery, where they were placed in cotton-sheds and treated badly for six weeks, when they were moved to Macon, Georgia, and were worse treated, being shot down without provocation for three months, when they were taken to Libby prison and there exchanged, when they were permitted to come home on furlough, and in December the regiment was re-organized, and in the spring of 1863 joined Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, being assigned to third brigade, third division, Fifteenth army corps, which it accompanied in all its tedious marches through Mississippi. It did not go with the army to Chattanooga, but remained at Vicksburg until winter, when it re-enlisted as veterans, came home on furlough, and returning, was ordered to Memphis, where it remained on provost duty nearly a year. It was while there, in August, *Forest made his dash* into the city. It was at the capture of Spanish Fort,

in the seige of Mobile, the regiment most distinguished itself on the eighth of April, 1865. It was the only regiment that engaged the enemy inside of his work. It captured three stand of colors, five pieces of artillery and four hundred and fifty prisoners, seven of whom were commissioned officers. For its gallantry on this occasion it was permitted to inscribe "Spanish Fort" on its banner. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Mobile until the spring of 1866, when, April 20, they were mustered out at Selma, Alabama, and those not otherwise accounted for mustered out then.

Marion county was represented in companies E, H and I, and on the staff; to wit.,

John C. Ferguson, lieutenant-colonel.

COMPANY E.*

John L. McCormack, captain; captured at Shiloh; resigned July 3, 1863.

†Henry B. Cooper, second lieutenant; captured at Shiloh; promoted first lieutenant July 4, 1863; mustered out January 15, 1865.

Walker Ream, first sergeant; reduced to third sergeant; discharged June 5, 1862.

William W. Ferguson, first sergeant; captured at Shiloh; died in rebel prison at Macon, Georgia, August 13, 1862.

Alex. M. Clark, fourth sergeant; promoted to second sergeant; to second lieutenant July 4, 1863; to first lieutenant January 18, 1864; to captain March 3, 1865; captured at Shiloh.

John Q. Bishop, fifth sergeant, promoted to third sergeant, February 18, 1862.

Benj F. Wolfe, first corporal; wounded at Shiloh.

John H. Patterson, second corporal; killed at Shiloh.

John C. Finley, third corporal, killed at Shiloh.

Charles McCollough, fourth corporal; reported color sergeant February 19, 1862; captured at Shiloh; discharged for promotion March 6, 1864.

Albert Groom, fifth corporal; killed at Shiloh.

Lemuel Kinkead, sixth corporal; wounded at Shiloh; discharged January 29, 1864.

†Augustus B. Stanfield, seventh corporal.

†David W. Rea, eighth corporal; captured at Shiloh.

†George Fort, musician.

Wm. Jacob, musician.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Harlan, wounded and captured at Shiloh; transferred March 15, 1864 to invalid corps.

Andrews, Thomas R., died of small-pox at Sedalia, Missouri, December 31, 1861.

†Bacon, William, captured at Shiloh; wounded at Spanish Fort.

†Brewer, Albert, wounded at Shiloh; veteranized as corporal.

†Banta, Benj. F., wounded at Shiloh; veteranized as corporal.

Boughman, Francis M., wounded at Shiloh; died of wounds April 15, 1862.

Clark, Jesse W., wounded at Corinth; captured at Jackson, Mississippi, July 10, 1862.

Curtis, Henry G., captured at Shiloh.

Conwell, Joseph, killed at Shiloh.

†Croy, David, wounded at Corinth, discharged March 1, 1866.

Coats, Josiah G., discharged April 26, 1862.

Catrell, Andrew J., discharged January 13, 1862.

*Enlisted August 13, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

Cloe, Philip A., died September 6, 1863, at Sedalia, Missouri.
 Druse, Stephen L.
 Deem, Melvin H., wounded at Shiloh and Corinth.
 Ferguson, John C., promoted to major September 23, 1861; to lieutenant-colonel February 7, 1862.
 Fowler, Zebina H., wounded at Shiloh.
 Garton, William.
 ‡Henderson, Robert A., captured at Shiloh.
 Hughes, Thomas, wounded and captured at Shiloh; died in rebel prison at Macon, Georgia, August 5, 1862.
 ‡Inman, Abel.
 ‡Jessup, Solomon P., captured at Shiloh; wounded at Spanish Fort.
 Lawhead, William, captured at Shiloh; died in rebel prison at Macon, Georgia, October 7, 1862.
 Long, Nicholas M., died September 2, 1862, at Danville, Mississippi.
 Lemmon, Henry R., captured at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, August 18, 1863.
 Marsh, Cyrus, died March 18, 1862, at Sedalia, Missouri.
 McMillan, John, captured at Shiloh.
 ‡Mark, Edward H.
 ‡Mark, Peter H.
 Mitchell, John E.
 McNeil, Israel, died November 16, 1861, near Sedalia, Missouri.
 May, Henry B., captured at Shiloh.
 May, Alexander S., captured at Shiloh; wounded at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864; died May 5, 1864, at New Orleans.
 McFarling, Wm. M., wounded at Shiloh and Corinth.
 Mitchell, Alfred.
 ‡Neeley, Joseph.
 ‡Neeley, Daniel.
 Neeley, Henry, discharged August 10, 1862.
 ‡Newman, Isaiah E., wounded at Shiloh.

‡Veteranized January 1, 1864.

‡Newman, David, wounded at Corinth.
 ‡Nutter, Thomas.
 Nicholson, James A., killed by rebels at Independence, Missouri, January 17, 1862.
 Neill, Wm. H., captured at Shiloh; captured at Jackson, Mississippi, July 10, 1863.
 Patterson, James, killed at Shiloh.
 Pettit, Nathaniel.
 Pershall, James R., captured at Shiloh.
 ‡Parker, John H., captured at Shiloh.
 Petty, John, captured at Shiloh; discharged December 8, 1862.
 Parker, Lawton B., captured at Shiloh; died July 9, 1863, at Vicksburg.
 Ralph, Albert C., captured at Shiloh.
 Richardson, William.
 ‡Reed, John, captured at Shiloh; promoted to sergeant; thence to first lieutenant March 3, 1865.
 Roebuck, Wm., wounded and captured at Shiloh.
 Rigg, Newton P., died at Sedalia, Missouri, January 7, 1862.
 Scott, Lewis, died June 29, 1862, at Keokuk.
 Sweezy, Samuel S., discharged February 16, 1862.
 Shoey, Joshua, discharged February 23, 1862.
 Starr, Vanness, died at Sedalia, Missouri, December 12, 1861.
 Sherwood, Francis H.
 Seley, Ernest, captured at Shiloh.
 ‡Thompson, Charles B., captured at Corinth.
 Vanderley, John, wounded at Corinth; discharged January 8, 1863.
 Vinyard, Thos. J., discharged February 15, 1862.
 Vanderkolk, Thos., killed at Shiloh.
 Woodward, T. J., killed at Shiloh.
 ‡Wolfe, Wm. H., wounded at Shiloh.
 Warren, J. Lewis, wounded at Corinth.



J. Shook

Welch, John Y., died at St. Louis December 10, 1861.

Wright, Edmund F., captured at Shiloh; discharged February 11, 1863.

Yowell, John.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Carlisle, Wm. H., captured at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, August 15, 1863; died in rebel prison March 22, 1864, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dollarhide, Robt. H., enlisted January 1, 1864.

Griffin, John, enlisted January 5, 1864.

†Groves, Henry G.

Newman, Aaron, enlisted January 5, 1864.

†Smith, Sidney, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Walter, Louis, enlisted February 15, 1862.

†Wyman, Jacob.

Wilkin, William P., enlisted September 28, 1861; discharged February 12, 1863.

Brewer, Wm. P., enlisted February 5, 1864.

Lemmon, Thos. R., enlisted April 26, 1864.

COMPANY H.*

Owen, John E., discharged February 15, 1862.

Harlow, William F., died at St. Louis November 20, 1861, of measles and forced march.

Ridpath, Wm. M.

Reed, James B. F., captured at Shiloh.

Spaner, John G., veteranized January 1, 1864.

Spaner, Robert C., captured at Shiloh; died November 26, 1862.

COMPANY I.†

Osborne, Lyman, captured at Shiloh; died September 16, 1863, at Camp Sherman, Mississippi.

†Puitt, John, captured at Shiloh.

Stotes, David.

McGrew, William, enlisted April 22, 1864.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

This is one of the noblest regiments of the State, and to have been a member of it is honor enough for any soldier. Its history is long and eventful—beyond the limits prescribed in this book. It was organized in February, 1862, mustered in March 14th, and joined Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing in April, where it went through its "bloody baptism," losing in two days over one-fourth its number. Briefly, its history may be summed up in nine divisions:

I. *Pittsburg Landing*—Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

II. *Siege of Corinth*—Summer and fall of 1862—Bolivar—Iuka—Battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th—Pursuit of Rebels to Ripley—Return to Corinth October 13th.

III. *Winter Campaign, 1862*—Grand Junction—Holly Springs—Oxford—Abbeville—Yockena Station—Return to Lafayette—Memphis—Front of Vicksburg—Milliken's Bend—Providence—Canal digging to connect the Mississippi with bayous Macon and Tensas.

IV. *Vicksburg Campaign*—Miliken's Bend—Holmes' Plantation—Grand Gulf—Haine's Bluff—Warrenton—Mechanicsville Expedition—Rear

*Enlisted August 12, 1861.

†Enlisted August 10, 1861.

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

of Vicksburg—Black River Expedition—Messenger's Ferry—Jackson—Return to Vicksburg.

V. *Fall and Winter, 1863-4*—Expedition to Monroe, Louisiana, in August; to Jackson in October; to Redbone in December; Meridian in February, 1864; Veteran furlough in March and April; thence to Huntsville. Alabama.

VI. *Summer Campaign of 1864*—Huntsville—Decatur—Rome—Ackworth—Sherman's March—Battles of Big Shanty, Noonday Creek, Brushy Mountain, Kenesaw, Nick-a-jack Creek, Atlanta, July 20 to 28—Jonesboro—Lovejoy—Atlanta.

VII. *Fall Campaign of 1864*—Reconnoissance to Powder Springs—Pursuit of Hood to Resaca—Gaylesville—Marietta July 5—March to the Sea—Savannah, November and December, 1864.

VIII. *Winter Campaign through the Carolinas*—Beaufort—Battles of Garden Corner and Potaligo, January 14th; Salkahatchie, February 3d; Orangeburg, February 12th; Columbus, February 13th; Fayetteville, March 11th; Bentonville, March 20th; on to Goldsboro. This was one of the most arduous campaigns in the history of the regiment. Its marches by night through swamps for hours, waist deep, amongst dense forests and snags, will never be forgotten. For its promptness and heroism it received the special commendation of commanding officers.

IX. *Closing Campaign*—Northward to "finish the job"—Raleigh—Review by Gen. Grant—April 23d, Jones' Station—Surrender of Johnson—March to Petersburg—Richmond—Washington—Louisville—Mustering out July 24th, 1865—Home again at Davenport July 29th.

Out of 1,763 men who were members of the regiment during its organization, 1,051 were absent, killed, died, or crippled for life; proof of valor, patriotism, and love of country. It suffered more casualties than any regiment sent from the State. It carried its battle-flag 7,898 miles, and it now hangs in the State arsenal, torn in shreds by leaden hail, a cherished relic of heroic deeds.

The regiment had three colonels: Hugh T. Reid, W. W. Belknap, promoted to brigadier-general, and J. M. Hedrick, promoted to brigadier-general by brevet. General Belknap subsequently became Secretary of War, a just and marked recognition of the merits of this regiment. The casualties will be found on page 184. Marion county was represented in companies A, C, G, I and K, and on the staff; to-wit.,

William T. Cunningham, major, wounded at Shiloh; promoted to lieutenant-colonel, August 1, 1862.

Rufus H. Eldridge, quartermaster-sergeant; promoted to first lieutenant company K, February 1, 1862.

Elisha Elliott, commissary-sergeant; promoted to quartermaster Twenty third infantry August 11, 1862.

Cornelius Englefield, hospital steward.

Henry Metz, drum major.

T. Cunningham, fife-major.

COMPANY A.

Martin, John, enlisted February 3, 1862; veteranized February 20, 1864.

Rhynsburger, Marinus, enlisted January 4, 1862; promoted to third corporal March 1, 1862; wounded at Shiloh.

COMPANY C.

Autry, Simon P., enlisted November 1, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 20, 1862.

Fry, Edward, enlisted January 1, 1862.

Gibbs, James, enlisted January 1, 1862.

Hartley, Francis M., enlisted October 17, 1862; promoted to wagoner.

Van Morrell, Henry, enlisted October 17, 1862; died October 11, 1864, at Marietta, Georgia.

Van der Linder, Laccus, enlisted January 1, 1862; discharged March 26, 1863.

COMPANY G.*

William T. Cunningham, captain; promoted to major August 1, 1862; wounded at Corinth, October 3, 1862; resigned January 6, 1863.

†Ronmlus L. Hanks, first lieutenant; promoted to captain August 1, 1862; wounded at Corinth; resigned August 26, 1864.

William M. Cathcart, second sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant August 1, 1862; killed at Corinth.

†Amos H. Gray, third sergeant.

†Isaiah M. Welch, fourth sergeant; promoted to first lieutenant December 15, 1864.

Joseph W. Stanfield, fifth sergeant; transferred to company K.

Clark D. Mathew, first corporal; wounded at Shiloh; discharged at Corinth, July 18, 1862.

Martin V. Stanfield, third corporal; died at Keokuk, February 16, 1862.

†Nathan S. Hays, fourth corporal; wounded at Shiloh; reduced to ranks June 23, 1862.

Henry Metz, musician; promoted to fife major July 19, 1862.

T. A. H. Cunningham, musician; transferred to company K.

PRIVATES.

Amon, Joseph, wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 21, 1862.

Bates, John A., died at Keokuk, January 25, 1862.

Bunn, David H., discharged June 30, 1862.

Booth, John F., discharged December 17, 1862.

Bidgood, William, died January 8, 1862.

Brobst, Albert M., promoted to fourth corporal November 25, 1862; transferred May 20, 1864, for promotion in U. S. colored infantry.

†Bye, Edwin P., promoted to third corporal; reduced to ranks; promoted to second sergeant August 1, 1862, to second lieutenant October 4, 1862, to first lieutenant March 7, 1863, to captain August 27, 1864.

Beebout, William H., died June 17, 1862, at Sixth division hospital.

Booth, Hurston, transferred to company K, February 1, 1862.

Booth, Joseph, discharged December 17, 1862.

Copeland, Samuel, died at Bolivar, Tennessee, August 28, 1862.

Corkins, Marion, transferred to company K, February 1, 1862.

Davis, John G., promoted to third corporal April 23, 1862.

Duncan, James W., transferred to company K.

†Dewey [Denny], George W.

†Essex, Hiram, wounded at Corinth.

Eldridge, Rufus H., transferred to company K.

Elliott, Elisha W., promoted to commissary-sergeant Sept. 8, 1862.

Essex, Alexander, wounded at Corinth.

Feagins, Granville, killed at Shiloh.

Glenn, Jesse V., discharged November 9, 1862.

Glenn, James, W., discharged January 30, 1864.

*Enlisted October 24, 1861.

†Veteranized December 6, 1863.

Gray, John F., discharged November 2, 1863.
 †Harger, John, promoted to seventh corporal June 30, 1862.
 Heatley, James B., promoted to fourth corporal June 30, 1862; killed at Corinth.
 †Hannon, John, wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 20, 1864.
 Jeffres, Thomas, died at Monterey, Tennessee, June 7, 1862.
 †James, Lyman H.
 †Lawhead, Alfred.
 †McNeal, Alfred.
 †McClure, Robert M., promoted to second corporal February 1, 1862; returned to ranks June 30, 1862.
 Mart, Marion, captured at Holly Springs, Mississippi, December 20, 1862; discharged March 31, 1863.
 Metz, Charles, transferred for promotion in the Mississippi Marine brigade.
 †McGilvery, Alexander.
 Middlesworth, Bartholomew, wounded at Corinth; discharged November 2, 1862; died while en route home.
 May, Draper, died September 29, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
 Nitheron, David, discharged July 2, 1862.
 Owen, Henry.
 Overton, Stephenson, died at Quincy, Illinois, July 18, 1862.
 Ralph, James A.
 Riddlen Timothy, wounded at Corinth.
 Spencer, Darwin, died June 1, 1862, at Monterey, Tennessee.
 †Sanders, John W.
 †Sanders, Richard, wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, July 3, 1864; died July 4th of wounds.
 †Smith, Samuel C.
 Stone, Freeman, wounded at Shiloh.
 Swaggart, Daniel, promoted to first corporal June 30, 1862; discharged December 2, 1862.
 Sherwood, William T.

†Veteranized December 6, 1863.

Shoemaker, Enos.
 Stalcop, Mathias, transferred to company K.
 Stanfield, Samuel.
 Toverea, John, wounded at Shiloh; discharged August 1, 1862.
 Welch, John A., discharged June 30, 1862.
 Welch, James L., transferred for promotion to colored troops.
 Walker, Charles, promoted to sixth corporal February 1, 1862; transferred to company K.
 White, John, wounded at Shiloh; discharged for wounds September 15, 1862.
 Newell, William, discharged October, 1862.
 †McVay, Jacob, wounded at Shiloh; promoted to fifth sergeant October 4, 1862; to second sergeant August 1, 1864; to second lieutenant December 22, 1864.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

McNeal, Anderson, March 22, 1862.
 Amon, Joseph, December 23, 1863; re-enlisted.
 Wagoner, Houston, December 28, 1863.
 Adkins, Martin, February 14, 1864.
 Cooper, George H., February 4, 1864.
 Clark, John C., March 2, 1864.
 Davis Jerome, February 14, 1864; wounded near Marietta, Georgia, June 25, 1864; died of wounds June 27, 1864.
 Estes, Jesse M., January 5, 1864.
 Griffin, James T., January 3, 1864; wounded at Bentonville, South Carolina, March 21, 1865.
 Hitton, George, January 8, 1864.
 Henry, George W., January 3, 1864.
 Larew, James, February 29, 1864.
 Leibey, Geo. B., February 1, 1864.
 Lee, James A., March 28, 1864; wounded at Nickajack Creek, July 4, 1864.
 Lee, Andrew, March 28, 1864.
 Miller, David F., February 11, 1864.

Miller, Benjamin F., February 11, 1864; died September 23, 1864, at Marietta, Georgia.

Phifer, George B., January 17, 1864. South, Byron, March 26, 1863; captured at Atlanta, Georgia.

Whaley, Warren, March 27, 1864.

Wells, John F., February 23, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Neromiah, Simon, October 17, 1861; veteranized December 5, 1863.

Van Roogen, Peter, February 20, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862.

Verrips, Daniel, October 28, 1861; promoted to sixth corporal June 1, 1862; to fifth sergeant July 1, 1862.

Colenbrumler, G. W., February 18, 1862; captured at Shiloh.

Hall, Garrett W., January 30, 1862; wounded at Shiloh; discharged June 13, 1862.

Wooborvus, Cornelius, October 18, 1861; wounded and captured at Atlanta; veteranized December 5, 1863; discharged June 29, 1865.

COMPANY K.*

R. H. Eldridge, first lieutenant; October 24, 1861; killed at Corinth.

Edwin Davis, second lieutenant; resigned May 30.

Frederick Christofel, first sergeant, January 1, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant October 4; discharged July 16, 1864.

David Myers, third sergeant, October 24; wounded at Corinth; promoted to first sergeant October 4.

Joseph W. Stanfield, fifth sergeant, October 24, 1861; transferred to Seventeenth regiment March 1, 1862.

Joseph S. Molesworth, first corporal January 4; promoted to fifth sergeant April 8, 1862; to fourth ser-

geant June 1, 1862; discharged June 16, 1862.

John Chrismore, second corporal, January 4; reduced to ranks at own request October 4, 1862.

†Joshua P. Davis, fifth corporal, December 13, 1861; promoted to third corporal July 17, 1862; killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Marion Conry, sixth corporal February 1, from private; to fourth corporal October 4, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Ables, Theodore, January 20; died in floating hospital June 3, 1863.

†Brady, John, January 20; wounded at Corinth.

Brown, Albert, January 5, 1861; discharged July 7, 1862.

Booth, Hurston, November 25 1861; from company G; discharged July 10, 1862.

Conry, Marion, February 1; promoted to sixth corporal August 26, 1862; to fourth corporal October 4, 1862.

†Conry, Edward, January 14.

Chrismore, Joseph, January 14; died at Savannah, Tennessee, April 8, 1862, from wounds received at Shiloh.

†Clearwaters, Wm. S., January 14; killed at Marietta, Georgia, July 5, 1864.

†Clearwaters, John S., January 14; captured at Atlanta.

Calkins, Marion, January 14; discharged November 20, 1862.

Cunningham, T. H., October 24, 1861; promoted fife major July 11, 1862.

Carruthers, Osborn, October 24, 1861.

†Clark, John W.

Coffman, Jno. L., Oct. 24, 1861; died at Benton Barracks May 25, 1862.

Duncan, James W., October 24, 1861.

*Enlisted in 1862 unless otherwise stated.

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

†Veteranized January 21, 1864.

- Dixon, William C., December 9, 1861; killed at Corinth.
- Davis, John G., October 24, 1861; promoted to eighth corporal April 8, 1862; to second corporal October 4, 1862; to sergeant; captured at Atlanta.
- Dillow, Henry, February 5; died at Keokuk February 25, 1862.
- Dillow, Ephraim, December 2, 1861; transferred to Seventeenth regiment March 1, 1862.
- Elson, David, February 10.
- Grove, Wm. S., January 20; wounded at Shiloh; died May 17, 1862.
- Gibson, Wm. H., January 20; discharged December 19, 1862.
- †Horne, Albert, January 21; captured at Atlanta.
- Inglefield, Cornelius, January 21; promoted to hospital steward September 2, 1862.
- Jackson, William, January 21; transferred to Seventeenth regiment.
- Lonsburg, William, February 10; discharged June 27, 1862.
- Mathis, Frederick B., January 20; discharged December 27, 1862.
- †Mathis, William A., captured at Atlanta.
- †Momyer, Cyrus I., December 16, 1861; promoted to seventh corporal August 26, 1862; wounded at Corinth; promoted to fifth corporal October 4, 1862; to second sergeant, January 1, 1864.
- †Momyer, Benj. F., February 17; wounded at Corinth.
- Neil, James L., January 28; died at Vicksburg September 5, 1863.
- Patton, David, January 21; discharged July 26, 1862.
- Pope, John T., February 3.
- †Pope, Hiram D., January 14; captured at Atlanta.
- Rogers, Geo. W., January 14; died at Keokuk March 2, 1862.
- Rose, Philip, January 1; died November 26, 1863, on hospital boat.
- Randolph, Levi M., February 18; died at Keokuk May 25, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.
- Richey, James L., February 1.
- Shular, John W., January 20; died at Corinth May 24, 1862.
- †Shular, Francis M.
- Smith Edward, December 9, 1861.
- Stalcup, Matthias W., October 24, 1861; wounded at Atlanta.
- Stone, Truman M., January 18; discharged November 23, 1862.
- Shuey, Jacob, January 21; discharged October 23, 1862.
- Stone, Andrew B., February 3; discharged April 28, 1862.
- Walker, Charles, October 24, 1861; discharged February 3, 1863.
- Wycoff, Hazael, February 20; discharged July 7, 1862.
- Woods, John H., February 24; promoted eighth corporal October 4, 1862; wounded at Atlanta.
- Young, Milton M., October 1, 1861; killed at Shiloh.
- Long, James M., February 25; wounded at Shiloh; discharged November 9, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

- Huff, Geo. A., December 5, 1863.
- King, Andrew, March 28, 1864.
- Momyer, Perry A., February 26, 1864.
- Petty, Samuel, February 26, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The seventeenth infantry rendezvoused at Keokuk, and was mustered into service April 16, 1862. It was composed of a fine body of men. It left St. Louis May 4, 1862, for the front, and was placed at the extreme left and in front of the army at Corinth on the evening of May 9th. After the close of the siege at Corinth, the regiment joined the march to Boonville,

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

Mississippi, in pursuit of Beauregard. Returning, the regiment went into camp at Clear Springs and remained until August, when it moved to Jacinto, where it remained until the battle of Iuka, September 19th. This was the first battle of the regiment, and for some manifestly unjust cause the regiment received the censure of General Rosecrans. Its luckless disaster was the result of somebody's blunder, for which the regiment was not responsible, but were the sufferers. Next came the battle of Corinth, October 4th, where the regiment won high commendation from Rosecrans, who said it had amply atoned for the blunders of Iuka. In November the regiment joined Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, returning in December to Lumpkin's Mills, where it went into camp on the 24th. In this campaign the boys learned the sublime art of foraging, and it was said of them that they could "fall out" catch, kill and dress a hog, and get into line without losing "the step." In February, 1863, marched to Memphis, thence moved to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where for four months it endured arduous service. It next entered upon the Yazoo Pass expedition, and shared the privations and trials of that foolish and unsuccessful move. May 18, 1863, it, with Seventeenth army corps, Seventh division, started for Jackson, where the regiment fought a hard fight, and won the victory. On the 14th the army started back to Vicksburg, and on the 15th fought the memorable battle of Champion's Hill, where the Seventeenth, and Tenth Missouri, with less than five hundred men, at a most critical juncture, turned the tide of battle and saved the Union army from serious disaster. On the 20th it arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, where it remained until the fort was surrendered. During the siege of Vicksburg the regiment met its most serious loss at the blowing up of Fort Hill, the key to the rebel fortifications. The regiment was detailed to enter the crater of the exploded fort, where they were met by an overwhelming infuriated force armed with hand grenades. The slaughter was terrible; the killed and wounded being mutilated by the shells. From Vicksburg the regiment went to Chattanooga, and bivouacked under Lookout Mountain on the 19th of July. It was not engaged in the battle at that point until the afternoon of the 25th, when it had one of its hardest fought battles. From Chattanooga it moved to Huntsville, Alabama, where it was stationed to protect the railroad in front of Sherman's army. At Tilton, on the line of the Chattanooga Railroad, the regiment was quartered in a block-house, and on the 13th of October the rebels swooped down on them in force. A flag of truce was sent to the little garrison with orders to surrender or no quarter would be given. Col. Archer replied: "Give my compliments to General Stuart and tell him if he wants my command to come and take it." "But," said the rebel officer, "we have thirteen thousand men, and can storm your works." "Can't help that," replied Archer, "we were put here to hold this place, and you can't have it 'till you blow us out." "I admire your pluck, but you haven't got a d—d bit of judgment," responded the rebel officer as he retired. In less than ten minutes no less than five thousand men besieged that block-house, pouring shot and shell into it until the roof was torn off, and the timbers nearly gone, when further resistance being useless, and to save the slaughter of his men, the white flag went up. As General Stuart came up he remarked to Col. Archer: "Do you know who you are fighting? Your obstinacy has given me a d—d sight of trouble, and detained me nearly a whole day." "That's just what I was put here for," replied Archer. In the winter of 1864 the regiment came north on veteran furlough, and re-

turned to join Sherman at Goldsboro in his triumphal march to Washington. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 25, 1864, and was the last of the veteran regiments. The casualties will be found on page 184. Its original number was 956 men.

Marion county was represented in companies C, G, H and I.

COMPANY C.

Joseph W. Stanfield, fourth sergeant, enlisted October 24, 1861; promoted to third sergeant March 26, 1862; to second sergeant December 10, 1862; transferred April 27, 1863, for promotion in Eleventh Louisiana colored infantry.

Dillon, Ephraim, December 2, 1861.

Jourdon, Isaac, February 27, 1862; wounded at Iuka; discharged January 30, 1863.

Jackson, William, July 20, 1861; discharged October 16, 1862.

Whittel, Aaron, February 28, 1862; captured at Mission Ridge.

COMPANY G.

†William Horner, captain, April 10; wounded at Vicksburg June 25, 1862.

Abraham H. Barnes, first lieutenant, April 4; resigned June 21, 1862.

Oliver H. P. Smith, first sergeant, February 21; promoted to second lieutenant June 22, 1862; killed at Iuka.

Alvin White second sergeant, March 12; promoted to first sergeant.

†William D. Hudson, fifth sergeant, March 17, 1862; promoted to second sergeant; to captain June 17, 1865.

Samuel V. Duncan, first corporal, March 28; promoted to third sergeant; wounded at Iuka.

Perry J. Shank, fourth sergeant, March 12; reduced to ranks; discharged July 25, 1863.

John King, second corporal, March 12; wounded at Iuka and Champion's Hill; died at St. Louis of wounds July 25, 1863.

Andrew J. Cottrell, sixth corporal, March 12; discharged November 15, 1862.

Francis M. Stuart, seventh corporal, March 12; wounded at Corinth; captured at Tilton, Georgia, October 13, 1864.

Bennett Acklin, eighth corporal, March 12; promoted to fifth sergeant; killed at Mission Ridge.

PRIVATES.

†Allen, William H., March 1; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

†Anthony, Richard M., March 8; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Bacon, David, March 17.

Belt, Henry E., March 29; died June 7, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.

Compton, Stilltion H., March 8; died August 2, 1862, at Clear Springs, Mississippi.

†Caulkins, Levi W., March 20; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Cox, James, March 18; captured at Holly Springs and at Tilton, Georgia.

Cox, John W., March 18; died December 8, 1862, at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Crandall, Joel J., March 18; discharged September 14, 1862.

Crunpaker, Benjamin, March 21.

†Coffman, Abraham L., March 8; promoted to third corporal October 1, 1862; veteranized as sergeant; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

Dolton, Thomas, March 20; died October 22, 1863, at Morning Sun, Iowa.

†Dixon, William E., March 19; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

†Veteranized March 18, 1864.

George, James W., March 22; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 George, Frederick M., March 23; captured at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863.
 Hook, Samuel A., March 17; died June 6, 1862, at Hamburg, Tennessee.
 Hardin, James, March 17; captured at Tilton.
 †Hartley, John D., March 15; captured at Tilton.
 Hutchins, Samuel A., March 15; captured at Tilton.
 Hayes, Stephen T., March 1; discharged May 16, 1863.
 Jones, John, March 24; died June 10, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi.
 †Kelley, John W., March 18; captured at Tilton.
 Loudenbach, Joseph A., March 20; wounded at Mission Ridge; captured at Tilton.
 Lashbaugh, John, March 26; captured at Tilton.
 Marsh, Giles, March 17.
 Marsh, Carey, March 17; captured at Tilton.
 Miles, Robert, March 17; killed at Jacksonville, Tennessee.
 †McCoy, Geo. W., March 15; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 †McBride, William H., March 15.
 Miller, James, March 17; died November 25, 1863, at Keokuk.
 Pressley, Joseph, March 30; discharged February 3, 1863.
 Peyton, John H., March 30; wounded at Champion's Hill; died of wounds May 20, 1863.
 Penland, Abraham, March 30; wounded at Champion's Hill.
 †Rinehart, Alexander, March 24.
 Roby, Abraham, March 8; wounded at Champion's Hill; died of wounds June 2, 1863.
 Ross, Gilbert E., March 15; died at Keokuk April 30, 1862.
 Reed, Nathan, March 12; discharged June 14, 1862.

Silver, Cornelius, March 17; captured at Tilton.
 Spalti, Fridolin, March 17; discharged November 4, 1862.
 Shelledy, Geo. W., March 17; captured at Tilton.
 Springer, Lewis, March 30; died July 18, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana.
 Trussell, Albert G., March 15; promoted to fifth corporal October 1, 1862; wounded at Champion's Hill and Mission Ridge.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Bryant, Lorenzo B., December 24, 1863; captured at Tilton, Georgia
 Bryant, Robert, July 1, 1863; captured at Tilton.
 Stillwell, John, January 1, 1864; captured at Tilton.
 Swain, William A., February 4, 1864.
 Snethius, Rollin A., December 2, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Andrew M. Vance, second sergeant, March 8; wounded at Inka.
 Dominic Carr.
 John A. Crozier, fourth sergeant, March 8; wounded at Corinth.
 George Butler, first corporal, March 1; died at Corinth July 22, 1862.
 William Burdick, second corporal, March 1; reduced to ranks.
 Henry J. Hassenlink, third corporal, February 1; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 Milton H. Pickerell, fourth corporal, March 8; reduced to ranks; discharged August 3, 1863.
 Geisbert Steinhook, fifth corporal, February 1; reduced to ranks; wounded at Vicksburg.
 James Butler, eighth corporal, March 7; reduced to ranks; died; March 13, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

†Veteranized March 13, 1864.

PRIVATES.

†Burdick, Samuel E., March 1.
 Burk, George W., March 1; discharged October 25, 1862.
 Cummings, William H., March 3.
 Clodfelter, Noah A., March 18; discharged November 20, 1862.
 †Oavin, Josiah, March 8; captured at Tilton.
 Carr, Dominic, April 2; promoted to first sergeant; captured at Mission Ridge.
 Cobb, Samuel, March 17.
 †Edinger, Newton, March 3; wounded at Mission Ridge.
 Edinger, Alexander, March 13.
 Enbanks, John, March 13; discharged September 3, 1862.
 Forsyth, Charles W., March 14; died August 25, 1862, at Farmington, Mississippi.
 Glenn, James S., March 8; captured at Corinth.
 Gibson, Levi, March 1; discharged September 13, 1862.
 Grubb, Sylvester H. C., March 1; died at Corinth, October 4, 1862, of wounds received at Iuka.
 Harville, James, March 13; wounded at Champion's Hill.
 †King, George, March 8; promoted to second corporal.
 King, Jeremiah, March 8; wounded at Champion's Hill; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 King, Alexander, March 17; captured at Mission Ridge.
 Kolenbraden, Harmon, March 1; captured at Mission Ridge.
 Lee, Price B., March 8.
 Lust, William, March 3; discharged November 29, 1862.
 †Pearson, Thomas J., March 13.

Roorda, Henry, March 1; died August 19, 1862, in brigade hospital.
 Swain, Martin, March 8; died March 21, 1864, at Huntsville, Alabama.
 Smith, James, March 8; died September 6, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
 Smith, Samuel, March 13; killed at Corinth.
 †Simons, Leibert, February 1; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 Vance, Ezra T., March 8; wounded at Iuka.
 †Wicks, Benjamin F., March 1.
 Webb, James, March 3; died August 2, 1863, at Vicksburg,

COMPANY I.

John J. Koolbeck, fifth sergeant, March 15; promoted to third sergeant July 1, 1862; died September 1, 1862, of wounds received at Iuka.

PRIVATES.

Brink, Garrett, March 1; discharged December 8, 1862.
 Keegel, Jacob, March 1; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 McReynolds, David, March 4; discharged September 6, 1862.
 †Paardekooper, G., February 1; captured at Tilton.
 Paardekooper, William, October 3, 1864.
 Rysdam, Egidius, January 8; captured at Tilton.
 Schell, Garrett, January 8; wounded at Corinth.
 †Scheffers, Covert, March 1; captured at Tilton, Georgia.
 Verhoeff, Leandert, February 1; captured at Tilton, Georgia.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth infantry regiment was organized under the call of July 4, 1862, for 300,000 men. It was mustered into the United States service August 6, 1862, with a rank and file of 860 men, John Edwards, colonel. On the 11th of August it started for the field. While it has not the promi-

†Veteranized.

ment record of some Iowa regiments, it was none the less efficient in service, brave in action, prompt in duty. That it is not so notable is because there is less known of it. From the time it whipped and cleaned out the braggart Marmaduke at Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1862, who attacked with at least 1,870 men, while the Eighteenth had only 500 men, on to the fight with Price, April 30, 1864, its conduct was such as to elicit high commendation from division commanders. It had the reputation of getting out of difficulties through smaller chances than few would have dared attempted. At Poison Spring, April 18, 1864, was a notable instance. The regiment got completely isolated and hemmed in on all sides by the enemy. It flocked together and wormed itself out, fighting rod by rod, scattering the enemy by charges, when it would re-form and occupy the vacuum and thus cut its way out and returned to Camden. In May, 1864, it returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, having marched 730 miles over mountains, through swamps, subsisting on raw corn, wading days and nights through mud and water. At Fort Smith it remained during the summer and fall of 1864, making in the meantime several long and brilliant expeditions. February 26, 1865, four companies were sent to Van Buren, Arkansas, for garrison duty, until July 6, when the regiment was ordered to Little Rock for muster out. July 21, it started for Davenport, where, August 5, the men were discharged, having served three years and two days. The regiment marched 4,160 miles. Of the original number of the regiment but four hundred returned for muster out. Of the original officers but eight returned.

The casualties will be found on page 184.

Marion county was represented in companies C, F and G.

COMPANY C.

Dill, George W., July 15.

COMPANY F.*

Adams, Henry C., discharged February 9, 1863.

Donnel, John W., wounded at Springfield, Missouri; discharged February 19, 1863.

Decon, John.

Dalton, David S., died at Springfield, Missouri, Sept. 26, 1862.

George, Fountain W.

Pearson, Joshua, died April 17, 1863, at Springfield, Missouri.

COMPANY G.

Daniel P. Long, captain, July 7; resigned October 31, 1863.

Jordon, J. D. Scoles, first lieutenant, July 7; discharged for promotion in colored regiment.

William P. Cowman, first sergeant, July 7; discharged Dec. 18, 1863.

Orlo Teed, second sergeant, July 7; dismissed May 25, 1865.

William F. Welch, fifth sergeant, July 8; discharged March 25, 1863.

James M. Williams, first corporal, July 10.

Samuel H. Worthington, second corporal, July 7; died at Ozark, Missouri, November 19, 1862.

Curtis W. Scoles, seventh corporal, July 12.

Jacob Bennett, eighth corporal, July 14.

Houston Wagoner, musician, July 15.

PRIVATEs.

Addington, Henry, July 12; discharged December 24, 1862.

Allison, Isaac A., July 12; discharged February 20, 1863.

*Enlisted July 7, 1862, unless otherwise stated.

Brobst, Flavius J., July 17.
 Bellamy, Socrates N., July 18; discharged December 19, 1862.
 Bellamy, Benson C., July 19; wounded and captured at Poison Spring, Arkansas.
 Carr, John, July 19.
 Christolear, William, July 10; discharged January 22, 1863.
 Convers, Lewis, July 12; wounded at Springfield, Missouri.
 Dean, Joseph, July 7.
 Ellsworth, John W., July 9.
 Estes, Jesse C. H., July 16.
 Flanders, Francis M., July 11; discharged November 29, 1862.
 Gleanor, William, July 21.
 Hodges, James B., July 12; died at Jefferson City, Missouri, November 16, 1862.
 Harvey, William, July 10.
 Houseman, Joseph W., July 15; wounded at Springfield, Missouri.
 Jumper, William, July 14.
 King, Alfred, July 14.
 Middleton, William D., July 12.
 McConnaghay, Andrew M., July 19; discharged January 24, 1863.
 McKinsey, John, July 7.
 McMillen, George, July 14.
 Miller, John M., July 7.
 Moore, William H., July 7; died at Jefferson City, Missouri, September 18, 1862.

Millor, Rudolph, July 10.
 Niles, Alonzo, July 15, captured at Poison Spring; died at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, March 6, 1865.
 Petty, Samuel S., July 7; discharged February 19, 1863.
 Rodgers, William A., July 12.
 Rodgers, Joseph R., July 16; died December 6, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri.
 Rigg, David C., July 17.
 Settle, John M., July 11; discharged January 24, 1863.
 Snnbro, Joseph, July 15; discharged December 18, 1863.
 Shappell, Leonidas M., July 25.
 Van Syoc, Isaac, July 7; died at Sedalia, Missouri, October 2, 1862.
 Willis, Willett, July 17; discharged December 18, 1862.
 Welch, Strotten S., July 19.
 Walker, Thomas, July 17.
 Young, William B., July 17.
 Murphy, P. V., August 15; discharged December 22, 1863.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

McKenzie, Semore, December 5, 1863.
 Young, Winfield Scott.
 Estes, Elijah M., December 30, 1863.
 Geer, Walter A., November 19, 1863; died September 20, 1864, at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized by General S. A. Rice, in September, 1862, and mustered in October 1st, with nine hundred and eighty men. It left for the field, November 20th, for St. Louis; thence, December 21st, for Columbus, Kentucky, arriving on the 24th, where it was immediately engaged in building earthworks, the men without shelter, sleeping on the bare ground in the mud and rain. January 3, 1863, it returned to Columbus, the enemy failing to attack, as expected. January 8th it embarked for Helena, Arkansas, arriving on the 13th, where several expeditions were made.

In April, Colonel Rice was appointed to a brigade, and Lieutenant-colonel Mackey became colonel. It was reported Colonel Hood had declared he would take his dinner, July 4th, in Helena. The regiment at once prepared to give him a hearty reception, and at two o'clock in the morning were called out to receive him. The contest lasted until eleven o'clock, when Hood was driven back toward Little Rock, and the 'Thirty-third remained

masters of the position, having acquitted itself bravely. It had five hundred men engaged; the enemy over two thousand. The Thirty-third captured as many prisoners as it had men in action. September 10th the enemy were followed, and Little Rock captured. Here the regiment built log barracks and remained until March, 1864, when it started on the southwestern Arkansas expedition. From the 10th to the 13th skirmishing and artillery fighting was had on Prairie d'Anne, in Hemstead county, Arkansas. On the second of April, General Steele decided to march on Camden with his division, which became known to the enemy, and the race was a lively one. Several engagements were had, notably Elkin's Ford, April 4th, Prairie d'Anne, April 10th and Jenkin's Ferry, April 30th. The latter was the great battle of the expedition. The regiment with the division had reached Saline River, on its return to Little Rock, on the evening before. The enemy were in force in the rear, while in front was a swollen river and no bridges. The battle began in the morning and lasted until near noon, when the enemy retired. It was during the evening's last charge that Colonel Rice was wounded in the foot, from the effects of which he died August 6th following.

The Thirty-third entered Camden in the evening of the fifteenth of April, where for five days there were no rations, the men subsisting on four ears of corn per day, which they ground in hand-mills and made into cakes. At the battle of Elkin's Ford or Jenkin's Ferry, the loss of the regiment was severe, being one hundred and twenty-three. The regiment arrived at Little Rock May 3d, where it remained on garrison duty during the year. February 14, 1864, it started for New Orleans, thence to Navy Cove, Alabama, where it joined an expedition against Mobile, which was successful. It took part in the battle of Saline River, Arkansas, April 30, and met with considerable loss. Thence it moved to Whistler's Station and McIntosh's Bluff, Alabama, April, 1865, where it remained until June; thence to Brazos Island, Texas; thence up the Rio Grande to Bagdad; thence to New Orleans, where, July 17, 1865, it was mustered out, except the three years' recruits, who were transferred to the Thirty-fourth regiment, an unusual act, and which received the firm protest of Colonel Mackey.

The casualties of the regiment were:

Killed in action, 26; died of wounds and disease, 236; discharged for various causes, 164; wounded, 166; taken prisoners, 73; transferred to other regiments, 27; mustered out, 430.

Marion county was represented in companies A, G and I, and on the staff; to-wit.,

Hiram D. Gibson, major, August 10, 1862; resigned April 22, 1864.

Cyrus B. Boydston, major, April 23, 1864; from captain company A.

William M. Scott, assistant surgeon, September 16, 1862; resigned December 24, 1864.

Andrew F. Sperry, fife major, September 8, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Cyrus B. Boydston, captain, August 9; promoted to major April 23, 1864.	August 10; promoted to captain April 24, 1864.
Samuel L. Pierce, first lieutenant;	Erastus K. Woodruff, second lieutenant, August 8; resigned March 3, 1863.
	James M. Cooper, first sergeant,

- August 11; promoted second lieutenant March 4, 1863; to first lieutenant April 24, 1864.
- Joshua T. Curtis, second sergeant, August 13; wounded at Helena, July 4, 1862; discharged June 29, 1865.
- Lodrick C. Collins, third sergeant, August 11; died January 1, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Abijah W. Bishop, fourth sergeant, August 14; promoted to first sergeant; to second lieutenant April 2, 1864; wounded at Helena, Arkansas.
- Thomas J. Wallace, fifth sergeant; discharged April 17, 1863.
- Oliver Schee, first corporal, August 9; reduced to ranks December 10, 1862.
- John McKinney, second corporal, August 15; died May 9, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- Ephraim Cooper, third corporal, August 11.
- John M. Welch, fourth corporal, August 8; reduced to ranks at own request November 14, 1862.
- Daniel Fort, fifth corporal, August 11.
- Leob Levan, sixth corporal, August 8.
- Hugh W. Patterson, seventh corporal, August 12.
- William T. Chrisman, eighth corporal, August 15; died August 11, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
- James H. Chrisman, musician, August 15.
- Nathaniel T. Richardson, wagoner, August 11.
- PRIVATES.***
- Antrim, William.
- Burdick, George L., promoted to fourth corporal November 14, 1862.
- Brown, George, died November 3, 1863, at Memphis.
- Barnhill, James S.
- Barnhill, Benjamin.
- Brees, Isaac, discharged May 13, 1865.
- Bellamy, Samuel W., died April 7, 1863.
- Brown, Wilson L., discharged May 23, 1863.
- Beaver, James A., wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena; died of wounds August 16.
- Brewster, Henry D.
- Busenburg, Daniel, died August 11, 1863, at Memphis.
- Chambers, Zephaniah.
- Chambers, William, discharged March 21, 1865.
- Chambers, William R.
- Craig, John, died September 14, 1863.
- Craddick, William W., discharged March 2, 1863.
- Curtis, Francis.
- Day, Hiram C.
- Downing, George S., died December 30, 1862, at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Duncan, James T., wounded and captured at Saline River; died, date and place unknown.
- Feagins, Leonard B.
- Forst, David, captured at Helena.
- Grant, John, discharged February 6, 1863.
- Gregory, Enoch G., died August 20, 1863, at Helena.
- Gibson, William, discharged March 16, 1863.
- Gregory, John W., died at St. Louis December 2, 1862.
- Gose, Stephen A.
- Harned, Michael R., discharged April 23, 1863.
- Hammond, Henry I.
- Hammond, Greenville C., died May 4, 1863, at Helena.
- Hager, Alfred, wounded at Saline River.
- Hunter, Joseph.
- Hodges, Milton J., wounded accidentally, date and place unknown; discharged February 24, 1863.

*The enlistment paper dates September 9, though the men went into quarters from the 9th to 15th of August.

Heaton, Samuel, died December 22, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Heaton, James L., discharged February 8, 1863.
 Hiatt, Lewis, died December 13, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri.
 Hodges, William W.
 Henry, Hiram P., captured at Helena; wounded at Saline River.
 Hicks, Robert, died August 21, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Hicks, James, died December 22, 1862, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Inman, John.
 Ivey, George R.
 Johnston, John S.
 Jolliffe, Albert, wounded at Helena.
 Kendrick, John C.
 Kennedy, John P., died July 12, 1863, at Knoxville, Iowa.
 McGuire, William, died July 12, 1862, at St. Louis.
 McKern, William J., killed July 4, 1863, at Helena.
 May, Alexander P., wounded at Helena.
 Miner, Milton, captured at Helena.
 Miner, Hiram, died December 18, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Morrow, William L., discharged January 30, 1863.
 Mottern, William J.
 McPheeters, Jacob, died April 20, 1863, at Memphis.
 McElroy, John.
 North, Layton H.
 Nichols, Ozias D., wounded at Helena.
 Nichols, John B., captured at Helena; died August 26, 1863.
 Roan, James M., wounded at Helena; discharged October 26, 1863.
 Roan, Thomas T.
 Rowland, David W.
 Reeves, Clark, died May 13, 1863, at Helena.
 Reeves, Henry H., wounded at Helena.
 Ritchey, Lorenzo D., discharged February 10, 1863.
 Sherwood, Jesse F., killed at Helena.

Smith, Hamilton E., died May 24, 1863.
 Snider, John.
 Shawver, Jacob, died April 3, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Sampson, Levi J., died February 14, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Smith, George W.
 Tindall, Jonathan S., wounded at Saline River.
 Todd, Jacob P.
 Vandyke, Thomas I.
 Vandyke, John H.
 Vernon, Elijah, died September 21, 1863, at Memphis.
 Wilkinson, James.
 Walters, Peter, promoted to first corporal December 10, 1862; died December 26, 1864, at St. Louis.
 Wilson, Thomas M., discharged August 3, 1864.
 Wycoff, James H., killed at Helena.
 Wycoff, John W., died August 28, 1863, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.
 Walker, Simon, discharged February 10, 1863.
 Willis, James, died March 25, 1863, at Memphis.
 Walters, William J., October 20; died December 21, 1862, at St. Louis.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS

Jeffers, John, December 29, 1863.
 Kendrick, America, January 1, 1864.
 McKinney, Peter, April 12, 1863; died at Helena, May 9, 1863.
 Harding, John W., February 29, 1864; died October 18, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Millen, Robert A., March 30, 1864.
 Smith, James, March 30, 1864.
 Browning, Maxwell H., October 24, 1864; transferred to Twenty-fourth infantry July 12, 1865.
 Miner, William, November 21, 1864.
 Nichols, Joseph W., January 30, 1864; died April 3, 1865, on steamer D. A. January.

Baker, Justus C., February 29, 1864.
 Booth, Jesse L., November 19, 1864.
 †Ralston, David C., Oct. 13, 1864.
 †Spurgin, James H., November 21, 1864.
 †Strait, William B., November 21, 1864.

COMPANY G.*

Lanriston W. Whipple, captain; mustered out June 18, 1864, and made lieutenant-colonel of an Arkansas colored regiment.
 John C. Klijn, second lieutenant; resigned February 21, 1863.
 Lewis P. Cory, second sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant June 19, 1864; to first lieutenant January 6, 1865.
 John S. Morgan, fourth sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant January 6, 1865.
 Warners Sleyster, first corporal.
 Henry C. Herbert, second corporal.
 Gysbert Versteeg, third corporal.
 Henry G. Ulsh, fourth corporal.
 Gerritt van der Kamp, fifth corporal.
 Nicholas Schippers, seventh corporal, wounded at Clarksville, Arkansas, January 20, 1865.
 Lucien Reynolds, eighth corporal, wounded and captured at Saline River.
 Thomas W. Cox, musician.
 Andrew F. Sperry, musician.
 John G. van Steenwyk, wagoner; discharged September 21, 1863.

PRIVATES

Baldwin, Samuel A.
 Bauman, Hendrick.
 Beard, William E., died July 18, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Black, Jonathan M.
 Bauman, Jacob L.
 Bousquet, Henry L., promoted to first sergeant.
 Bruijn, Kryne de.
 Canine, Cornelius.

Downes, William O.
 Downing, W. H. H., captured at Helena.
 Dungan, Joseph W., wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama; died of wounds April 25, 1865.
 Englesma, Martin.
 Fidler, John K., promoted to corporal; wounded and captured at Saline River; died of wounds at Princeton, Arkansas, June 5, 1864.
 Ford, James H., transferred April 1, 1865, to veteran reserve corps.
 Garrison, John, discharged September 22, 1864.
 Groen, John, discharged September 19, 1864.
 Haven, John Q., discharged May 26, 1863.
 Hamilton, Joseph D., discharged March 3, 1863.
 Hamilton, William W.
 Hamrick, Allen.
 Haze, Peter J.
 Henry, John, wounded and captured at Saline River; died of wounds May 30, 1864, at Princeton, Arkansas.
 Hol, Martinus.
 Klyne, Cornelius, died September 6, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Kock, Stephanus de, wounded at Saline River; discharged March 21, 1865 for wounds.
 Lemmons, Jacob.
 Mathes, Valentine.
 McCullough, William S., transferred January 12, 1865, for promotion in Arkansas colored regiment.
 McCollum, Andrew J.
 Metz, John.
 McMichael, David.
 Miller, Jacob, wounded at Helena; died of wounds at Helena July 6, 1864.
 Moore, Nathan O.
 Niermeyer, John, Sr., wounded and captured at Saline River; died of wounds May 11, 1864, at Princeton, Ark.

*Enlisted September 4, 1862, unless otherwise stated.

†Transferred to Thirty-fourth infantry July 12, 1864.

Niermeyer, John, Jr., captured at Saline River; mustered out May 22, 1865.
 Peters, Julius M. A.
 Price, Gilmore, died May 24, 1863, at Helena.
 Pruit, Francis M.
 Rhynsbarger, John I.
 Richardson, George O.
 Rubertus, Herman D.
 Shull, Jacob H.
 Shull, Richard P.
 Sipnia, Sjoerd R.
 Smiley, William P., killed at Helena.
 Smith, James S.
 Squiers, John.
 Stallard, Luke.
 Taylor, Jacob. wounded at Saline River.
 Thomas, Theodore F.
 Thomas, William H.
 Tol, Dirk.
 Towne, George W., wounded at Saline River; died of wounds June 11, 1864, at Princeton, Arkansas.
 Ulah, Daniel G.
 Van Veenschoten, Evert, died April 19, 1863, at Helena.
 Van der Meulen, S. S. R. P., died Sept. 5, 1863, at Little Rock, Ark.
 Van Steenwyk, G.
 Vineyard, Thomas I.
 Vorhies, Sanford.
 Vandermeer, Isaac, died April 20, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Walraven, Martin, wounded at Spanish Fort, Alabama.
 Wheeler, Hermon.
 Williamson, Thomas.
 Wiser, Daniel.
 Wallace, Thomas D., wounded at Saline River.
 Wood, Enos M., wounded and captured at Camden, Arkansas, May 15, 1864; discharged May 26, 1865, for wounds.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Hansel, Samuel, September 28, 1864.

‡Transferred to Thirty-fourth infantry July 12, 1865.

Blackland, Tennis V., November 4 1862; killed at Helena.
 Vandermaa, Henry J., October 14, 1862.
 Moore, Alexander, December 30 1863.
 Martin, Larkin, September 4, 1862 wounded at Helena.
 Roberts, James P., died at Helena March 31, 1863.
 Shull, Charles M.
 Dunnick, Cornelius, Oct. 3, 1862.
 Earp, William H., February 17 1864; died July 8, 1864, at Little Rock.
 Martin, Levi, February 23, 1864 died June 12, 1864, at Little Rock.
 Robbins, Charles, December 16 1863; died August 1, 1864, at Little Rock.
 Vorhies, William, March 26, 1864
 Aikins, Henry D., September 27 1864.
 Davenport, James H., October 1 1864.
 ‡Dingeman, John W., October 5 1864.
 ‡Dingeman, David, October 5, 1864.
 ‡Nelson, Frank, January 11.
 ‡Steadman, Benjamin F., October 10, 1864.
 Swain, Henry, discharged July 19, 1865.
 ‡Steadman, Robert H., January 23, 1865.
 Ward, Benjamin F., October 20, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.
 ‡White, Thomas J., October 7, 1864.
 Wykoff, John W., October 1, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Parie T. Totten, captain, August 7; wounded at Jenkin's Ferry; died of wounds May 20, 1864.
 John Henderson, first lieutenant, August 7; resigned March 25, 1863.

John Reichard, August 9; promoted to first lieutenant March 26, 1863; resigned July 26, 1863.

Alpheus W. Gibson, first sergeant, August 2.

Joseph M. Clark, second sergeant, August 3.

Samuel L. Strong, third sergeant, August 2; promoted second lieutenant March 26, 1863; resigned May 20, 1864.

John S. Hessenflow, fourth sergeant, August 2.

Joseph Fisher, fifth sergeant, August 9.

John Y. McCorkle, first corporal, August 15; died May 11, 1863, at Helena.

Hans Ferguson, second corporal, August 9.

Henry J. Gunter, third corporal, July 31.

Levi Carrothers, fourth corporal, August 9; promoted to first lieutenant March 31, 1864; to captain May 1, 1864.

James A. Gafford, fifth corporal, August 9; discharged February 10, 1863.

Oscar L. Jones, sixth corporal, August 4; promoted to first sergeant; to first lieutenant May 21, 1864; wounded at Saline River.

John W. Mears, seventh corporal, August 9.

Preston A. Reed, eighth corporal, July 26; died September 9, 1864, at Little Rock.

John F. Hessenflow, musician, August 2.

Daniel Hutchison, musician, August 2; discharged February 11, 1863.

Drewry S. Stevens, wagoner; July 28; discharged January 27, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Allison, John D., August 9; died December 26, 1862, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Applegate, George W., August 9.

Anderson, John H., August 2.

Brobst, Josiah, August 9.

Brobst, Joseph, July 26; wounded and captured at Saline River; died May 11, 1864.

Banta, Smith, August 9; killed at Saline River.

Baughman, Sylvanus, July 28.

Bonebrake, Peter K., August 9.

Bennett, John, August 9.

Coura, William P., August 9.

Conwell, George, August 9.

Carder, Henry, August 9.

Carrothers, William I., August 15; died September 9, 1864.

Dennis, Azariah, August 9.

Dunlap, Smith, August 9; discharged January 23, 1863; re-enlisted in company A, March 30, 1864; and wounded at Saline River.

De Witt, Henry S., August 9.

Funk, William P., August 9; wounded at Prairie d'Anne, Arkansas, April 10, 1864; died of wounds April 12.

Funk, Isaac N., August 1.

Farlee, Henry, August 14.

Goff, William, August 2; wounded at Helena; discharged August 5, 1863.

Godfrey, Thaddens, August 2.

Graham, William H., August 2; discharged June 11, 1864.

Goodwin, Nathan P., August 2; discharged March 27, 1865.

Graham, William, August 2; promoted to corporal; died May 23, 1863, at Helena.

Goodenough, Eri, August 7; wounded at Saline River.

Gaston, James A., August 9; died April 8, 1863, at Helena.

Gaston, Ephraim C., August 9.

Hart, James H., August 15.

Henderson, John M., August 9; killed at Saline River.

Haynes, Clayton, August 9.

Hutchinson, Arnold B., August 2.

Hayes, Jacob M., August 7.

Hornback, Jacob, August 9.

Horn, Lewis P., August 9; died February 23, 1863, at Helena.

Henry, John, August 9; discharged September 3, 1863.

Hannan, Peter E., August 9; died December 16, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Henderson, William M., August 9.
 Irons, William, August 9.
 Jacobs, Hubbard, August 26; died October 10, 1863, at Knoxville, Iowa.
 Lemburger, Frederick, August 9; wounded at Helena; died of wounds July 27, at Memphis.
 Layton, John, August 9.
 McMillen, Samuel, July 30; discharged February 1, 1863.
 Manor, Samuel, August 9.
 McCorkle, Joseph L., August 9; discharged January 29, 1863.
 McClelland, John M., August 9; wounded at Saline River.
 Newman, James A., August 9.
 Neal, Solon S., August 22.
 Parker, William H., August 8.
 Palmer, Enoch, August 9; wounded at Saline River.
 Pitta, Joseph P., August 9; discharged June 29, 1863.
 Pope, William W., August 9.
 Pearson, Ira A., August 9.
 Pearson, Young, August 9; discharged January 10, 1863.
 Richards, Josiah, July 30; died August 6, 1863, at Memphis.
 Ream, Walter, July 28; killed by shooting while walking the streets of Oskaloosa November 10, 1862.
 Ridgway, John H., August 15; discharged January 1, 1863.
 Rowland, William, August 9.
 Rankin, Andrew M., August 15; died December 31, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Rankin, Harvey, August 15.
 Riddell, Joseph A., September 10.
 Smith, David S., August 9.
 Smith, George J., August 8.
 Smith, Thomas, August 9; transferred July 1, 1864, for promotion to second lieutenant United States volunteers.
 Scott, Alexander, August 9; died July 16, 1864, at St. Louis.
 Stanfield, George W., August 1; pro-

moted to first sergeant; wounded at Helena; died of wounds July 20, 1863, at Memphis.
 Strong, James W., August 9.
 Sphon, Hezekiah, August 11; transferred January 1, 1864.
 Sphon, John, August 14.
 Shepherd, John N., August 15.
 Snyder, John S., August 9; wounded and captured at Saline River.
 Teed, George R., August 9.
 Vandlah, John S., August 9; discharged May 8, 1865.
 Willey, Nathaniel D., August 5.
 Wolf, William W., August 9.
 Willey, Damon D., August 8.
 Wolfe, James M., August 9; died February 21, 1863, at Helena.
 Welch, James I., August 9; wounded at Saline River; died of wounds May 2, 1864, at Princeton, Arkansas.
 Welch, David T., August 15; wounded at Helena.
 Woodward, Jacob, August 1; discharged March 30, 1863.
 Woodward, Calvin, August 15; died December 19, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Welch, Andrew, July 31; died May 28, 1863, at Helena.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Long, John W., December 5, 1863.
 Dunlap, Smith, December 22, 1863.
 Maddy, John W., December 29, 1863.
 McCorkle, John W., December 25, 1863.
 Seims, Edgar F., December 5, 1863.
 Templin, John December 7, 1863.
 Reed, William G., February 1, 1864; wounded at Saline River.
 Gibson, Jacob B., February 8, 1864.

COMPANIES UNKNOWN.

Foster, Joseph B., December 9, 1863.
 Houghan, George, December 22, 1863.
 Gilson, Jacob B., February 8, 1864.

Miller, John H., November 17, 1863.	McMillen, Henry, January 3, 1864.
Auten, John V., February 13, 1864.	O'Neal, Charles D., March 7, 1864.
Brown, William D., February 29, 1864.	Persons, George E., February 20, 1864.
Brown, Francis H., February 12, 1864.	Perkins, Ezra H., February 8, 1864.
Bacon, Daniel, February 7, 1864.	Penland, Evans B., February 15, 1864.
Campbell, William P., February 7, 1864.	Richards, John, January 29, 1864.
Dummington, Orville R., February 20, 1864.	Shilling, John, December 9, 1863.
Fisk, Harvey, February 17, 1864.	Stone, Freeman H., February 11, 1864.
Harding, William H., February 19, 1864.	Sturdefant, Thaddeus, February 20, 1864.
Leach, Vincent, February 4, 1864.	Terry, Dennis, February 29, 1864.
McMillen, Alexander, February 4, 1864.	Vernon, William, February 19, 1864.
Miner, Josiah, February 29, 1864.	Vernon, John T., February 19, 1864.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fourth regiment rendezvoused at Burlington, and was mustered in October 15, 1862, under proclamation of the President of July 2, 1862. It was immediately sent to Helena, Arkansas, where it joined the Thirteenth army corps in its operations on the Yazoo Pass expedition. At Arkansas Post, it had its most distinguished engagement, which closed the Arkansas River expedition. Herein the regiment won for itself high commendation, and for nearly a month thereafter it performed hard service. It was detailed to take 5,000 rebel prisoners to Camp Douglas, Chicago. While *en route* the small-pox broke out, and so crowded and filthy were the transports, the scenes enacted were revolting and terrible. Returning, the regiment joined General Herron's command, *en route* for Vicksburg, where they arrived July 11, 1863. The regiment was stationed near the Mississippi at the extreme left of the army, which place it held until the surrender of the beleaguered city. The regiment then moved to the Gulf department, and during the winter enjoyed high life, hunting clams and shells about the head of the Gulf of Mexico. The following spring they joined Bank's Red River campaign, noted more especially for its successful and brilliant retreat. May, 1864, the regiment moved to Baton Rouge; in July, to the mouth of the Mobile, where it took active part in reducing the rebel forts, and on the 5th of August, 1864, especially distinguished itself by a brilliant and successful sortie on Fort Gaines, resulting in its surrender. For its prowess it was, on the morning of the 23d, honored with the post of escort to the troops who received the captured garrison at Fort Morgan. The regiment was the peculiar victim of disease. It probably suffered more from that cause than any regiment from the State. It was at one time totally depleted. December 12, 1864, it was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth, but retained its number. It was, by special order, authorized to inscribe on its banner Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Fort Esperanza. It was mustered out

13, 1865, at Houston, Texas. It was known as the "Star Regiment" from the perfection of its drill.

Marion county was represented in companies D, E and G.

COMPANY E.

G. Carter, eighth corporal, mustered August 12.

E. Thorpe, musician, August 12; died September 25, 1863, at Orleans.

W. Stout, wagoner, August 12.

PRIVATES.

John F., August 12.

Ter, Samuel, August 15; discharged March 2, 1863.

Apple, Daniel, August 15.

John, August 14.

Willis A., August 16; discharged March 9, 1864.

Ray, Thomas W., August 12.

Thomas L., August 16; discharged January 6, 1863.

James, August 12.

Samuel, August 12; died January 4, 1863, at Saint Louis, Missouri.

Moon, William J., August 16.

Mason, Amos, August 14; died January 28, 1863, at St. Louis.

Mumford, Charles W., August 9.

McGlothlen, George W., August 9.

Salyards, Joseph E., August 14; discharged March 20, 1863.

Sams, George, August 15; died January 27, 1863, at St. Louis.

Vickroy, John W., August 11; discharged March 3, 1863.

Wood, Isaac C., August 12; died November 19, 1863, at New Orleans.

Webb, Noah M., August 14.

Williams, Pleasant, August 9.

Young, W. H. H., August 26; discharged March 3, 1863.

Newbern, Newber, August 12; discharged March 2, 1863.

Wasson, David, died at St. Louis, January 28, 1863.

Dingeman, John W., October 5, 1864.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Thirty-sixth regiment was organized in the summer of 1862, and ordered to quarters at Keokuk, September 8. It was mustered October 4, reported to General Curtis at Helena, Arkansas, January 1, 1863, where it remained on post duty until February 24, when it joined the Yazoo Pass expedition, and returned to Helena, April 4, having in the meantime only one enemy in skirmishes. Though only four men were wounded, large numbers of men and officers contracted disease on this expedition which unfit them for active duty. At Helena, July 4, the regiment first smelled the smoke of battle when 3,500 Union boys successfully resisted the onslaught of 18,000 rebels. They made the rebels sick and discouraged. August 1, the regiment left Helena with General Steele, on the Arkansas expedition, which resulted in the capture of Little Rock, September 10. The regiment remained at Little Rock until March 23, following, when it again joined General Steele in the Red River expedition. During this expedition it fought the famous battles of Elkin's Ford, April 4; Prairie d'Anne, April 2; Camden, April 15; Mark's Mills, April 26 and Jenkins' Ferry, April 30. At Elkin's Ford, the fighting was severe, and the force of the attack was so great in the first part of the engagement the Union forces were repulsed, but Col. Kittredge opportunely came up on the left with a portion of the Thirty-sixth, charged the enemy and drove them from the field.

While the two brigades were moving from Camden, on the morning of the 25th of April, the wagon-train of 240 government forage wagons under the command of the second brigade, was suddenly attacked by the enemy, near Mark's Mills, the rebel force outnumbering the Union men six to one. The fight lasted until noon, when the Union men were overpowered; not whipped, and captured. The loss was great on both sides: The Thirty-sixth went into the engagement with about 500 men, part of the regiment having been left at Camden, and came out with a loss of nearly half in killed and wounded. The regiment was marched to Tyler, Texas, and received most inhuman and brutal treatment at the hands of the rebels. They were driven on foot at rapid pace, like mules, fifty-two miles before halting. They had eaten a hasty breakfast the morning of the 25th, and not a particle of food was given them until the halt on the evening of the 26th. Their haversacks and rations were stolen, and all valuables, by the rebels, at whose mercy they were. When the halt was made, the boys seized some mule corn which they found, ate it raw, and sank to the ground exhausted. Chaplain Hare, who visited them during the night, writes that some were gnawing the remaining corn, others were asleep clutching an ear of raw corn half-eaten. At Tyler the regiment was kept, subjected to starvation and brutal treatment until the spring of 1865, when it was exchanged, and was ordered to St. Charles, on White River, for garrison duty.

That part of the regiment left at Camden took part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, August 24, 1865. The list of casualties will be found on page 184. The original number of men was 986.

Marion county was represented in company D.

COMPANY D.

Simeon Liggett, first sergeant, August 2.

Francis M. Epperson, third corporal, August 13; promoted to first sergeant; captured at Mark's Mills.

PRIVATES.

Crumpson, Isaac, August 12; died October 22, 1863, at Hamilton.

Coder, Watson W., August 12; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills.

Coder, Jacob F., August 12; captured at Mark's Mills.

Darnell, Amhurst M., August 2.

Darnell, William H., Aug. 2; transferred to invalid corps March 15, 1864.

Fall, Daniel T., August 2.

Griffis, Joseph, August 2.

Huntley, John, August 7.

Jones, Parker, August 12.

Keernan, Mervin T., August 11; captured at Mark's Mills.

Lyman, Horace M., August 2; killed at Mark's Mills.

Lyman, Henry C., August 2; died at Hamilton, Iowa, November 6, 1862.

Ladd, Charles L., August 15; wounded and captured at Mark's Mills; died of wounds June 11, 1864, at Camden.

Moffatt, Curtis, August 2; captured at Mark's Mills.

Marquardt, Frantz, August 2; captured at Mark's Mills.

McGruder, James R., August 15; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.

Parker, Lucien L., August 2; captured at Mark's Mills.

Robinson, John W., August 2; captured at Mark's Mills.

Sinclair, Stacy, August 2; died Oc-

tober 9, 1862, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Stillwell, John, August 15; discharged January 7, 1863.
 Ubenhower, Abram, August 2; captured at Mark's Mills.
 Whiting, Francis, August 18; discharged June 23, 1863.
 Willsey, Andrew J., August 2, captured at Mark's Mills.
 Newsom, David F., November 4; captured at Mark's Mills.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Buster, Moses R., December 29, 1863.
 Lyman, Abner W., February 16, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
 Allen, Howard R., February 16, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.

Boner, Hiram L., January 4, 1864.
 Sinclair, Philip, February 16, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
 Sharon, Christopher C., February 22, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
 Carr, Harvey, October 18, 1864.
 Danetz, Francis M., February 22, 1864.
 Moulton, Charles, February 29; died March 18, 1865, at St. Charles, Arkansas.
 Moffatt, Curtis, February 16, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills.
 Noel, William B., February 15, 1864.
 Scott, George E., March 15, 1864.
 Tyrrell, Sydney F., February 24, 1864.
 Willsey, Peter M., October 18, 1864.

THIRTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-seventh infantry was the well-known "Grey-Beard Regiment," so called from the fact that it was composed of men over 45 years of age. It was organized, under special orders of the War Department, August 11, 1862, to give opportunity to that class of patriotic citizens, who, too old to endure the fatigue of long marches and exposure of active field service, nevertheless were desirous of rendering the Nation some service. It was, therefore, provided that the regiment should be detailed only for post and garrison duty. Its history, therefore, is not brilliant, yet it performed valuable and effective service. It was stationed at St. Louis, Alton, Memphis, Cincinnati and Rock Island. In July, 1864, a detachment of fifty men was sent as guard on a supply train over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On the way the train was fired into by bushwhackers concealed in the brush, and two men were killed. The result was that forty of the most prominent citizens of that section were arrested, and each day twenty of them were placed on the cars in the most conspicuous places and thus were the rebels made to do guard duty. This plan was continued until the attacks on trains ceased. The regiment was organized in October, 1862; mustered into the United States service December 15, 1862, and mustered out at Davenport, May 24, 1863. The casualties will be found on page 184.

Marion county was represented in companies E and K.

COMPANY E.

Edwin Davis, second lieutenant, September 10.
 Hartzell Wycoff, fifth sergeant, September 19.

PRIVATEs.

Logan, Hugh, September 14.
 Nely, Jacob, October 2; died October, 8, 1863, at Alton, Illinois.
 Porter, Alexander H., September 17; died March 9, 1863, at St. Louis.

Ross, David, September 17; died at	Sumner, Allen, September 19; dis-
Muscatine January 8, 1863.	charged December 21, 1863.
Strahan, Samuel H., September 17.	

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into service at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, and immediately moved to Columbus, Kentucky, arriving on the 18th, where it remained during the winter, until March 3, 1863, when it moved to Paducah. May 31, by order of General Grant, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg. It reached Sartatia, on the Yazoo River, June 4, and during the siege of Vicksburg it was stationed in the vicinity of Haine's Bluffs. It did not meet the enemy in battle, but it encountered a more deadly foe in the disease-laden waters of Yazoo River. Its fifty days' service there was the worst in all its history. It next moved to Helena arriving there July 26, and after a short rest, joined General Steele's force against Little Rock. Reduced by malarial disease as was the regiment, this march told fearfully on their weakened constitutions; and of the six hundred men who started, only two hundred and fifty reported for duty on the morning of the entry into Little Rock. The regiment remained at Little Rock until the spring of 1864, when it moved with Steele's forces on the Camden expedition. April 3 it met the enemy at Okalona, when company B took a lively tilt with them into the woods and brush. The enemy caused company B to fall back for a time, when the boys gathered up their pluck and rushed upon the enemy, driving him from the field. On Sunday, the 10th, the regiment came upon the enemy at Prairie d' Anne, under cover of brush and thicket, but after a short, sharp skirmish the enemy were dislodged and driven away. It was in the great battle of the campaign, Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, the regiment distinguished itself, though for some reason it was divided, two companies being on the extreme right of the line of battle, two on the extreme left, and two in the center, leaving four companies under Col. Garrett, and only these four, H, E, K and G, were engaged, and for four hours without relief, in the hottest of the fight, they held their ground and covered themselves with renown. They remembered the little speech made to them in the morning by Colonel J. A. Garrett, typical of the man, and his confidence in the men. Said he:

"Boys! we will probably have a little fight. Remember your own good name, and the fair fame of the glorious young State which sent you to the field. Don't tarnish it. Do you see that flag? Follow and defend it! Don't shoot at the sky; there are no rebels up there. That climate does not suit them. Aim low, and send them where they belong. That's all."

The battle was fought in Sabine bottoms, covered by heavy forest, mud and mire, it having rained hard the night before. The boys had drawn no rations of bread for five days. They had only coffee for supper the night before, and coffee for breakfast, but they waded into the fight with heroic valor, firing one hundred rounds during the battle. The loss out of the less than 600 men, was six killed; thirty-four wounded (several mortally); four captured and one missing. After this battle the regiment started for Little Rock, living almost entirely on coffee until the night of May 2, when nine miles out of Little Rock it received a supply of hard-tack. The next day it entered Little Rock, where it remained until the following February, when, in response to a request of Brigadier-General Bussey to the war de-

partment to send him a first-rate regiment, the Fortieth was ordered to Fort Smith, as what he wanted. It was subsequently sent to Fort Gibson, where it remained until mustered out, August 2, 1865.

The casualties were: killed, 19; died, 173; discharged for disease, 140; total, 332 enlisted men. Of officers: 8 killed; 3 dismissed; 29 resigned; total, 35.

Marion county was represented in companies A, F, G, H, I, K, and on the staff; to-wit.,

Admiral B. Miller, quartermaster, October 11.

Hamilton J. Scoles, assistant-surgeon, September 15; honorably mustered out January 15, 1864.

James R. Broderick, quartermaster-sergeant, August 15; promoted quartermaster March 14, 1864.

Samuel F. C. Garrison, chaplain; promoted from sergeant company H.

Norman R. Cornell, surgeon from assistant-surgeon, Twenty-third infantry, January 16, 1864.

COMPANY A.

M. V. B. Bennett, captain, August 9; honorably discharged March 2, 1864.

Thos. J. Anderson, first lieutenant, August 9; promoted to captain May 8, 1864.

William Blain, second lieutenant, August 9; promoted to captain March 8, 1864; commission canceled May 7, 1864; to first lieutenant May 8, 1864.

George F. Burzette, first sergeant, August 15; promoted second lieutenant December 8, 1864.

Samuel Graham, second sergeant, August 15.

Bartlett F. Ballard, third sergeant, August 15.

James C. Garman, fourth sergeant, August 9.

Wilson S. Whaley, fifth sergeant, August 15.

Reuben A. Clearwater, first corporal, August 15.

Archibald Liggitt, second corporal, August 9; died October 24, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Pinkney S. Miller, third corporal, August 9; died May 17, 1865, at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Thomas P. Thornburg, fourth corporal, August 15.

David Clearwater, fifth corporal, August 15.

Charles W. Brandon, sixth corporal, August 15; discharged March 16, 1863.

Alexander Copeland, seventh corporal, August 12; discharged January 30, 1863.

Solomon Benson, eighth corporal, August 15.

PRIVATE.

Allen, Isaac C., August 15.

Allen, Theodore B., August 15.

Aulman, Peter, August 15.

Bacon, Samuel, August 15; captured at Jenkins' Ferry; died March 30, 1865, at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

Benson, William, August 15; died February 29, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Brannon, Leroy, August 15; died December 9, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Bowman, Henry, August 15; discharged September 2, 1864.

Clifton, Josiah, August 15; died February 10, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Coffman, Morris, August 15.

Coffman, Lord S., August 15.

Childers, John H., August 15.

Clearwater, Willis W., August 15.

Campbell, Alex V., August 15.

Dowd, James E., August 15.
 Everette, Marsenia S., August 15; died August 13, 1863, at Helena.
 Farr, William, August 15.
 Fenton, Henderson, August 15; died August 19, 1863, in Marion county, Iowa.
 Godfrey, John W., August 15.
 Glenn, Wm. H., August 11.
 Heywood, Geo. W., August 15; died September 22, 1863, at Memphis.
 Heywood, John, August 15.
 Heywood, Wiley, August 15; died August 16, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
 Hire, William E., August 15.
 Howard, Jackson, August 15.
 Howard, Peter, August 15; promoted to corporal; discharged October 8, 1864.
 Howard, Charles M., August 15.
 Head, William, August 22; died December 28, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Johnson, William A., August 11; died October 2, 1863, in Marion county, Iowa.
 Johnston, John A. [C], August 11; discharged June 18, 1863;
 Knotts, Jackson, August 15.
 Kinkaid, James G., August 15.
 Kuble, Fridolin, August 13.
 Lee, Josiah, August 13; died August 4, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
 Lee, John, August 13.
 Lee, Benjamin, August 13.
 Lee, William, August 13.
 Lock, Thos. J., August 13; died July 20, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.
 Lyons, Samuel H., August 13.
 Moore, Jeremiah, August 13.
 Martin, Monroe C., August 9; died December 13, 1862, at Iowa City.
 Mullen, Tilford H., August 15; discharged September 22, 1863.
 May, Sylvester S., August 15.
 McLaughlin, William, August 15; transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Nicholas, Richard H., August 15; died August 25, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.
 Newbury, Charles H., August 15; died July 3, 1863, at Snyder's Bluffs, Mississippi.
 Prouty, William, August 9.
 Porter, Nathaniel, August 15.
 Parsons, Samuel H., August 15.
 Parsons, Benjamin M., August 15.
 Reynolds, Treanor, August 15.
 Reynolds, John S., August 15.
 Reynolds, James R., August 15.
 Reynolds, John, August 15.
 Rusk, James A., August 15.
 Roberts, Dilavan B., August 15; died September 29, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
 Staly, Asa, August 15.
 Simmons, John, August 15.
 Simmons, Hosea, August 15; discharged September 20, 1863.
 Simmons, David, August 11.
 Stroud, Willis, August 15.
 Stroud, Alexander, August 15.
 Smith, James C., August 15.
 Shoemaker, Henry, August 12; died October 5, 1863, at Memphis.
 Vernon, Robert, August 15; discharged July 11, 1863.
 Vanderford, Sylvester, August 15.
 Webb, William H., August 11.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Brannon, John, August 15.
 Chrisman, David, August 15; promoted to principal musician August 12, 1863.
 Smith, James M., August 15; died September 25, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
 Thompson, Joseph, August 9, 1863.
 Adams, Henry C., November 19, 1864.
 Anderson, Samuel, November 19, 1864.
 Bayless, William D., November 21, 1864.
 Lewis, John E., November 19, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Ebenezer W. Ridlen, captain, August 9.
 Oliver H. S. Kenedy, first lieutenant, August 9; resigned July 19, 1864.
 William W. Veigler, first sergeant, August 9; drowned in Mississippi River July 24, 1863.
 Alexander Kinkead, second sergeant, July 25; died August 19, 1863, at Memphis.
 Israel Yarger, fourth sergeant, August 5.
 Jefferson Hunt, first corporal, August 9.
 Aaron Robuck, sixth corporal, August 9.

PRIVATES.

Agan, Samuel, August 15; died August 15, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
 Agan, William, August 15.
 Brown, Josiah, August 1.
 Brown, Richard, August 6; died August 24, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
 Christmore, Jacob, August 9.
 Croy, Elijah, August 9; discharged June 1, 1865.
 Carter, Beverly, August 9.
 Carpenter, John H., August 11.
 Chambers, Columbus, August 9.
 Cox, James L., July 26.
 Colclasure, Jacob, August 11.
 Carter, Philip; died April 4, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
 Dyer, John, August 5.
 Etcher, Milton, August 7; transferred.
 England, Elijah, August 9; died August 24, 1863, at Helena.
 Flanagan, Ambrose J., July 25; discharged July 13, 1863.
 Fink, Thomas H., August 9.
 Hillis, Abraham, August 9.
 Hill, Elijah P., August 9; discharged April 5, 1863.
 Howan, Francis P., August 9.
 Horton, John J., August 9.

Horton, James A., August 9; died April 6, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
 Horton, George W., August 9; died March 8, 1863, at Mound City, Illinois.
 Hunt, Samuel, August 9.
 Jennings, Joseph, August 7; discharged February 19, 1863.
 Jackson, Darins, August 9; died at Columbus, Kentucky, February 7, 1862.
 Kincaid, William T., July 23.
 Landon, Joseph, August 9; died August 19, 1863, at Memphis.
 Lonnsburg, Harrison L., August 15.
 Lutz, Charles B., August 9.
 Lawhead, James A., August 9; transferred to veteran reserve corps.
 London, William, August 9; discharged March 16, 1863.
 Mason, Josephus, July 25.
 Mason, Isaiah L., August 9.
 Mason, James R., August 9; discharged December 12, 1864.
 Macomb, Abraham M., August 9.
 McLain, Jonathan, August 9.
 Miller, Henry, August 7.
 McKinzie, James R., August 2.
 Mitchell, Allen, August 11.
 May, Francis A., August 2.
 McLain, James H., August 9.
 Newby, James M., August 11; died May 27, 1865, at Fort Smith, Ark.
 Ridlen, Calvin C., August 25; discharged May 3, 1865.
 Robuck, Joseph, August 9.
 Smith, James A., July 26.
 Smith, George W., August 9; discharged, date unknown.
 Smith, George T., August 9; died August 7, 1863, at Mound City, Illinois.
 Thomas, Stephen H., August 9; died August 5, 1863, Mound City, Ill.
 Thomas, Robert S., August 8.
 Wilson, Thomas, August 9.
 Wade, Andrew J., August 9.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Adams, Joseph H., January 23, 1864.

Horton, Timothy M., January 5, 1864.

McConnaughey, A., Dec. 25, 1863.

Macomb, Christopher C., December 25, 1863; drowned at Spader's Bluffs, Arkansas, June 6, 1865.

Mason, William B., January 1, 1864.

Rich, John W., November 20, 1862.

Stradley, John, August 2, 1863; died at Paducah, Kentucky, March 27, 1863.

Smith, Moses, August 9, 1863; discharged, date unknown.

Walker, Joseph, January 5, 1864.

Cooley, Isaac, January 26, 1864.

Neal, Alvin M., February 11, 1864.

Pearce, Thomas K., February 24, 1864; died July 15, 1864, at Knoxville.

Stone, Andrew B., January 18, 1864.

Williams, T. Israel, February 20, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Thomas Jenkins, captain, August 11; discharged February 25, 1864.

David C. Jordan, first lieutenant, August 11; promoted captain February 26, 1864.

Henry B. Keefer, second lieutenant, August 11; resigned January 23, 1864.

Josiah P. Dennis, first sergeant, August 12; discharged March 5, 1863.

William T. Baird, second sergeant, August 11.

Thomas Canady, third sergeant, August 20; killed at Jenkins' Ferry.

Jackson A. Brewer, fourth sergeant, August 11.

John F. Fee, first corporal August 15.

William S. McKinney, second corporal, August 20.

Alfred H. Eaton, third corporal, August 16; died September 10, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

John H. Taggart, fourth corporal, August 15; discharged August 14, 1863.

Jerome T. Gibbs, fifth corporal, August 18.

William Carle, sixth corporal, August 15; died October 7, 1863, at Memphis.

Francis M. Walker, seventh corporal, August 20.

William W. Hardin, eighth corporal, August 20; transferred March 10, 1864, for promotion to second lieutenant in Fourth Arkansas colored infantry.

PRIVATE.

Allison, Hugh J., August 19; discharged August 14, 1863.

Askern, William, August 15; died at Iowa City, November 17, 1862.

Adams, W. W., August 20; captured at Jenkins' Ferry.

Arnold, Stephen S., August 17; promoted to second sergeant; to first sergeant June 21, 1864; to sergeant-major, June 21, 1864; to captain company K, November 26, 1864.

Arnold, Edward, August 15.

Bailey, William, August 20.

Brown, Henry C., August 21.

Burnett, George A., August 21; died July 21, 1863, at Chickasaw Landing, Mississippi.

Butcher, David V., August 21.

Broderick, James R., August 21.

Barpee, William, August 15.

Cooper, John M., August 15; discharged June 13, 1864.

Cunningham, D. W., August 18.

Coats, Daniel F., August 20; discharged September 19, 1863.

Davies, Seth, August 15; died May 27, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Dotson, William M., August 15; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.

Evans, Lewis T., August 18.

Everett, John S., August 20.

Fight, John A.

Freeman, William B., August 21.

Flanagan, James N., August 21.

Ferguson, Henry, August 16; discharged June 5, 1863.

Fee, Alender J., August 15.

- Gresham, Thomas M., August 15; discharged May 5, 1863.
- Greenman, Thomas M., August 15; died February 24, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Hartz, Ernst, August 19; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.
- Hashaw, Eli H., August 21.
- Headley, John H., August 19.
- Hubbart, Arthur J., August 21; transferred March 16, 1864, for promotion to quartermaster in Sixteenth Kentucky cavalry.
- Jenkins, Joseph C., August 15; died January 27, 1864, at Knoxville.
- Johnson, Theodore J., August 20.
- Jordan, William M., August 11.
- Jones, William F., August 19.
- Loveless, John A., August 12; died October 7, 1863, at Little Rock.
- Long, Ransom, August 20; died June 7, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
- Lehigh, William T., August 14; died November 16, 1862, at Iowa City.
- Lawhead, Henry J., August 18; died October 1, 1863, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.
- Lee, Nathaniel M., August 18.
- Lee, George, July 25; discharged July 22, 1863.
- McConahey, A. M. [C.], August 15; died October 11, 1864, at Little Rock.
- Moon, Eli, August 21.
- McMicken, Andrew, August 20.
- Overton, Alfred N., August 13; died March 12, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Owen, Ora O., August 11.
- Oakes, Abraham, August 18.
- Polson, John P. [T.], August 20; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.
- Polson, Asa, August 20.
- Patton [Paten], Robert, August 20; transferred to invalid corps November 20, 1863.
- Pope, Daniel, August 20.
- Pettit, George W., August 11.
- Pope, William H., August 15.
- Rossin, John N., August 19; discharged July 11, 1863.
- Richards, Hugh G., August 20.
- Ricket, John, August 11; transferred to veteran reserve corps October 17, 1864.
- Shaw, Samuel P., August 10; died March 1, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Speer, David, August 13; died February 18, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.
- Sprey, Peter, August 14.
- South, Wellington, August 14.
- Smith, John M., August 14.
- Smith, Jacob F. C., August 18.
- Smith, Henry C., August 21; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry; died of wounds at Little Rock, June 6, 1864.
- Shiner, David L., August 15; died July 19, at Snyder's Bluffs, Mississippi.
- Schlottenback, Jacob, August 11.
- Sherwood, Jesse S., August 18.
- Schrader, Charles, August 20; killed at Jenkins' Ferry.
- Silvers, Martin V., August 20.
- Stradley, Wilson F., August 20; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry; died of wounds at Camden, Arkansas, August 26, 1864.
- Sage, Emory A., August 20; discharged September 30, 1863.
- Sherman, Jacob, August 21.
- Shapple, William H., August 19.
- Thompson, James, August 21; died September 5, 1863, at Paducah, Kentucky.
- Thrasher, James T., August 15; discharged June 15, 1864.
- Taylor, Silas, August 18.
- Thomas, Samuel P., August 15.
- Webber, Gabriel, August 20.
- Wines, Eugene L., August 20.
- Young, Melancthon E., August 15; discharged January 31, 1863.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

- Bivins, Josiah, January 5, 1864.
- Buzzard, George F., January 5, 1864.
- Ford, James, December 23, 1863.
- Hopkins, Nathaniel, December 25, 1863.

Harvey, James, November 28, 1862; died at Mound City, Illinois, October 11, 1863.

Hunt, John G., December 1, 1862.

Stone, Daniel W., January 27, 1863; died February 6, 1863, at Knoxville.

Seams, John A., December 30, 1863; died October 31, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Turley, William, December 25, 1863.

Thrasher, William, December 25, 1863.

Thrasher, Levi J., December 25, 1863.

Auld, James M., February 8, 1864; killed at Jenkins' Ferry.

McConahey, Andrew J., February 24, 1864.

McConahey, Abraham C., February 24, 1864; died October 11, 1864, at Little Rock.

COMPANY H.

Peter M. Johnson, captain, August 11; resigned November 15, 1862; mustered in Revenue by War Department March 4, 1862.

Nathan Richards, first lieutenant, August 10; promoted to captain November 15, 1862; discharged March 19, 1864.

Caleb J. Amos, second lieutenant, August 12; promoted first lieutenant November 15, 1862; to captain March 20, 1864; wounded at Prairie d'Anne.

Elsbury J. Stamper, first sergeant, August 12; promoted second lieutenant November 15, 1862.

John H. Dawson, second sergeant, August 9; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.

John Carr, third sergeant, August 10.

Samuel F. C. Garrison, fourth sergeant, August 12.

Robert J. Simmons, fifth sergeant, August 13; killed at Jenkins' Ferry.

Elisha Reese, first corporal, August 14; captured at Jenkins' Ferry.

Edmund White, second corporal, August 13.

William Williams, third corporal, August 13; captured at Jenkins' Ferry.

Thomas B. Amos, fourth corporal, August 14.

Benjamin Ford, fifth corporal, August 15; wounded and captured at Jenkins' Ferry; died May 1, 1864, at Princeton, Arkansas.

William Vanandol, sixth corporal, August 14.

John C. Core, seventh corporal, August 9.

John M. Karr, eighth corporal, August 11.

PRIVATE.

Scott, Thomas, August 12.

Stephens, Elijah, August 12; discharged July 18, 1864.

Simpson, Elias T., August 13.

Sellers, George, August 15.

Tillema, Meindert, August 15.

Towne, Gideon A., August 14.

Towne, Oliver H., August 14.

Van Pelt, Thomas C., August 14; died July 14, 1863, at Snyder's Bluffs, Mississippi.

Worth, Thomas W., August 10.

Wikle, John W., August 13.

Walker, Wilton K., August 12; wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.

Williams, Hardin M., August 15.

Yearns, Mordecai, August 10.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Clark, William, January 5, 1864; died August 8, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Chesnut, Andrew C., January 1, 1864.

Demoss, Franklin, August 15, 1863.

Hollingsworth, Joseph, January 5, 1864; died January 9, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Jarnagin, Henry A., August 14, 1862.

Knotts, William H., August 14, 1862.

Lancaster, John, January 11, 1864.
McConnahey, Isaac, August 14, 1862.

Norris, Thomas M., August 15, 1862.

West, Francis M., August 15, 1862.

Logan, Hugh, September 27, 1864.

Moor, William F., Dec. 26, 1863.

Martin, Homer D., Sept. 17, 1864.

Shonkwiler, Nathaniel, September 27, 1864.

Cannon, James M., Nov. 17, 1862.

De Moss, Thomas, August 15, 1862.

Hyatt, Benjamin M., August 15, 1863; died February 15, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.

COMPANY I.

Orin W. Avery, first sergeant, August 20; discharged Sept. 10, 1863.

Charles S. Powers, February 6, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Brannon, John, August 15.

Ballard, John, August 15.

Band, John W., August 8.

Carr, Samuel, August 13; from company C.

Homan, David E., August 9.

Jones, Seth, August 4.

Kesler Anthony, August 9.

Kennedy, Benj. T., August 9.

Kennedy, James F., August 9.

Mothorn, Giles M., August 9.

Smith, Jacob R., August 2.

Shauer, David E., August 2.

Stradley, John, August 2.

Smith, Payne, August 9.

Stephens, George W., August 26.

Sheeler, Isaiah, August 15.

Sittuth, James M., August 9.

Thompson, Joseph, August 15.

Walker, Jesse, August 11.

COMPANIES UNKNOWN.

Karr, George D., Sept, 10, 1864.

Polson, Amos, February 29, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS.)

This regiment was organized under proclamation of the President, April 21, 1864, calling for one hundred thousand men to serve for one hundred days, in fortifications, or wherever their services might be required. This was for the purpose of relieving the veteran troops from such duty, that they might be sent forward for more effective service. Under proclamation of the Governor, four days later, the valiant people of the State responded promptly to fill the quota of ten thousand demanded of them, although far ahead of all requisitions made by the government.

Marion county, although having furnished men in excess of her quota responded promptly, and was represented in the Forty-seventh, in companies A, F and I. Although they were engaged in no battles they did effective service in closing up the war. The regiment was mustered in June 10, 1864, at Davenport.

COMPANY A.*

John L. McCormack, captain.

Melvin Stone, second lieutenant.

Ellison R. Wright, first sergeant.

Addison R. Byers, second sergeant.

Chester L. Collins, third sergeant.

Samuel Mills, fourth sergeant.

Morgan H. Beach, first corporal.

Oliver P. Wright, second corporal.

Charles Inglefield, third corporal.

William P. Sherwood, seventh corporal.

John M. Settle, eighth corporal.

William P. Patton, musician.

*Enlisted May 7, unless otherwise stated.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Harrison P.
 Bonebrake, Wilson S., died July 10,
 1864, at Helena, Arkansas.
 Boydston, L. G.
 Burch, Albert O.
 Brous, Charles.
 Chrisman, Leonard.
 Coffman, Van M.
 Counsil, John J.
 Cowman, William.
 Clark, Lysander W.
 Durham, George A.
 Deen, James H., drowned at Helena,
 Arkansas, July 9, 1864.
 Dennis, Thomas R.
 Gibson, John A.
 Hays, Adam.
 Hart, John H.
 Henry, Simon, May 16.
 Horn, Thomas, May 16.
 Hockett, Albert, May 16.
 Jackson, James W., May 16.
 Johnson, William T., died Septem-
 ber 10, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas.
 Moon, Joseph K.
 McCorkle, James H.
 McKee, James.
 Mathers, James N.
 Phelps, Alpheus D.

Quick, Frank I.
 Ronze, Adin W.
 Reed, Nathan W.
 Schee, Oliver, promoted to sergeant-
 major, June 17, 1864.
 Smith, Payton A.
 Smith, John W., August 24.
 Tennis, Arthur, August 16.
 Ungles, George W.
 Wall, William, August 21,
 Wycuff, William M.
 Worth, Robert L., August 11.
 Wagoner, John.
 Wolfe, John W., August 16.
 Wikle, George A., August 12.
 Watts, Oscar W.
 Wright, Allen V., promoted to prin-
 cipal musician, August 18, 1864.
 Watts, John B.
 Young, James B.
 Young, Alvin.

COMPANY F.

Thomas L. Collins, fifth sergeant,
 May 3, 1864.

COMPANY I.

George W. Barker, May 7; promoted
 to sixth corporal June 29, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third cavalry regiment was organized in August, 1861, and rendez-
 voused at Keokuk. In sixteen days after the call for the regiment was is-
 sued over one thousand men and horses were ready. Marion county fur-
 nished one company. The regiment was mustered in September 7, and
 November 4, ordered to Benton Barracks for equipment, where it arrived
 November 6, with eleven hundred strong. Then the regiment was divided,
 the second battalion being ordered to Jefferson City, December 12, and the
 first battalion being retained for active duty in northern Missouri until
 the 18th of February, when it joined the other battalion, with General
 Curtis, at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, where the regiment was kept constantly
 on the move, reconnoitering for the enemy who were concentrating large
 forces toward the Boston Mountains. On the seventh of March, at Pea
 Ridge, the regiment had its first battle. Early in the engagement was
 charged by an overwhelming force of rebel cavalry, surrounded, and cutoff
 from retreat. Discovering their position the boys at once went in, each man
 for himself, to cut his way out. It was a hand-to-hand fight, and after
 driving the enemy half a mile, the regiment escaped, rejoined its brigade,
 and the battle was continued until the enemy were routed and driven from
the field. This was the hardest battle fought by the regiment during its

service. During the spring and summer of that year, the regiment was with General Curtis, and employed in various expeditions but without meeting the enemy in any considerable force. In the month of April a march of three hundred miles to Batesville, Arkansas, was made, over mountains and rivers, through a country without forage for man or beast.

From Batesville the regiment was sent out in various directions on expeditions, but without loss. On the 27th of June company K was detailed to guard a freight train sent to the front, a very hazardous attempt in an enemy's country, but the army had eaten up all supplies to the rear. The wagons were loaded ten miles from camp, and were returning when they were attacked by rebels from an ambush at Village Creek. Lieutenant Griswold was shot from his horse, but he rallied his men, drove the rebels away, and saved the train, but in doing so lost his life, his body being pierced with seven bullets. In June the regiment was sent to Helena, arriving on the 11th, acting as rear-guard of the army *en route*. In September the regiment was transferred to the first brigade, and during that month, October and November was on active duty, skirmishing about the country. In December the army was reorganized by Gen. Sherman, and the regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, second division, second brigade. During the winter the regiment was engaged in scouting. On the 4th of June, 1863, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. It arrived at Snyder's Bluff on the 8th, and from that day to the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was in the saddle night and day scouting the country along the Big Black River to Mechanicsburg, and watching fords and ferries. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment joined the advance of Gen. Sherman against Jackson, Mississippi, starting on the 5th of July, and was engaged every day with the enemy until the decisive battle at Jackson on the 16th. On the 17th the regiment moved to Canton, fighting as they went, and capturing Canton on the 17th and destroying a vast amount of property. In September the regiment was sent to Benton, Arkansas, arriving October 1, where the regiment was again all together, after nearly two years' separation. Here the duties of the regiment were heavy, frequent scouts of forty and fifty miles a day being required. In December the regiment was removed to Little Rock, and January 1st following re-enlisted as veterans, being the first veteran regiment in that department. The regiment was given a furlough and came home for a month, at the expiration of which it went to the front, and in April was made a part of the famous "Winslow's Brigade." During the operations against Forest in the spring and summer of 1864, in which the rebels were whipped into a respectful fear of this brigade, the Third did its full share. In September, October and November the regiment was engaged in the campaign against Price in Missouri, and made a brilliant record. On the 23d it came upon the enemy in force at Big Blue, charged upon him and drove him through farms and over prairies for six miles. The chase was followed up by the brigade for two days, completely routing and demoralizing Price's army. It was in this rout the rebel general, Marmaduke, was captured, on the 25th, at Osage. For their gallantry on these two occasions the regiment was authorized to inscribe on their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage." From May, 1864, to January, 1865, the regiment marched four thousand miles. In February it was ordered to Eastport, Missouri, where the regiment entered on its last campaign from Chickasaw, on the Tennessee River,

to Macon, Georgia. On this expedition it, with its brigade, twice met and defeated Forest, twice in open field and once at Selma, Alabama, where he was strongly entrenched behind earth-works. The principal engagements were at Six Mile Creek, March 31; Ebenezer Church, April 1; Selma, April 2, and Columbus April 16. At the latter point the enemy were strongly entrenched and comprised about 2,500 men, but the old iron brigade charged upon them at night in its usual invincible manner, and marched into the city. This was the last general engagement of the war. The regiment moved to Macon, Georgia, April 21, where it received notice that the war was over and to prepare for return home. August 9 it was mustered out at Augusta, Georgia, arrived at Davenport on the 15th and was discharged on the 19th.

The casualties will be found on page 184.

Marion county was represented on the staff and in companies B, D, K and L.

Franklin M. Warford, assistant surgeon, December 2, 1862; mustered out January 26, 1864, for promotion to surgeon Fourth Arkansas cavalry.

Samuel L. Ward, battalion sergeant-major, September 3, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant company K July 1, 1862; resigned September 20, 1864.

Stanton B. Millan, saddle-sergeant, September 20; killed at Syllamorg, Arkansas, May 29, 1862.

COMPANY K.*

Jacob F. Miller, captain; dismissed June 27, 1862.

†Martin Cherrie, first lieutenant; promoted to captain July 1, 1862; discharged July 5, 1864.

John D. Pickett, first lieutenant; reduced to ranks; promoted to fourth corporal January 31, 1862.

†George W. Stamm, quartermaster-sergeant; promoted to first sergeant July 1, 1862; to first lieutenant September 1, 1864; wounded at Ripley, Mississippi, June 11, 1864.

John R. Palmer, second sergeant; died at Helena July 21, 1862.

†Charles W. Sherman, third sergeant; reduced to ranks January 3, 1862.

James H. W. Riggs, fourth sergeant; promoted to third sergeant September 29, 1862; killed at La-Grange, Arkansas, May 1, 1863.

†Charles Quick, fifth sergeant; appointed wagoner January 1, 1862.

James Huff, first corporal.

James B. Brown, fifth corporal; reduced to ranks at own request; discharged October 10, 1862.

Henry T. Smith, seventh corporal; reduced to ranks at own request June 30, 1862.

†John T. Spillman, eighth corporal; reduced to ranks; promoted to fifth corporal March 1, 1862; to third sergeant July 21, 1862; to second sergeant.

Peter M. Jumper, farrier; reduced to ranks; re-instated.

Wesley Woodard, saddler; reduced to ranks.

PRIVATEES.

Adams, Henry, discharged April 27, 1862.

Askins, Morris, discharged February 6, 1862.

Angel, Wilson, killed at Ripley, Mississippi, June 11, 1864.

†Bunn, Judson.

Barker, William H. H.

*Enlisted September 3, unless otherwise stated.

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

Beacom, James M, wounded and captured at Village Creek, Arkansas; returned to company October 29, 1862.

†Carr, James.

†Canfield, Orrin, promoted to teamster.

Chambers, Robert H., discharged September 18, 1862.

†Fox, John.

Gray, Mathew B., died at Batesville, Arkansas, June 1, 1862.

Horner, William.

Hodgson, David, transferred to veteran reserve corps January 12, 1864.

Honnold, James W., died July 20, 1863, at Jackson, Mississippi.

Himes, W. H.

†Honnold, Newton C., promoted to first sergeant; to second lieutenant, July 1, 1862; to captain September 20, 1864.

Hall, Henry C., promoted to sixth corporal.

†Kelly, William A., promoted to corporal.

Kirk, Jacob L., died at St. Louis January 27, 1862.

†Lemmon, George W.

Leikei, Richard, killed at Village Creek, Arkansas.

†Logan, James.

Millan, Stanton B., promoted to battalion saddle-sergeant September 3, 1862.

†Miller, Josephus, wounded at Village Creek, Arkansas; promoted to commissary-sergeant.

Marsh, James, wounded at Village Creek; died August 14, 1863, at Flower's Plantation, Mississippi.

†Mumford, James.

McVey, Jacob H.

Newsom, Conrad, discharged May 1, 1864.

†Pack, William, promoted to fifth corporal July 21, 1862; captured at Ripley, Mississippi, June 11, 1864; died in rebel prison at

Charleston, South Carolina, February 1, 1865.

†Packard, Marcus, wounded at Village Creek; promoted to seventh corporal July 20, 1862.

Richardson, William J., promoted to second corporal; reduced to ranks and transferred to Moore's Missouri brigade.

Randel, Israel W.

Roberts, James, discharged December 27, 1861.

†Steele, Patrick H., promoted to bugler November 30, 1861.

†Steele, Almer D., promoted to eighth corporal January 31, 1862.

Simpson, John W., transferred to company B, Third infantry November 19, 1861; discharged February 12, 1862.

Smith, Geo. promoted to second sergeant; reduced to ranks; promoted to farrier November 1, 1861; died at Batesville, Arkansas, September 1, 1862.

†Terry, Francis M., promoted to teamster.

Ward, Samuel L., promoted to battalion sergeant-major September 23, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant company K, July 1, 1862; resigned September 20, 1864.

Wassen, Thomas, promoted to second corporal January 1, 1862; killed at Village Creek.

†Williams, John, discharged July 26, 1865.

†Wilson, Pleasant.

Wilson, David E., discharged December 18, 1862.

†West, Robert L.

†Wall, John.

Wykoff, Asher P., promoted to third corporal.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

†Reynolds, Martin J., October 19.

†Reynolds, Hiram, October 17; promoted to second corporal June 30, 1863.

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

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| <p>†Pringle, Wesley, November 8; wounded at Village Creek, Ark.</p> <p>†Vos, Joseph from company B, Third infantry.</p> <p>Jumper, George W., August 5, 1862; discharged September 28, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran.</p> <p>Bellamy, S. W., February 4, 1864.</p> <p>Campbell, Wilber E., Dec. 12, 1863.</p> <p>Caffrey, Joseph, February 19, 1864.</p> <p>Debord, Daniel H., December 12, 1863.</p> <p>Forsythe, Allen W., February 20, 1864.</p> <p>Glenn, Jessie V., February 13, 1864.</p> <p>Harlow, George, February 28, 1864; died August 7, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.</p> <p>Hart, Solomon L., wounded, date and place unknown.</p> <p>Hoover, Elias, wounded at Osage; died of wounds November 4, 1864, at Independence, Missouri.</p> <p>Inman, Samuel, January 4, 1864.</p> | <p>Kelly, James P., February 20, 1864.</p> <p>King, Silas, December 12, 1863.</p> <p>Luke, Leopold, February 29, 1864.</p> <p>Logan, William T., February 22, 1864.</p> <p>Lyons, Newton, February 18, 1864.</p> <p>Marshall, Thomas J., February 25, 1864.</p> <p>Morrissey, George W., December 12, 1863.</p> <p>Miner, James, February 24, 1864.</p> <p>Montgomery, Alexander, January 21, 1864.</p> <p>Pack, Bennett I., February 20, 1864.</p> <p>Randall, Hiram, February 2, 1864.</p> <p>Spaur, Albert, February 26, 1864.</p> <p>Tabor, George H., February 27, 1864.</p> <p>Van Houten, Albert E., February 22, 1864.</p> <p>Waln, James W., February 19, 1864.</p> <p>Williams, Horace G., February 20, 1864.</p> <p>Gardner, Rollin, January 4, 1864.</p> <p>Griffin, George F. S., Jan. 5, 1864.</p> |
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FOURTH CAVALRY.

The Fourth cavalry was rendezvoused at Camp Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, and mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1865; paid and disbanded at Davenport.

The *personnel* of this regiment was above the average. The schools of Mt. Pleasant were largely represented. It also represented, perhaps more fully than any regiment, the homes of the State. Its outfit was superior; its horses were unusually fine, its colonel being a critical judge of a good horse. The history of its first year's service is identical with that of the First cavalry—it scoured Missouri, sharing the same labors and trials. In May, 1863, it entered into more active and perilous service. It led the advance of Sherman's corps from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to Jackson, Mississippi, and was the only cavalry regiment with Grant from Grand Gulf to Jackson and Vicksburg. From Jackson it went to the rear of Vicksburg, operating on the right rear of the Union army and in front of Sherman's line on Big Bear Creek and Big Black River; thence returned with Sherman after the capture of Vicksburg to Jackson; thence with Bussey to Canton; thence with the expedition to Memphis, across the country *via* Yazoo City, Lexington, Granada and Panola. In September, 1863, took part in the diversion of the enemy from Sherman's movement from Memphis to Chattanooga. In October, went with McPherson's reconnoissance toward Canton; led the van of Sherman's army in its rapid march from Vicksburg to Meridian. In the spring of 1864, re-enlisted as veterans, took a furlough, returned to the front in April at Memphis; thence with

†Veteranized January 1, 1864.

Sturgis, made the expedition against Forest; returned to Memphis, and in September, joined in the pursuit of Price; thence joined the Grierson raid from Memphis down the railroad to Okalona; thence to Vicksburg; thence joined the brilliant march of General Winslow through Alabama and Georgia to Macon. In all these movements the Fourth was a prominent actor, and several times distinguished itself for its bravery and skill.

In 1863, during six months, it took part in thirty different engagements, and traveled over two thousand miles. In 1864, February 4, at Tunnell's Hill, it fought Ferguson's rebel cavalry from sunset till nine o'clock in the evening, driving them ten miles over a mountainous country. At Big Black River, June 22, 1863, a detachment of 125 men from companies A, K, F and I, while scouting, were suddenly surrounded by 600 of the enemy and ordered to surrender, an order the Union boys proceeded to obey by fighting their way out, after a short and bitter contest, with a loss of 11 men. In the chase after Price the rear-guard of his flying army was overtaken by the Fourth on the 27th of September and routed, but he subsequently took a position on the Osage, and in the glorious charge upon it the Fourth led, crushing his lines, capturing his guns, and routing his whole army. For their bravery the regiment was ordered to inscribe Big Blue and Osage on their banner. In the Macon march, at Selma, where General Winslow met and whipped Forest for the third time, the Fourth, in the final charge rushed on the rebels like the whirlwind, scattering them in every direction. Forest and Price had now learned to fear and respect Winslow's brigade.

During the campaign from Chickasaw, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia, in 1865, the regiment captured in battle 2,436 prisoners; including 146 commissioned officers, 21 pieces of artillery, 16 caissons, 10 battle-flags. 1,650 stand of small arms, 738 horses and 142 mules. It captured and destroyed a vast amount of government property, and the great military supply depot of the Confederacy. It was one of the most brilliant and important achievements of the war. No officer and private failed to do his whole duty. If one gained more prominence than another it was because he happened to be at the right place at the right time. The Fourth never failed to do its duty, and the effectiveness of cavalry is in the promptness and celerity of its movements—its vigorous dash.

The casualties will be found on page 184.

Marion county was represented in companies F, G, K and L.

COMPANY F.

Jonathan Anthony, third corporal, October 14; reduced to ranks at his request January 15, 1862; captured at Big Black River, June 22, 1863.

PRIVATE.

*Burnham, George A., appointed bugler, December 15, 1861; promoted to fifth sergeant January 1, 1864; to commissary-sergeant May 1, 1864.

Bremen, Solomon, November 11; captured at Black River; transferred to veteran reserve corps March 26, 1864.

*Cole, Henry A., October 17.

Carter, Cornelius, October 17; promoted to seventh corporal October 1, 1862; captured at Black River, Mississippi.

*Earp, Newton J., November 11; promoted to sixth corporal January 1, 1864; to fourth corporal May 1, 1864; to sixth sergeant July 1, 1864.

*Veteranized.

*Langrak, William, November 11.
McCabe, William, October 17.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Blatner, Jacob, January 1, 1862.
*Frazier, Thomas B., January 1, 1862.
*Weaver, Solomon, December 17; from company G; promoted to battalion veterinary-surgeon January 15, 1862; returned to company July 1, 1862.
*Walton, Nathaniel D., September 2, 1862.
Carson, John G., October 14, 1861, from company G; promoted to third corporal February 1, 1862; killed at White River, Arkansas, June 7, 1862.
*Koolbeck, John, January 1, 1862; from company G.
Van Royen, Peter, November 30, 1863; discharged January 26, 1865.

COMPANY L.

Black, George W., October 14.
*Clutter, William M., December 2; transferred to company M, January 1, 1861.
*Croll, Henry J., October 14; wounded, date and place unknown; discharged June 29, 1865, for wounds.
George, Wilson B., October 14.
*Jones, Joseph Hawkins, promoted to sixth corporal May 1, 1864, to fifth corporal July 1, 1864; to sergeant, date unknown; killed at Columbus, Georgia, April 16, 1865.
Vinyard, Lamrick C., December 2; died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January 30, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS:

*Phelps, Hezekiah J., January 18, 1862; promoted to teamster July 16, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventh cavalry was organized in the spring of 1863, rendezvoused at Davenport, and on the 27th was divided and six companies took their first experience in the field by a march across the State from Davenport to Omaha, and from thence were sent to various posts in the Territory of Nebraska. On the fifth of September the two remaining companies were sent to Omaha, and from that time the entire service of the regiment was spent on the frontier, at different points in that vast stretch of country from Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, fighting and chasing Indians—an arduous if not dangerous duty. To give a history of the regiment would necessitate a record of each company, for the regiment never moved in a body—in fact, was never together as a whole. It was scattered in detachments, which took part in every expedition against Indians in the departments of Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest, from 1863 to the fall of 1865, and fought wholly or in part the battles of White Stone Hill, Tahkahokutah, Bad Lands, Little Blue, Julesburg, Mud Springs and Rush Creek. Marion county was represented in companies A, B, C, D, G and E. Companies A and C took a tilt with five hundred Cheyennes on Little Blue River, August 12, 1864, fighting from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until seven in the evening, with a loss of only two men. The distance traveled by the company from its organization to February 28, 1865, was five thousand three hundred miles.

Company C remained at Nebraska City until May 5, 1864, and was employed in hunting bushwhackers, murderers and horse-thieves. It next moved to Cottonwood Springs, where August 31, it joined an expedition

*Veteranized.

against the Indians at Plumb Creek and returned in September, having marched over one thousand miles. While the company were absent, the garrison at the Springs were surprised by Indians, and two men of company C were killed. January 21, 1865, the company was ordered to guard Beauvois Station, eighty-five miles west of Cottonwood. It was employed in scouting, escorting overland stages, guarding stage stations, etc.

Company D went to Fort Laramie, thence to Fort Halleck, whence, December 8, 1864, returned to Fort Laramie, and went into garrison for scouting, etc.; February eighth was engaged with Indians at Mud Springs, and on the ninth at Rush Creek, I. T., in which one man of the company was killed and two wounded. June 11, 1865, the company, with a small detachment from A and B, in all 135 men, were detailed to escort about 2,000 Sioux to Julesburg, with their lodges and families. On the morning of the fourteenth, near Fort Mitchell, the Indians revolted, and Captain Fouts was shot, and his body stripped and mutilated. The Indians finally all fled to the hills and bluffs, leaving their lodges and loose plunder.

January 6, 1866, companies A, C, D, I and H, constituting the second battalion, with two other battalions, left Fort McPherson (Cottonwood Post) on an expedition against hostile Indians, returning after a severe and long march to the post February 19, and the following day the expedition disbanded. When it is considered that the men had already served out their full time; that this expedition was through a wild and unsettled country, amid the rigor of the severest weather known on the plains, with subsistence short, the men deserve, as they received, the highest commendation from commanding officers and the war department. They did their duty well and won the title of "Hiowa 'ell 'ounds" among the predatory enemies of the settlers on the frontier.

The regiment was not formally mustered out, but was disbanded in detachments. Companies A to K were mustered out at Leavenworth, May 17, 1866. It had become so decimated as to lose its regimental organization. In fact its colonel was not with the regiment for nearly a year before it was disbanded, having been mustered out January 31, 1865. The casualties were: Killed, 145; died, 101; discharged, 246; wounded, 8. Of enlisted men and of officers: killed, 2; resigned, 15; dismissed, 6.

COMPANY A.

McKinney, Peter, March 15, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Bates, Alexander C., November 4, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Smith, Harrison, March 17, 1860.

COMPANY D.

May, James H., January 15, 1863.
Tefft, Seneca M., March 30, 1863;
died February 26, 1864, at Fort
Kearney.

COMPANY E.

Gibson, Israel, May 19, 1863; died
May 20, 1864, at Pawnee Agency,
Nebraska Territory.

Walker, Joseph, May 14, 1863; dis-
charged July 23, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Barker, George A., Nov. 14, 1864.
McKinney, John T., Nov. 14, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Gordie, Franklin, October 4, 1864.
Noftager, Marcus L., Nov. 11, 1864.
Utterback, Willis, Nov. 11, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

The Ninth cavalry regiment was organized in the fall of 1863, and mustered in at Davenport, November 30, and was represented by nearly every county in the State. It was moved to Benton Barracks, where it remained until April 14, when it started for Little Rock. Its field of service was in Arkansas, and its most active service was when Steele was in a stage of siege at Little Rock. It was engaged in frequent short, sharp skirmishes. It took no part in the great battles of the war, still it performed two years' laborious and gallant service. It marched over two thousand miles, moved by steamboat and rail seventeen hundred miles, and in scouting, over eight thousand miles. It lost one hundred and sixty-four men by sickness, and fifteen by wounds. It was mustered out at Little Rock in detachments in February and March, 1866.

Marion county was represented in company I.

COMPANY I.

William H. Gibson, sixth sergeant, October 6, 1863; served eleven months in company K, Eleventh infantry.

PRIVATES.

Angle, James S., November 19, 1863.
 Cavin, John E., November 19, 1863.
 Dalrymple, George R., November 16, 1863.
 Gibson, James, October 2, 1863.
 Gibson, Jonathan, November 19, 1863; died April 6, 1864, at Benton Barracks, Missouri.
 Haines, Jacob E., November 20, 1863.
 Lonsbury, William K., October 2, 1863; died March 23, 1865, at Brownsville, Arkansas.

McCoy, James, October 19, 1863; served fifteen months in company G, Tenth infantry.
 Newberry, Andrew J., October 15, 1863.
 Phillips, Lucius H., November 19, 1863.
 Shular, George W., October 6, 1863; died September 28, 1864, at Austin, Arkansas.
 Walker, Charles, October 15, 1863; served fifteen months in company K, Fifteenth infantry.
 Waln, Lorenzo W., November 19, 1863.

COMPANIES UNKNOWN.

Jamazin, William H., November 5, 1864.
 Knapp, Henry C., October 21, 1864.
 Worth, John Henry, November 5, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY ENLISTMENTS.

FOURTEENTH.

<p>Miller, Alvis L., company E; enlisted September 28, 1861; captured at Shiloh; died at Tuscola, Alabama, in rebel prison August 25, 1862. Sowers, William, company E; enlisted September 28, 1861; captured at Shiloh; discharged March 27, 1863.</p>	<p>Thomas, Joseph R., company E; enlisted October 10, 1861; died October 11, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi. Johnson, Samuel, company A; enlisted February 26, 1862. McWilliams, William, company E; enlisted March 12, 1862; wounded near Tupelo, Mo., July 15, 1864. Pendroy, John M., company E; enlisted February 27, 1862.</p>
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Prentice, Thomas J., company E; enlisted February 27, 1862.
 Preston, George R., company E; enlisted March 20, 1862.
 Houseman, William, company E; enlisted February 26, 1862.
 Bremen, Benjamin F., company E; enlisted January 18, 1864.
 Cooper, Geo. H., company E; enlisted February 4, 1864.
 Moss, James, company E; enlisted January 17, 1864.
 Phifer, George, company E; enlisted January 17, 1864.
 Dixon, Benjamin, company E; enlisted January 10, 1864.
 Cowman, Thomas T., company E; enlisted March 12, 1862.
 Clark, Willis P., company E; enlisted March 12, 1862.
 Darnell, William, company E; enlisted March 12, 1862.
 Ebright, William, company E; enlisted March 12, 1862.
 Harris, John, company E; enlisted February 26, 1862.

SIXTEENTH.

Samuel Wilkins, fourth corporal, company E; December 19, 1861; discharged May 29, 1862.
 Vernon, Wilson S., company E; February 10, 1862; veteranized February 28, 1864.
 Wicklie, Garrett C., company E; wounded at Atlanta; died of wounds July 14, 1862.
 Babcock, Simeon C; February 17, 1862; transferred to invalid corps September 15, 1863.
 Roth, William J., company E; November 28, 1864.
 Todd, Henry A., November 28, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND.

Donaldson, Thomas J., company E; February 29, 1864.
 Gullion, Jeremiah, company E; February 24, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD.

Phifer, William, company G; August 15, 1862.
 Phifer, John, company G; August 15, 1862; discharged December 5, 1862.
 Otterson, Calvin, November 21; company unknown.

THIRTY-FOURTH.

Wilson, Joseph L., company D; August 13, 1862; wounded at Fort Morgan, Alabama; discharged October 23, 1864, for wounds.
 Atkinson, William, company H; January 1, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Kelso, Noah, company K; October 7, 1862.

THIRTY-NINTH.

Collier, John M., company F; date of enlistment unknown; died at Huntsville, Alabama, April 27, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH.

Joseph R. Duncan, surgeon, June 7, 1864.
 Poush, Daniel S., company K; August 23, 1864.
 Taylor, William Z., company K; May 17, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH.

A. B. Botsford, eighth corporal, company B; June 15, 1864; reduced to ranks.
 Graffe, John F., company B; May 27, 1864.
 Lough, William, company B; May 27, 1864.

FIRST, COLORED.

William C. Phillips, August 21, 1863; first sergeant; company E.

Luckadoo, Enos, August 29, 1863; company E.

Mitchell, Samuel, August 31, 1863; company E.

MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY ENLISTMENTS.

SECOND.

Shaklee, William, company D; August 2, 1861; veteranized March 1, 1864.

THIRD.

Shuey, Joshua, company D; October 17, 1862; veteranized as corporal.
Redlin, Timothy, company B; January 29, 1864.

Nichols, Stewart, August 15, 1861; veteranized January 1, 1864.

FOURTH.

Rose, William, January 15, 1862; company K.

EIGHTH.

William B. Lydick, third sergeant, company G; July 20, 1863.

Outcult, Frederick, November 30, 1864; company unknown.

SEVENTH MISSOURI.

Beaver, Samuel L., March 26, 1862; company K.

Sherwood, Samuel, March 29, 1862; was promoted to commissary-sergeant.

RECAPITULATION.

Marion county responded nobly to the call of her country. She furnished 1,369 men for the war, or 559 in excess of her quota. The record made by her citizen soldiers was such as to merit the highest honor. She was represented in thirty-one different regiments.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

William M. Stone, major Third infantry; promoted to colonel of Twenty-second; to Governor October 13, 1863; re-elected October 10, 1865.

Benjamin F. Keables, surgeon Third infantry.

John W. Schooley, assistant surgeon Third infantry.

Stephen E. Robinson, assistant surgeon Third infantry.

Prosper H. Jacob, chaplain Third infantry.

George Darrow, drum-major Third infantry.

John C. Ferguson, major Eighth infantry.

John C. Ferguson, lieutenant-colonel Eighth infantry.

John G. Miller, surgeon Eleventh infantry.

J. R. Duncan, assistant surgeon Eleventh infantry.

William T. Cunningham, major Fifteenth infantry.

Rufus H. Eldridge, quartermaster-sergeant Fifteenth infantry.

Elisha Elliott, quartermaster Fifteenth infantry.

Elisha Elliott, commissary-sergeant Fifteenth infantry.

Cornelius Englefield, hospital steward Fifteenth infantry.

Henry Metz, drum-major Fifteenth infantry.

T. Cunningham, fife-major, Fifteenth infantry.

William Horner major Seventeenth infantry.

William M. Stone, colonel Twenty-second infantry.

Joseph B. Atherton, major Twenty-second infantry.
 Richard B. Allender, chaplain Twenty-second infantry.
 Norman R. Cornell, assistant surgeon Twenty-third infantry.
 Hiram D. Gibson, major Thirty-third infantry.
 Cyrus B. Boydston, major Thirty-third infantry.
 William M. Scott, assistant surgeon Thirty-third infantry.
 Hamilton J. Scoles, assistant surgeon Fortieth infantry.
 Admiral B. Miller, quartermaster Fortieth infantry.
 James R. Brodrick, quartermaster Fortieth infantry.
 Samuel F. C. Garrison, chaplain Fortieth infantry.
 Joseph R. Duncan, surgeon Forty-sixth infantry.
 Oliver Shehee, sergeant-major Forty-seventh infantry.
 Allen V. Wright, principal musician Forty-seventh infantry.
 Samuel L. Ward, battalion sergeant-major Third cavalry.
 Stanton B. Millan, saddle-sergeant Third cavalry.

CAPTAINS.

Stone, William M., company B, Third infantry.
 Long, Daniel P., company B, Third infantry.
 Hobbs, Albert, company B, Third infantry.
 Gregg, Tillman P., company B, Third infantry.
 Ruckman, John L., company B, Third infantry.
 Core, Caleb, company B, Third infantry.
 Pennywitt, William C., company B, Fifth infantry.
 McCormack, John L., company E, Eighth infantry.
 Clark, Alexander M., company E, Eighth infantry.
 Swallow, Aurelius L., company B, Tenth infantry.
 Cunningham, William T., company G, Fifteenth infantry.
 Hanks, Romulus L., company G, Fifteenth infantry.
 Bye, Edward P., company G, Fifteenth infantry.
 Horner, William, company G, Seventeenth infantry.
 Hudson, William D., company G, Seventeenth infantry.
 Boydston, Cyrus B., company A, Thirty-third infantry.
 Pierce, Samuel S., company A, Thirty-third infantry.

Whipple, L. W., company G, Thirty-third infantry.
 Totten, Paris T., company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Carrothers, Levi, company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Bennett, M. V. B., company A, Fortieth infantry.
 Blain, William, company A, Fortieth infantry.
 Anderson, Thomas J., company A, Fortieth infantry.
 Ridlen, Ebenezer W., company F, Fortieth infantry.
 Jenkins, Thomas, company G, Fortieth infantry.
 Jordan, David C., company G, Fortieth infantry.
 Johnson, Peter M., company H, Fortieth infantry.
 Richards, Nathan, company H, Fortieth infantry.
 Amos, Caleb J., company H, Fortieth infantry.
 Arnold, Stephen S., company K, Fortieth infantry.
 McCormack, John L., company A, Forty-seventh infantry.
 Stuart, William, company D, First colored infantry.
 Miller, Jacob F., company K, Third cavalry.
 Cherrie, Martin, company K, Third cavalry.
 Honnold, Newton O., company K, Third cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Long, Daniel P., company B, Third infantry.
 Kennedy, Oliver H. S., company B, Third infantry.
 Howell, S. Sylvester, company B, Third infantry.
 Sumner, William H., company B, Third infantry.
 Cooper, Henry B., company E, Eighth infantry.
 Clark, Alexander M., company E, Eighth infantry.
 Reed, J., Co. E, Eighth infantry.
 Swallow, Aurelius L., company B, Tenth infantry.
 Hanks, Romulus, L., company G, Fifteenth infantry.
 Bye, Edward P., company G, Fifteenth infantry.
 Welch, Isaiah M., company G, Fifteenth infantry.
 Eldridge, Rufus H., company K, Fifteenth infantry.
 Christofel, Frederick, company K, Fifteenth infantry.
 Barnes, Abraham H., company G, Seventeenth infantry.
 Hudson, William D., company G, Seventeenth infantry.
 Pierce, Samuel S., company A, Thirty-third infantry.
 Cooper, James M., company A, Thirty-third infantry.
 Cory, Lewis P., company G, Thirty-third infantry.
 Henderson, John, company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Reichard, John, company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Clark, Joseph M., company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Carrothers, Levi, company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Jones, Oscar L., company I, Thirty-third infantry.
 Anderson, Thomas J., company A, Fortieth infantry.
 Blain, William, company A, Fortieth infantry.

Burzette, George F., company A, Fortieth infantry.
 Kennedy, Oliver H. S., company F, Fortieth infantry.
 Jordan, Daniel O., company G, Fortieth infantry.
 Baird, William T., company G, Fortieth infantry.
 Richards, Nathan, company H, Fortieth infantry.
 Amos Caleb, company H, Fortieth infantry.
 Cherrie, Martin, company K, Third cavalry.
 Ward, Samuel L., company K, Third cavalry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hobbs, Albert, company B, Third.
 Gregg, Tilman P., company B, Third.
 Mathews, Benton A., company B, Third.
 Ruckman, Joseph, company B, Third.
 Cooper, Henry B., company E, Eighth.
 Clark, Alexander M., company E, Eighth.
 Fisk, Hezekiah, company G, Fifteenth.
 Cathcart, William M., company G, Fifteenth.
 Bye, Edward P., company G, Fifteenth.
 Davis, Edwin, company K, Fifteenth.
 Christofel, Frederick, company K, Fifteenth.
 Myers, David, company K, Fifteenth.
 Momyer, Cyrus J., company K, Fifteenth.
 Smith, Oliver H. P., company G, Seventeenth.
 West, Elias F., company G, Seventeenth.
 King, George, company H, Seventeenth.
 Woodruff, Erastus K., company A, Thirty-third.
 Cooper, James M., company A, Thirty-third.

Bishop, Abijah W., company A, Thirty-third.

Klijn, John C., company G, Thirty-third.

Cory, Lewis P., company G, Thirty-Third.

Morgan, John S., company G, Thirty-Third.

Reichard, John, company I, Thirty-Third.

Strong, Samuel L., company I, Thirty-third.

Liggett, Simeon, company D, Thirty-Sixth.

Davis, Edward, company E, Thirty-seventh.

Blain, William, company A, Fortieth.

Keefer, Henry B., company G, Fortieth.

Arnold, Stephen S., company G, Fortieth.

Amos, Caleb J., company H, Fortieth.

Stamper, Elsbury J., company H, Fortieth.

Stone, Melvin A., company A, Forty-seventh.

Honnold, Newton C., company K, Third cavalry.

Miller, Josephus, company K, Third cavalry.

Black, Samuel O., company L, Fourth cavalry.

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES AND TOWNS.

CHAPTER I.

KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville Township—City of Knoxville—Schools—Churches—Societies—Biographical.

KNOXVILLE TOWNSHIP.

In 1843 there were several settlers living in what is now Marion county; some doubtless lived in the bounds of what is now Knoxville township. The county was then under the jurisdiction of Washington county and an election precinct called Lake precinct was formed for the accommodation of those settlers. In 1844 Mahaska county was organized and Marion county then became a part of Mahaska, and the commissioners of the latter county established some four precincts in Marion.

In 1845 Marion county was organized and the county was subdivided into six precincts known respectively as Knoxville, Red Rock, English, Round Grove and Lake Prairie. Though the boundaries of Knoxville precinct as defined at that time were not exactly the same as at present and though it was not yet properly a township, yet the boundaries contained most of the territory now composing it and the precinct soon became a township of the same name. The creation of Knoxville precinct at the time mentioned was properly the beginning of Knoxville township. The county seat was located and named before the township was formed, and consequently the township was named after the town, which is somewhat extraordinary, the reverse usually being the case.

The order forming the precinct of Knoxville was as follows:

“Knoxville precinct shall consist of township seventy-five, range nineteen and all of township seventy-six, range nineteen, south of the Des Moines River, and east and south of Whitebreast Creek, also of townships seventy-five and seventy-six, range twenty, east of the old Indian boundary line; elections are to be held at the place of holding District Court; Lawson G. Terry, Landon Burch and Moses Tong are appointed judges.

At a called meeting of the commissioners, in November, 1846, it was ordered that townships seventy-five, and all of seventy-six lying south of the Des Moines River, both of range nineteen, and townships seventy-five and seventy-six, of range twenty be included in Knoxville township. This included, besides all the present territory of the township, all of Polk south of the Des Moines River and part of Union.

At the organization of Polk in 1848, it was reduced in size, also at the organization of Union in 1850. It is the largest township in the county

and consists of about two and a half congressional townships, equal to about 52,000 square acres.

The land originally consisted of upland prairie and timber in about equal proportions. Whitebreast Creek and English Creek traverse the township in a northeastern direction, their course being nearly parallel, the average distance between them being about four miles.

The surface of the township is gently undulating and comprises as desirable a farming country as the sun shines upon. Abundant evidence of coal is to be found along the banks of the aforementioned streams, as well as along their small tributaries. The fact has been established that the entire township is underlaid with productive veins of coal of the best quality. The veins range in thickness from a foot and a half to four and a half feet, and the distance of the coal from the surface of the ground varies from forty to one hundred feet.

Quite a number of mines have been opened, mostly in the vicinity of Knoxville, and it has been established, both scientifically and practically, that the city of Knoxville, which is near the center of the township, stands over an extensive coal-field of from three to five veins to be reached at various depths.

Whitebreast Creek runs through a beautiful and romantic country, and it was on the bank of this stream, within the limits of Knoxville township, that the first mill in the county was erected. Landon J. Burch was the builder, owner and operator; it was begun in the summer of 1845 and completed in about a year and a half.

Upon the formation of road districts in 1846, Knoxville precinct was made to constitute one road district, and Lewis M. Pierce was appointed road supervisor.

In 1851 the township was subdivided into nine school districts. Some of these districts were five miles long, as witness the following order defining the limits of district No. 2:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of section 29, in township 75, range 19, thence west five miles, thence south two miles, thence east five miles, thence north to the place of beginning."

Among the first settlers within the bounds of Knoxville township were: John M. Jones, for many years connected with the Knoxville Woolen Mills, Landon J. Burch, the Conreys, the Burches, Lysander W. Babbitt, Tyler Overton, Conrad Walters, J. R. Welch, Elias Fuller, R. S. Lowry, John Essex, M. Wilcut, Michael Livingston, Loasen G. Terry, Christopher Cox, Smith Hunton and several other persons of the name Jones.

At the election in April, 1846, there were twenty-five votes cast in Knoxville precinct. The names of these voters will afford a good idea of who were the early settlers of the township. They are as follows: L. W. Babbitt, James Bothkin, Christopher Cox, Thomas S. Thompson, Emanuel Jenkins, John M. Jones, John Essex, Samuel H. Robb, W. M. Bassett, G. B. Greenwood, Lawson G. Terry, Moses Tong, Gerret W. Clark, Conrad Walters, Nathan P. Cox, Joseph Tong, Landon J. Burch, George Gillaspay, Francis Daygmaton, Francis A. Barker, Noah Bonebrake, John R. Welch, Renben S. Lowry, Eli Wickersham, David Immel, Benjamin Casner.

Some of the names appearing on the poll-book of the election in April, 1846, do not appear as voters at the election in August of the same year, and we are thereby led to conclude that they were not long identified with the history of Knoxville township or Marion county; they belonged to that

innumerable caravan of itinerant claim-seekers who ever hovered on the extreme western verge of civilization, and after a few months' residence fell into line at the command of "move on." Some of these names, however, appearing on the first poll-book of Knoxville precinct, became permanently connected with the history of the township. Such were the names Welch, Jones, Conrey, Walters, Burch, etc.

At the August election in 1846, there were cast in Knoxville precinct sixty-four votes, being more than double the vote cast in the preceding April. The August election was more important than the April election, and consequently fewer persons remained away from the polls; nevertheless the large increase in the vote was chiefly owing to the heavy emigration which was pouring into the township, and it is safe to conclude that during the four months extending from April 6, 1846, to August 8, 1846, the population of Knoxville township more than doubled.

Timber for building and fencing purposes was a great object to new settlers; there was an abundance of this in Knoxville township, and this, together with the fertile soil and the location of the county seat, made Knoxville township a desirable location.

Many of the persons whose names we have mentioned, lived in the new county seat town, but they also had claims in various parts of the township, and even some of the early county officials found much spare time when they laid off the dignity of office and walked miles into the country to cultivate their claims. We find that Lysander W. Babbitt, the county clerk, had a claim in the township, and was an owner of cattle and swine, for his ear-mark is registered along with the marks of less distinguished individuals. Conrad Walters, instead of having a deputy sheriff to assist him, did all the business of the sheriff's office and fell back on the rearing of swine to assist him to make a living.

One of the first persons to dispense justice at the high court of justice of the peace in Knoxville township was Richard R. Watts, some extracts from whose docket will be given further on.

At that time there was but one justice of the peace and one constable for each township. The candidates for this responsible office in Knoxville township in 1846 were, Landon J. Burch, George G. Rose and the said Watts. The vote stood as follows:

Burch	20
Rose	12
Watts	32

Five persons aspired to the honors and emoluments of the office of constable, Michael Livingston, Allen Lowe, James Wiltace, W. C. Wallace and W. G. McCain. The vote was as follows:

Livingston	29
Lowe.....	11
Wiltace.....	16
Wallace.....	4
McCain	4

The first election of officers of Knoxville township were as follows: Judges—G. W. Clark, Landon J. Burch and Moses Tong; Clerks—Isaac H. Walters and George G. Rose.

The following is a copy of the record of the first case brought before Richard R. Watts, the first justice of the peace in Knoxville township:

“JOHN JOHNSTON
vs.
“WM. M. BLANKENSHIP.” }

“In an assumpsit suit brought on a contract made for the *Brakeing* of fifteen *a cre* of land at two dollars per *a cre*, upon which the plaintiff *claiimes* thirty dollars, the value of the said *Brakeing*, and twenty dollars damages on account of the *Brakeing* not *haveing* *Bin* done according to contract.

“Execution returned ten dollars and 34 cents, paid on this execution this 21st day of October, A. D., 1845. Percentage 40 cents. James W. Watts, constable.

“November 20, 1845, *Recieved* of John Johnston, in full, all costs in this suit, wherein John Johnston is plaintiff and William M. Blankenship is defendant, the sum of one dollar and five cents, over and above the constables return.
RICHARD R. WATTS, J. P.”

It seems that an attachment was afterward issued and four yoke of oxen, the property of the defendant, were attached.

After the case was in court for quite a time and the costs had amounted to \$18.45, the plaintiff withdrew his suit. Rather expensive litigation for such early day, but poor though they were, the pioneers would not deny themselves the luxury of suing and being sued.

Owing to the size of the township at present, and there being but one polling place, Knoxville, persons are under the necessity of going quite a distance to vote; but this seldom works a hardship to anyone, as the average American citizen is very willing to give an entire day to his country on election day; moreover it is quite an improvement on the accommodations in some parts of the State in early times when the voter had to go fifty miles to deposit his ballot.

The present officers of Knoxville township are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—J. K. Casey, C. B. Boydston.

Trustees—Thomas Jenkins, H. L. Wolf, E. W. Ridlen.

Clerk—T. G. Gilson.

Assessor—Hiram Andrews.

Constables—C. B. Thompson, William Shields.

CITY OF KNOXVILLE.

The commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature to locate the seat of justice of Marion county, made their report and officially filed the same August 25th, 1845; this then was the beginning of Knoxville, and from that date, through a period of but little over thirty-five years extends the career, and was accomplished the events which pertain to the history of the city. Though the building up of the city and the development of its business enterprises have not been characterized by the dash and enterprise characteristic of the mining towns of the Pacific slope, and notwithstanding the fact that the growth of Knoxville was greatly retarded during the period extending from 1860 to 1875, on account of its unfortunate position in regard to railroads, yet when we consider how a bleak and tenantless parcel of land, hundreds of miles from market and miles from a single hab-

itation has in a little more than a third of a century been peopled by its thousands, who successfully pursue all the different trades, mercantile pursuits and learned professions, while from school-houses and numerous churches arise lofty spires, expressive of the fact that in intellectual and religious attainments, as well as in industrial and commercial pursuits, the city is well up in the march of events, and the people in full sympathy with advanced ideas—when we consider these things we are lost in astonishment and are led to the conclusion that all things are possible to an industrious and enterprising people who breathe the pure air of the western prairies.

There are persons yet living in Knoxville who well remember the time that the people of the town were too few in number and too poor to build a school-house, when two or three hundred dollars would have sufficed to erect one fully as pretentious as any in the neighboring county seat towns. Now Knoxville has two elegant school-buildings well adapted for graded-school purposes; both in the appearance and conveniences of these buildings, as well as in the number and character of the instructors, the people of Knoxville are as well provided as are the people of the most wealthy and enlightened portions of New England.

There are persons who will read this book that have not forgotten how their hearts sank within them when coming to this country they found the people wholly given over to worldly pursuits; not a single temple of worship, even ever so humble, had been built, and not a single religious organization had been formed. They also remember the trials, disappointments and self-denials through which they passed, before they succeeded in dedicating to the worship of Almighty God "the little church around the corner." Such of our readers can best estimate the liberality, industry and perseverance which have been essential on the part of the people of Knoxville in the erection of its ten churches, and the voluntary contributions which have been requisite from year to year in keeping up these religious organizations.

In another part of this work it has been related how that at one time the settler was compelled to travel more than a hundred miles to have a grist ground, to purchase his necessary supply of dry-goods or groceries, to procure agricultural implements, to dispose of his surplus farm products; now Knoxville, in its various commercial and manufacturing institutions, supplies all these needs. There are grist-mills, grain-elevators, iron foundries, woolen-mills, dry-goods establishments, grocery stores and stores of general merchandise without number. It will be impossible to particularize at this place, but be it said that in a little over a third of a century there has been built up a city whose school-houses and churches, whose mercantile and manufacturing institutions, whose professional men and artisans will compare with those of any city of its size in the Union; a city whose past record and future prospects are alike matters of congratulation, and a city which for its size and pretensions has more real solid wealth than any other in the State of Iowa.

The place chosen as the site of the seat of justice was designated by the locating commissioners as the northwest quarter of section seven, township seventy-five, range nineteen. The town site thus selected was described by the locating commissioners as a "high, level prairie or plateau, about one mile south of the exact center of the county, and in the near neighborhood of excellent timber."

After selecting the site of the seat of justice it remained to christen it. The locating commissioners suggested the name of Knoxville, in honor of the memory of Gen. Knox, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier; this name was adopted and upon laying out the town the county commissioners complimented the locating commissioners by naming two streets in their honor; Robinson Street was named after Joseph Robinson, of Scott county, and Montgomery Street received its name in memory of James Montgomery, of Wapello county, these two commissioners being the persons who located the city of Knoxville.

The first survey of Knoxville was made in January, 1847, the plat being filed on the sixth day of that month. It consisted of twenty-three blocks; there were two rows of blocks of five blocks each north of the public-square, one east, two west, two rows of blocks of three blocks each south and extending still further south of this along Second Street were three blocks.

In December, 1849, there was an additional survey, the plat being filed on the 26th of that month; this survey comprised enough additional land to made the town a complete rectangle.

The third survey was made in September, 1852, the plat being filed on the 17th of that month; this survey comprised all the remaining portion of the town quarter.

The following was the order:

"I, Joseph Brobst, county judge of the county of Marion, State of Iowa, do appoint F. M. Frush, county surveyor, to run out the balance of the town-quarter into whole blocks, and said F. M. Frush completed the survey with Joel Stanley, E. G. Stanfield, Isaac Anderson and Luke McKerns' assistance, and makes seven blocks which is the balance of the town-quarter, numbered as follows: Numbers 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, and block 49 is set apart by Joseph Brobst for burying purposes. Also the county judge appointed appraisers to the above six blocks, who were sworn, and appraised them as follows: Lot 50 at \$30, 51 at \$40, 52 at \$55, 53 at \$15, 54 at \$65, 55 at \$50."

In the first survey the streets were made eighty feet wide, alleys ten feet and lots 120x60 feet. In the third survey the blocks were made 256x240 feet and the streets fifty feet wide.

In addition to these original surveys there have been nineteen other additions as follows:

Rufus Eldridge's Addition, October 25, 1855.

East Knoxville, March 18, 1856.

North Knoxville, April 29, 1856.

South Knoxville, May 8, 1856.

Southwest Knoxville, June 4, 1855.

Walter & Roach's Addition, April 15, 1857.

Hillis' Addition, October 1, 1857.

Jones & Hank's Addition, December 31, 1870.

Northwest Knoxville, December 31, 1870.

Jones' Addition, January 17, 1871.

George Henry's Addition, May 24, 1872.

Henry's Re-survey, August 29, 1872.

T. J. Anderson's Addition April 21, 1873.

J. Mathews' Addition, July 28, 1874.

Wright's Addition, February 14, 1876.

Bittenbender & Ayers' Addition, February 8, 1876.
Mathews' New Addition, February 24, 1876.
Baker & Jones' Addition, November 4, 1876.
Reno's Addition, October 27, 1876.

In January, 1854, there was an election held in Knoxville to decide whether the town should be incorporated. At this election there were sixty-four votes cast, of which there were cast in favor of incorporation, 60; against, 4.

Upon the canvass of this vote, the following order was made:
"Whereas, a majority of the legal voters of Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, on the 28th day of January, 1854, have voted in favor of having said town incorporated, notice is hereby given that an election will take place at the court-house, in the said town of Knoxville, on Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1854, for the purpose of choosing three persons to prepare a charter for the said village.

"Knoxville, January 30, 1854.
"JOSEPH BROBST, *County Judge*."

An election was held in accordance with the foregoing order with the following result:

James M. Walters.....	51
E. W. Ridlen.....	41
Charles Burham.	27
Claiborn Hall.....	20
A. W. Curtis.....	14
A. W. Collins.....	6
B. F. Williams.....	1
J. E. Neal.....	1

The three persons having the highest number of votes proceeded to prepare a charter which was submitted to a vote of the people on the 7th day of April, 1854, with the following result:

For the charter.....	33
Against.....	2

The charter as adopted consisted of twenty-seven sections.

Section one is simply a declaration that the town of Knoxville is incorporated.

Sections two and three refer to the powers vested in the corporation, and the legislative authority which is vested in a mayor and board of alderman.

Sections from three to twenty have reference to the duties of officers, elections, etc.

Section twenty limits tax levies for corporation purposes to one-eighth of one per cent.

The remaining sections have reference to collection of taxes, time of holding elections, amendments. The charter is signed by E. W. Ridlen, J. M. Walters and Charles Burham.

We are unable to give the names of the first officers elected under the charter, but the following is the list of mayors from 1857 till the present time:

1857-1859—E. G. Stanfield. 1859-1860—H. D. Gibson. 1864—J. L.

McCormack. 1865—E. G. Stanfield and N. J. Hodges. 1866-1868—B. F. Williams. 1868-1870—W. B. Carruthers. 1870—E. W. McJunkin. 1871-1873—C. B. Boydston. 1873—G. K. Hart. 1874-1878—George W. Crozier. 1878-1880—J. K. Casey. 1880—B. W. Clark.

No saloons have been licensed since the incorporation of the town. In 1872 some men established a beer saloon just outside the corporation. The corporate limits were extended so as to include all the area within one mile from the center, thus compelling the beer saloon to change its quarters.

The following financial statement will show the state of finances some twenty-three years ago.

RECEIPTS.

MAY 10, 1851.

License for Lent's big show.....	\$ 25.00
License for bear show.....	3.00
License for jewelry.....	2.00
License for side-show.....	5.00
License for eating table.....	1.00
License for Cooper & Bess' auction.....	2.00
August 24, theatrical.....	5.00
September 8, Aspinwall Family.....	2.00
September 12, fine for drunkenness.....	2.00
September 24, license Brown's show.....	25.00
September 24, license side-show.....	1.00
September 29, fine for drunkenness.....	3.00
December 30, fine for drunkenness.....	3.00
December 30, fine for drunkenness.....	3.00
January 30, auction license.....	2.00
From county judge.....	56.66
Taxes.....	280.37
Total.....	\$431.03

EXPENSES.

Aggregate expenses.....	\$421.04
Leaving a balance in treasury of.....	9.99

The meetings of the council were first held in E. K. Woodruff's shop. At meeting of the council in August, 1857, the plan of building a prison or calaboose, as adopted at a previous meeting, was reconsidered. On motion the building was changed to the following plan: Twelve feet square, eight feet in the clear, bottom sills eight inches square, two center joists above and below, the plank to be oak, one and a half inches in thickness, the entire building to be double and nailed with eight-penny nails, five nails in every six inches, square roof, to be shingled, and building to be set and built on eight pillars of stone. This motion was adopted. The sum of \$90 was allowed Furguson & Bro. for erecting the building, and the ground upon which prison was built was leased of O. G. Brobst, at five dollars per year.

The present officers of the city are as follows:

Mayor—B. W. Clark.

Recorder—T. G. Gilson.

Marshal—Charles Rinehart.

Aldermen—First ward, A. J. Briggs, A. J. Kerr; Second ward, J. F. Greenlee, Wm. McClure; Third ward, W. W. Looney, W. W. Belvilla.

Attorneys—Crozier & Young.

Street Commissioner—F. J. Brobst.

The population of Knoxville increased rapidly from 1854 to 1860; the rapid increase which began in 1854 being the cause of the movement to incorporate, and the fact is evidenced by the numerous additions which were laid out during the years mentioned. From 1860 till 1875 the growth of the city was slow, and we find that but few additions were laid out. In 1875 the first railroad entered the town, and its growth has been rapid ever since. As to the population in early times, we have already seen that in 1854 there were sixty-four votes cast at the election to determine on incorporation. These sixty-four votes represent a population of from three to four hundred. The population in 1875 was 1,699, when there were dwelling-houses to the number of 350. According to the census of 1880 there were in Knoxville on the first day of June, 2,577 inhabitants.

The period during which there was the most rapid growth in business and improvements, as well as in population, was the six months following the completion of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. During that period extending from January 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876, the sum of \$130,000 was expended in solid improvements. Among these improvements were the following:

Addition to Tremont.....	\$ 2,200
I. H. Garretson, business house.....	1,750
Business houses by Weyers and Huffman....	1,500
Business house by Welch, McMillan & Co.....	12,000
Addition to elevator.....	500
Business house, John Reaver.....	6,000
Business house, Hayward & Underhill.....	750
Poor-house.....	2,500

Among the improvements which have been made since that time, the Opera House Block and the two school-houses, being public improvements, are most deserving of mention.

The Opera House Block was erected in the summer and fall of 1876 by Ruffner, Neifert & Co. The first story is occupied by store rooms, the opera hall being on the second floor. It is 40x80 feet and will comfortably seat five hundred persons. It has a large and well furnished stage, with first class modern scenery, painted by a distinguished artist from Quincy, Illinois. The hall is reached by a stairway of five feet width which affords ready means of ingress and egress.

SCHOOLS.

The public school buildings were erected in 1877. When the second survey of the town was made in 1849, block 35 was set aside for school purposes. On that lot a small log school-house was erected, and this afforded all the school accommodations the town had till 1858, when a two-story

ick school-house was erected on the same site. That building was subdivided into four school-rooms and was a very creditable school-building at that time.

Upon the completion of two lines of railway to the town and the subsequent rapid increase in population and wealth the people decided that they needed better school accommodations. The project of erecting new buildings was thoroughly discussed on the street corners, in the store rooms and through the city papers, and in March, 1877, a proposition to issue bonds for the amount of \$25,000, for the purpose of erecting two school-houses, one in the east part of the city on the old school lot, and one in the west part of town, was submitted to the qualified electors of the district.

There was much opposition to the enterprise and great interest was manifested by both the friends and opponents of the measure. The proposition was carried by a majority of some sixty votes.

This preliminary measure having been carried the school board carried out the enterprise with promptness. J. D. Fulton, an architect of the town, was employed to draw plans and specifications, and another lot was purchased in Wright's Addition for the sum of \$1,500. In June following a contract was awarded to Woodruff & Son and J. A. Welch, then a member of the school board, was appointed superintendent of the building operations; and to this last named individual is the city indebted, in a large measure, for the most elegant, commodious and economically constructed school buildings in the State.

The buildings were to have been finished by November following, but owing to the bad condition of the weather for building purposes, they were not completed till January, 1878.

The two buildings were erected at the same time and are precisely alike. They have a frontage of seventy-five feet, and extend back seventy feet and eight inches. The ceiling in the basement is eight feet eight inches from the floor, those of first and second stories fourteen feet. The foundation is constructed of good quarry limestone, and the walls of the building are of brick. The outside walls are thirty-eight feet ten inches from water-table eaves, and the rise in the centre of gables is twelve feet-nine inches. The doors, porches and windows are finished with the best terra cotta.

Six rooms in each building, each $37\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ feet, have been fitted up and are now used for school-rooms. There are also, in each building, three rooms in the basement adapted for school purposes should there be a demand for them; at present they are occupied by the janitors and their families. Each school-room is provided with a wardrobe, and the halls and stairways are commodious and conveniently arranged.

In the erection of the buildings provision was made for heating with hot water furnaces; these, however, have not yet been supplied, the buildings being heated by stoves.

The school-rooms are supplied with the best approved furniture and apparatus. The furnishing of the houses cost \$3,200, which, together with the cost of buildings, makes the total expense \$29,700.

The schools opened in the new buildings in January, 1878, under the management of Prof. J. W. Johnson. Mr. Johnson had just closed a term in the office of county superintendent of Mahaska county, and came to Knoxville under contract to organize and superintend the public schools of the city. He occupied the position of superintendent from January, 1878, till

July, 1880, and under his supervision the schools were brought into a high state of efficiency.

The high school is located in the east building, and the grammar school in the west school-house. There are four primary departments in each building, corresponding with one another.

The studies pursued in the primary and grammar departments are similar to those taught in the best graded schools of the State. The high school course has been extended from time to time; the following is the course at first adopted:

SUBJECTS.	9TH GRADE.	10TH GRADE.	11TH GRADE.
	C. CLASS.	B. CLASS.	A. CLASS.
Mathematics.	Algebra, 3.	Arithmetic. Book-Keeping.	Geometry, 3.
Science.	Physiology, 2. Botany, 1.	Natural Philosophy, 2. Zoology, 1.	Zoology, 1. Physical Geogra- phy, 2.
Language.	English Grammar and Analysis.	English Composi- tion and Rhetoric.	American Litera- ture. English Litera- ture.
Miscellaneous.	Word Analysis. Selections in Read- ing.	U. S. History and Civil Govern- ment.	General History.

The enumeration for the past year was 868.

The actual enrollment for the school year, beginning in September, 1879, and closing in June, 1880, was 729; average attendance, 503; average cost of tuition per month, 95 cents.

At the time the schools were first opened in the new school-houses the following constituted the school-board and officers:

Board—F. M. Frush, Jona Ruffner, D. T. Coats, W. A. Moody, M. Miller, John Reed.

Officers—Minos Miller, president; C. B. Boydston, secretary; Ed. Baker, treasurer; J. W. Johnson, superintendent.

The following rules, adopted by the board in 1878, are still in force:

1. The regular meetings of the board shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month, except the regular meetings in March and September, which shall be held on the third Monday of said months. Special meetings may be called by the president; but no special meeting shall be held until all the members of the board have received notice.

2. Four members shall constitute a quorum.
3. The order of business in the regular meetings shall be as follows:
 Reading of minutes.
 Communications and petitions.
 Reports of standing committees.
 Reports of special committees.
 Reports of officers.
 Unfinished business.
 New business.

The rules of order shall be the same as those governing all deliberative bodies.

4. The officers of the board shall be president, secretary, treasurer and superintendent.

5. The standing committees of the board—finance, supplies, teachers, text-books, etc.—shall be appointed annually at the March meeting.

The officers and members of the board at present are: John Reed, president; C. B. Boydston, secretary; E. Baker, treasurer; board: O. B. Ayres, D. T. Coats, S. G. Cushing, E. R. Hayes and J. D. Gamble.

H. C. Hollingsworth is the present superintendent who has under his care and direction ten teachers.

NEWSPAPERS.

It is generally considered that there is no education which surpasses in practical benefit the newspaper which visits the home, and dealing with home matters, home interests and local surroundings, appeals to the intellect and the pride of the family by making its readers acquainted with that which immediately surrounds them. The influence of the local newspaper is generally underrated. Its treatment of great questions may be weak, but its appeals in behalf of its county or city seldom fall unheeded, or are cast aside as useless. It is gratifying that we can enter upon the history of newspapers in this city, after a careful examination of them at every period in the history of the county since they were established, and see the good they have done, and find that they have been so strong and influential as they have. Few other towns have had a larger number of papers, and there has been no time in its history but its newspapers have compared most favorably with the best which surrounded them in other counties of greater popularity and pretensions. They have been found always on the right side of the great questions which affect the morals of a community; temperance, Sunday-schools, schools, and the higher education, and with every movement looking to progress.

The first newspaper established in Knoxville was the *Journal*, established by Wm. M. Stone in 1855. It was established a short time after the organization of the Republican party and it and its immediate successors have been always regarded as the most able and fearless exponents of Republicanism in the State. We are enabled to trace out the career of the *Journal* and its successors of different names until the *Journal* again appeared but are not able to give the names of all the proprietors and editors nor the dates when these changes in ownership took place. We give the facts so far as we have been able to get at them. The *Journal* which was established by Stone was published in 1857 by W. J. Bigelow, who in October of the same year took in as partner J. C. Baird.

Sometime prior to 1865, B. F. Williams purchased the paper which in the meantime was changed to the *Republican*.

During the year 1865, Williams took in a partner named H. W. Robinson. In August, 1866, Williams & Robinson sold the *Republican* to W. G. Cambridge, who in turn sold the paper to A. F. Sperry and Francis C. Barker, in March, 1867. Upon taking possession of the paper Sperry & Barker changed the name to *The Voter*.

In August, 1872, Sperry sold out his interest to Mr. Barker, who published the paper alone until June 4, 1876, when Mr. T. C. Masteller became associated with him. The firm name was Barker & Masteller, and with the first issue by the new proprietors the name was changed to *Knoxville Journal*, the original name of the paper.

In the issue dated June 11, 1874, appears the following editorial giving reasons for changing the name:

"*Knoxville Journal* will surprise all of our readers, of course; but to many—those who in the early days of the Republican party and the latter days of its illustrious Whig predecessor, the familiar name will be an agreeable surprise, reminding them of the pioneer days of 1855, of 1856 and the rallying cry of 'Freemen, Free soil and Fremont'; of the birth of the party which has made free men of millions of slaves, which gave free soil to Kansas, and in its youthful struggle to elect Fremont; 'Made way for Liberty'—here the quotation must end, it did not die. But we have almost lost our text.

"The name is not new. During all the years you have been reading the Marion County *Republican* and the *Iowa Voter*, the same types—in part—have been doing you service which under the name of *Knoxville Journal* exhorted the people of Marion county and the Hawkeye State to vote for John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln. During all these years you have really been reading the *Knoxville Journal* in disguise. The old name is really more euphonic than either of its substitutes; it is more in keeping with the character of the paper; does not presume to occupy a field too broad, as did the name just laid aside—it is much more modest. The *Journal* is proud of its home, and proud of the name of one of the most moral, peaceful and prosperous, and consequently happiest cities in Iowa; not ashamed of the name Knoxville as part of its own and indulges the hope that Knoxville may never be ashamed of the *Journal*.

"October 1, 1855, the *Journal* was established, and hence is now almost nineteen years old. It will attain its majority in 1876, the centennial year of our national independence, although it has been a *Voter* seven years."

This management continued about two years, when Mr. Barker became and has since been publisher and proprietor.

The second newspaper enterprise in Knoxville was started by J. L. McCormack in September, 1865.

Although Mr. McCormack served two terms in the State Senate after that, he continued the publication of the *Democrat* until February, 1879, when he sold the paper and the commodious brick building which he had erected for an office, to D. Overton, Esq.

Upon purchasing the paper and material Mr. Overton leased it to Mino Miller and J. D. Gamble, who changed it from a Democrat to a Greenback paper.

In January, 1880, Messrs. Miller & Gamble retired and since then it has

been published by S. van der Meulen and F. Florey, the former being editor and the latter manager of the mechanical department of the office.

In February, 1880, the name of the paper was changed from that of the *Democrat* to that of the *Express*. Since assuming control of the paper Florey & van der Meulen have met with good success, they having doubled their circulation in a little over one year.

Mr. van der Meulen, the editor, is a native of Germany, he having been a citizen of the United States but a few years, and prior to assuming editorial charge of the paper had but little newspaper experience. He is a man, however, of good education, having graduated from the Eberfeldt Seminary, one of the best schools in Germany. After coming to this country he corresponded with several journals in Holland and Hanover and during the last few months prior to the retirement of Miller & Gamble from the *Democrat*, was assistant editor.

Upon assuming editorial management of the paper Mr. van der Meulen published the following salutatory:

"In taking charge of the *Democrat* we feel it due the friends and patrons of this paper to say a few words as explanation in regard to the editorial and business management of this paper, and also to let the public know the course we expect to pursue. Having leased the *Democrat* office from Mr. Drewry Overton, we shall employ our best talent, energy and pluck to make it a welcome visitor to every household in Marion county, a pride to the city of Knoxville and a credit to ourselves. We are well aware that we are entering a new field, one which requires talent not alone, but also experience in order to assure a large measure of success. Yet we believe ourselves to be able to amend what we lack by paying strict attention to business, and thus command the patronage and good-will, of not alone the old patrons, but of a good many more.

"We suppose it is hardly necessary to say that we will most heartily advocate the principles of the National Greenback party, upon the merits of the same, believing that only by the means of them this nation can once more be prosperous and happy.

"And now, with good-will to all, and malice to none, we roll up our sleeves, go to work, and try to merit the good-will and patronage of the public so freely given to this paper in the past."

In less than one year after disposing of the *Democrat*, Mr. McCormack determined to re-embark in the newspaper business, and in January, 1879, started a paper called the *Reporter*. He has just completed a very convenient two-story brick building twenty by forty-six feet, on Third Street, north of public square. The first story is fitted up for editor's office and press-room; the second story is used for composing rooms.

Mr. McCormack has a genius for the editorial profession and is regarded as one of the best newspaper men in the State.

Upon establishing the *Democrat* in 1865, Mr. McCormack published the following salutatory:

"It has always been the custom, we believe, in bringing a newspaper before the people for their patronage and support, to set forth the object that caused its advent, if any particular object exists; and to lay down rules by which it, in its intercourse with its readers, will be controlled.

"Since the organization of parties, newspapers have generally advocated the principles and policy of one or the other political parties, and it is expected that an editor on assuming the chair should inform those who are

expected to be his readers to what party he acknowledges allegiance, and what organization will be supported in his columns.

"We acknowledge the justness of these customs, and in as plain and brief a manner as is possible, will endeavor to meet their demands.

"It has long been obvious to every one, that there was greatly needed in this county, a newspaper differing greatly from the one heretofore in existence in this city, both as a medium for the circulation of news, as well as in the position it occupied upon political questions.

"We have undertaken, and will endeavor to supply the deficiency which has heretofore existed.

"It is the intention to make this sheet a welcome visitor to the firesides of every household; to give instruction, afford pleasure and enjoyment in the perusal of its columns, and if possible to bring about a little better understanding in the minds of the people, as to the true duties of neighborly citizenship.

"To the farmer, we will weekly devote a reasonable portion of our space—selecting from the best authority within our reach such matter as will be interesting, instructive and profitable.

"To the merchant and consumer, we will pay attention in our selections—endeavoring to keep him posted in the markets in our cities, and also will pay strict attention to our home sales—giving weekly the prices of all articles of produce sold in our market.

"To the interest of the general reader we will not be neglectful. Every week will be found upon our pages selections of literary worth. Poetry, historical incidents, clippings that please the mind; and to those that love to spend an idle moment in romance, our paper will be a welcome guest.

"As a newspaper, we intend that the *Democrat* shall rank among the first in the list of county papers.

"In politics this paper will support the principles and stand by the organization of the Democratic party. It acknowledges allegiance to none other, and will pay fealty to the behests of its regular organization alone.

"Believing that the safety of our republican institutions require a return to the principles of the party that established the Union, we shall labor for the overthrow of the party now in power; and insist upon a return to the condition of things that existed before traitors endeavored to destroy the government. Having always opposed treason, there will no pleas or excuses for those who have been guilty appear in these columns; but believing that section alone does not furnish the badge, we shall arraign those whom we believe to be guilty, no matter to what party or section they belong.

"As an advertising medium we expect from the extent of our circulation to make our pages sought after by business men of all kinds.

"Asking of all a candid consideration, we submit ourselves to you."

CHURCHES.

The first meeting called for the purpose of erecting a church was the Methodist Episcopalals on October 25, 1852. The meeting was held at the house of E. G. Stanfield. The following persons were present: Rev. A. W. Johnson, John Butcher, Conrad Walters, Luke McKern, John R. Palmer, James Cunningham, Levi Clearwater and A. W. Collins.

Prior to that time, and probably as early as 1845, a Methodist minister

by the name of Neur, visited Knoxville and formed an organization of this denomination.

At the date first referred to; viz., October 25, 1852, the first definite measures were taken for the erection of a building. A. W. Collins was appointed secretary of the meeting, and preparations were made to secure from the county the donation of a building. A church building organization was formed, and trustees were elected, as it was necessary for the church to have trustees before the organization could receive or hold property.

Among the records of the county judge we find the following, dated January 21, 1853:

“ On this day a petition of E. G. Stanfield and forty others, is presented, praying of the county judge to grant to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church two lots lying in the city of Knoxville, in this county, said lots being the property of this county. After hearing said petition, and having examined the said matter, and being fully advised in the premises, it is ordered that said petition be granted; and it is further ordered by the county judge that the following named lots be donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church; provided the said church will build a church in the said town of Knoxville; to-wit., lots 6 and 7 in block 28, in the said town of Knoxville.

“JOSEPH BROBST,
“County Judge.”

The church building was accordingly erected on the lots before mentioned, and the house was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the 28th day of May, 1856, by the Rev. John Jay. This building was a small brick, which was sold to the United Presbyterians in 1858, and a large two story brick church was erected on a lot one block east and one block south of the public square. This building is still used by the denomination as a place of worship.

The building is two stories high, 40x60 feet, and cost about \$6,000. At the time this building was erected the organization had a membership of over 300.

Owing to the division and subdivisions of the membership by the formation of other organizations of the same denomination through the surrounding country, and the erection of numerous other church buildings in the county, the membership at present is not as great as it was in 1858. The members at present number 210.

In connection with the church there is a flourishing Sunday-school with an enrollment of about 175 pupils.

The church and Sunday-school contributed during the last conference year over \$1,000 for the various benevolent purposes.

W. G. Wilson is the presiding elder, and J. W. Robinson is the pastor, he being now in his second year as pastor of the church. R. Baxter is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The next religious society which undertook the erection of a church building, though possibly not the second to be organized, was the Congregationalist.

Bearing date of July 21, 1853, about six months after the donation of the two lots to the M. E. Church, was issued by the county judge the following order:

"On this day a petition of A. B. Miller and others is presented, praying the county judge to grant to the trustees of the First Congregational Church of Knoxville, two lots lying in the town of Knoxville, in this county, the same being the property of the county. After hearing said petition and having examined said matter, and being fully advised in the premises, it is ordered that said petition be granted; and it is further ordered by the county judge that the following named lots, Nos, 7 and 8, in block 9, all being and lying in the town of Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa. It is ordered by the court that said lots be sold, and the amount sold for be set apart and donated to the First Congregational Church of Knoxville, provided said church will be built in the said town of Knoxville.

"JOSEPH BROBST,
"County Judge."

These lots were sold for the sum of fifty dollars, and the amount donated to the church in accordance with the order of the county judge.

The Congregationalist church was erected in the course of time and the organization flourished for a time. From some cause the church went down and the building was sold to the Christians. There is at present no organized Congregationalists in Knoxville, nor has there been for a number of years.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized November 26, 1853. Wm. Black, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Henry McKinnis, Margaret McKinnis, H. McMeekin, Margaret McMeekin, and Messrs. Gaston, Stewart, Young, Henderson and their families, constituted the first members of the organization.

As before remarked, this religious organization purchased the old Methodist church building in 1858, which was their place of worship till 1865, when they erected a new church edifice, which is the one now used by the organization. The building is frame, 36x48 feet, and cost \$3,000. The building was dedicated in 1865 by the Rev. D. F. Bonner, who was the pastor for a time. Mr. Bonner was succeeded by Rev. H. F. Wallace; the next pastor was J. H. Nash, and the present one is Rev. Mr. McKittrick. The present membership numbers seventy.

In connection with the church is a Sunday-school with an enrollment of 100. A. J. P. Barnes is the superintendent. The contributions for benevolent purposes during the past year amounted to \$700.

Shortly after the organization of the U. P. Church, the First Presbyterian Church was organized. The following is a brief history of the First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville.

Organized December 17, 1853, with a membership of twelve; the names of the original members were: Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Welch, Mr. and Mrs. John Welch, Mr. and Mrs. James Welch, Mrs. Mary Clark, Miss Elizabeth B. Clark, Mr. Joseph M. Clark, Mr. Joseph H. Morrison, W. B. Young and wife. The elders were W. B. Young and James Welch. The deacons were John Welch and Joseph Clark. The first minister was Rev. Geo. M. Swan.

The building was erected in the summer of 1858, situated on lots 7 and 8, block 25, size 34x48, built of wood, and is still used for services. Rev. P. H. Jacobs was the first regular pastor, and continued therein eighteen years. It now has a membership of 215. The elders are W. B. Young,

James Welch, Geo. Kruck, Thos. Kelly, John Reed, John Smith. The present minister is Rev. J. H. Marshall, who is now in his first year.

The first sabbath-school was organized September 27, 1858, with about forty scholars; the first superintendent was Jacob Elliott. The school now contains one hundred and seventy-five scholars. The present superintendent is John Reed.

It has been the history of all church work throughout the West, that the Baptists have followed close after the Methodists. This is true of Knoxville as of other towns. The Baptist Church of Knoxville was organized in October, 1845.

M. J. Post, H. U. Conrey, L. G. Terry, Anna Jones and Martha Terry were some of the first members. The first clerk was L. C. Conrey. Elders M. J. Post and G. W. Bond were the first ministers who expounded the gospel to the young organization.

Rev. G. W. Bond was elected first pastor and took charge in October, 1847. In July, 1851, G. W. Bond, C. L. Ryley and W. D. Everett were appointed messengers to attend the Des Moines Association at Agency City, Wapello county, and asked for admission to that association.

February 13, 1852, Elder Arnold received \$7.00 as a donation for his services in a protracted meeting of nine days. In December, 1853, Rev. Zopler Ball took the pastorate of the church.

In 1854, by vote of the church, they withdrew its connection with the Des Moines Association for the purpose of uniting with the Central, to which association they still belong.

April 14, 1855, Rev. S. G. Hunt took the pastorate of the church, and in August, 1855, they purchased the lot on which the present church was afterward built.

In January, 1856, the church voted unanimously in favor of building a church house. The building committee, Elder S. G. Hunt, R. B. Mitchell and H. C. Whitney, decided to build a brick house, 40x60, with a capacity for seating about 500. Cost for building, about \$4,000.

In March, 1859, Elder Hunt resigned and was followed by Rev. J. Currier; in January, 1860, Elder Ball was again called to the pastorate of this church and served one year; Wm. Whitehead was then called as pastor and served three months; Rev. R. D. Hartshorne was then chosen; Rev. Hildreth was then chosen pastor. Rev. T. J. Arnold was elected pastor January, 1865, who served them two years, and was followed by Rev. A. Pratt in January, 1868, and served till August, 1869, and was followed by James Frey, and remained as pastor till November, 1872; then Rev. A. Robbins, January, 1874, and served one year. Rev. C. Payne, November, 1876, and served two years. May 1, 1879, Rev. N. H. Daily, who is their present pastor. Their present membership is 171. Church clerk is E. F. Sperry, who is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of seventy. Their present pastor receives a salary of \$500 per year. Current expenses for the past year were \$846.42.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November 26th, 1853. The original members were: Joseph Brobst and wife, Abraham Rizer and wife, Henry Marthorn and wife, Henry Marthorn, Jr., Levi Morkert and wife, Geo. W. Marthorn and wife, Miss Margaret Dappert, Geo. Momyer and wife, James G. Young and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Biddinger. A frame church building was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$1,200. The membership

at present numbers seventy. The following are the names of the pastors: First, Rev. F. R. Scherer; second, Rev. A. A. Trimper; third, Rev. David Hamaker; fourth, Rev. A. A. Trimper; fifth, Rev. G. W. Schaeffer; sixth, Rev. J. O. Hough; seventh, Rev. A. Yetter; eighth, Rev. J. H. Stough; ninth, Rev. A. I. Crigler; tenth, Rev. G. W. Dively; eleventh, Rev. D. P. Grosscup. All the pastors are now living but Revs. Hamaker and Crigler. Lot and church building were built and sold to the church by Hon. Joseph Brobst, who lived until 1878. Of the original members six are yet on the roll (1880).

The Christian Church was organized at an early date. The first place of worship was the old Congregationalist church, which they bought of the latter denomination when their organization went down. In 1877, mainly through the liberality of Mr. Larken Wright, an elegant and commodious brick building was erected, where the congregation has since worshiped.

The Universalist Church was organized a few years ago. Revs. Eberhart and Brooks first lectured in the city, expounding the doctrines of the church from which this religious sect was established and an organization formed. The Universalists of Knoxville have no church building of their own. At present they worship in the building erected and owned by the Adventists. Mrs. Gillette is the present pastor.

There is also a strong organization of Seventh Day Baptists or "Adventists", but we have been unable to procure the date of organization or the number of members. They have a neat little church building in the southeast part of the city, free from debt, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

SOCIETIES.

Perhaps no city of its size in the State is better supplied with benevolent organizations than is Knoxville. They comprise in their membership many of its best citizens, and their charities are numerous and extended. A brief history of each is all the limits of this volume will permit us to give.

Home Lodge, No. 108, A. O. U. W.—Was instituted March 22d, 1877, by W. B. Kerns, D. G. M. W. The names of charter members are as follows: I. Y. Atherton, C. J. Amos, M. J. Ake, A. J. Briggs, F. C. Barker, G. L. Boydston, W. W. Burris, A. R. Clark, D. C. Ely, J. D. Gamble, T. G. Gilson, T. A. Ijams, W. A. Moody, J. C. Merrill, T. C. Masteller, P. F. Margart, W. R. Rigg, C. Rinehart, T. G. Robinson, S. B. Turner, W. E. Wright, J. F. Waugh, H. L. Wolf, E. B. Woodruff, J. R. Wilson. The officers elected at that time were as follows: I. Y. Atherton, P. M. W.; W. E. Wright, M. W.; J. D. Gamble, F.; D. C. Ely, O.; T. C. Masteller, G.; W. R. Rigg, recorder; T. G. Gilson, financier; A. J. Briggs, receiver; J. F. Waugh, I. W.; J. C. Merrill, O. W.; trustees, W. A. Moody, J. D. Gamble, W. W. Burris; W. E. Wright, medical examiner. Present officers: A. M. Brobst, P. M. W.; T. G. Gilson, M. W.; G. Miller, F.; J. Putnam, O.; J. Hanly, G.; S. G. Cushing, recorder; C. Rinehart, financier; W. A. Moody, receiver; L. G. Duff, I. W.; D. C. Ely, O. W.; trustees, J. Putnam, A. M. Brobst, L. G. Duff; medical examiners, J. W. Mitchell, C. C. Shinnick. Cost of beneficiary per member, to present time, \$33, on policy of \$2,000. The membership of the lodge at present is 57. The lodge is in good condition and prospering financially.

Oriental Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M.—Was chartered June 6th, 1855. On the 5th of March, 1856, the lodge books and implements were all destroyed by fire. The present officers for the ensuing year are as follows: J. W. Mitchell, W. M.; Jas. D. Gamble, S. W.; J. B. Cohn, J. W.; O. B. Ayres, treasurer; J. Oppenheimer, secretary; Geo. A. French, S. D.; Theo. Parsons, J. D.; Wm. A. Gamble, S. S.; Jas. H. Cloe, J. S.; Wm. Craig, chaplain; T. J. Wallace, tyler; with 115 members. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, have their own hall well furnished and out of debt, with some surplus on hand.

Tadmor Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.—Was chartered May 2, 1857. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: J. W. Mitchell, M. E. H. P.; H. J. Scoles, E. K.; Chas. Kimble, E. S.; O. B. Ayres, treasurer; J. Oppenheimer, secretary; J. D. Gamble, C. of H.; J. N. Davis, R. L.; A. B. Walters, R. A. C.; A. P. Wright, G. M. 3d V.; L. Z. Stump, G. M. 2d V.; A. D. Wetherell, G. M. 1st V.; S. J. Wallace, tyler. The present membership is 35. The first officers of the chapter were: E. D. Cushman, H. P.; N. S. Smith, E. K.; E. Davis, E. S.; D. M. Gunn, C. H.; H. Syster, P. S.; D. Stanfield, R. A. C.; E. E. Cornell, G. M. 3d V.; Jas. Mathews, G. M. 2d V.; John Cummins, G. M. 1st V.; A. D. Wetherell, secretary.

Knoxville Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F.—Chartered March 21, 1856, John Pope, grand master; Wm. Garrett, grand secretary. Charter members—James Mathews, C. G. Brobst, Hugh Thompson, J. A. Brewer, I. J. Cole. Of these I. J. Cole is dead. James Mathews not now a member, but living in Knoxville, the others are yet members of this Lodge. The first officers were Hugh Thompson, N. G.; J. A. Brewer, V. G.; C. G. Brobst, secretary; I. J. Cole, treasurer. The present officers are W. E. Burns, N. G.; D. O. Collins, V. G.; A. B. Brobst, secretary; A. J. Brigg, treasurer. Present membership, 132. Meetings every Tuesday evening.

Knoxville Encampment, No. 87, I. O. O. F.—Chartered October 18, 1876, George Whipple, grand patriarch; Wm. Garrett, grand scribe. Charter members—J. R. Brodrick, Allen Hamrick, W. R. Rigg, J. S. Belamy, O. J. Kendig, E. F. Sperry, A. B. Brobst, R. G. Gilson. First officers were A. Hamrick, C. P.; J. R. Brodrick, H. P.; A. B. Brobst, scribe; O. J. Kendig, treasurer. The present officers are L. W. Crozier, C. P.; A. D. Steele, H. P.; I. Gregg, scribe; A. B. Brobst, treasurer. Membership, forty. Meets first and third Friday night in each month.

Marion Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F.—Chartered October 21, 1875, with sixteen members. Is in flourishing condition. Meetings second and fourth Fridays in each month. The order was never in a more flourishing condition in all its branches, financially and otherwise, than it is at the present time.

Knoxville Collegium, No. 18, V. A. S. Fraternity—Chartered December 23, 1879, with seventeen members. The first officers were C. B. Boydston, rector; G. K. Hart, V. R.; C. H. Baker, speculator; T. F. Gilliland, usher; Robert Baxter, questor; E. H. Jolliffe, scribe. At present the order numbers twenty-two members. Meets first Wednesday in each month, and is officered as follows: T. F. Gilliland, rector; O. J. Kendig, V. R.; L. Ardery, speculator; G. K. Hart, usher; R. Baxter, questor; Duane Gibson, scribe.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ALDRICH, W. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Chautauqua county, New York, July 25, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and A. A. Aldrich. When quite young he removed with his parents to Monroe county, of same State, where they resided until he attained his ninth year, after which they emigrated to Richland county, Ohio, locating on a farm. W. H. was here raised, educated and learned the trades of carpenter and stationery engineering. In 1853 came to Marion county, engaging in farming until February, 1864, when he enlisted in company K, Third Iowa cavalry. Was with General Sturges at Guntown, on the Wilson raid and other notable events; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. During his term in the service he contracted an eye disease, by which he is partially blind. Since then he has divided his time between farming and carpenter work; he is closely identified with the building interests of the community. His farm consists of 43 acres. On the fourth of September, 1853, Miss Charity Smith, daughter Charles and Charity Smith, became his wife. By the union they have seven children: Charles S., John H., Edwin D., Mary E., Willie E., A. A. and Margaret Jane. Himself and family are members of the Pleasant Ridge Christian Church.

AMOS, E. H.—The subject of this sketch was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 13th day of June, 1826, and was raised there on a farm. After attaining his majority he removed to Wayne county, Indiana, where he lived for fifteen months, and then returned to Highland county, Ohio, and after remaining there two years, came to Jasper county, Iowa, where he purchased land. After remaining a few months he returned to Ohio, and thence to Wayne county, Indiana, where he made his home for one year, then settled permanently for seven years in Jasper county, Iowa, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In March, 1871, he came to Marion county and settled in Knoxville. The following January he purchased the property and opened the hotel that now bears his name. In this occupation he was peculiarly fortunate in securing a large trade and building an enviable reputation and this is attributable to his uniform courtesy and attention to, and care for the comfort of his guests as well as the bountiful provisions made for their wants; his name is the synonym of a good landlord. As a citizen he has been public spirited ever identified with the best interests of the city. As a member of the city council for three years, he served faithfully and well. He married Miss Nancy J. Jones, in 1863; she was born in New York. They have one son, George.

ANDERSON, THOMAS J.—Attorney. Among the prominent legal practitioners of Marion county may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the fourth day of March, 1837, and resided there until sixteen years of age. In 1853 he came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. His early life was spent on a farm and his time was divided between farm duties in summer and attending school in winter. When seventeen years of age he purchased his time of his father and spent some years in teaching and attending school. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor, and having made choice of law as a profession, he commenced reading with Hon. J. E. Neal, an attorney of wide reputation. After a thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in October, 1860, and has practiced continuously, excepting when absent in the service of his

country. In the autumn of 1862 he enlisted in the Fortieth Iowa infantry, company A, and was commissioned first lieutenant and afterward promoted to captain and while holding that position resigned on the second day of December, 1864, and returned to Knoxville. Before going into military service Mr. Anderson edited a paper in Knoxville, not however to the neglect of his practice. As a lawyer he has attained well merited success and is highly esteemed by his brother practitioners for his ability, energy and courtesy. His career has been both honorable and successful and he enjoys in a high degree the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides. He married Miss Mary A. Rousseau in 1862. She was born in Somerset county, Kentucky, and is a daughter of Dr. J. A. Rousseau, who was one of the first to settle in this county in 1843. His family consists of four children: Eva, Jennie, James R. and Gertie.

ANDREWS, HIRAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Crawford county, Ohio, September 27, 1830. His parents were Jacob and Ellen. They were natives of Pennsylvania and among the early settlers of Ohio. Hiram was raised in Crawford county and he received the benefits of the common schools, and the high school six months. In early life he followed farming and in his twentieth year he commenced the profession of school teaching, which he followed seven years. In the spring of 1856 he came to Marion county and located; he having been here in 1854, prospecting. He made his debut as a teacher, which he followed principally for seven years during the winter and in the summer followed farming. He first located at Newbern, in Dallas township. In 1865 he removed to his present location and has confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He was married March 11, 1859, to Miss L. Richardson, a native of Ohio. She is a lady possessing those graces of heart that make all who may form her acquaintance friends. Their union has been blessed by two children: Frank and Eva. In the autumn of 1879 Mr. Andrews was elected to the office of assessor of Knoxville township; he acquitted himself of the duties thereof to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. During his sojourn in the county he has been closely identified with the educational interests, being secretary of the school board for the past ten years. On the fifteenth of December, 1879, his residence and a large amount of the household effects were destroyed by fire. He has rebuilt a pleasant home, which is indicative of taste and comfort. His farm consists of 120 acres. Himself and family are members of the Christian Church and among its staunch supporters.

ARDERY, W. A.—Physician and surgeon. Is a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and was born on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1820. When young he was taken by his parents to Indiana, where his early life was spent on a farm. He early made choice of the practice of medicine as a profession and commenced reading with Dr. Crawford, of Clarksburg, as preceptor. After a thorough preparation he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and was graduated in 1844 and commenced the active duties of his profession in Newbern, Bartholemew county, Indiana. On the thirtieth day of September, 1855, he came to Iowa and located in Keokuk county, where he practiced until he came to this county in 1871. In his medical relations he has built up his own reputation by skill and energy and has acquired an extensive practice. He has been twice married; first in 1857 to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, born in Decatur county, Indiana. She died, leaving four children: Lorimer, Edgar, Ion

and Eugene. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mary Wippo, in 1874, whose maiden name was Pitts. She has one daughter, Addie, now Mrs. Clark.

ARDERY BROTHERS—Knoxville, proprietors of livery stable. Edgar Ardery was born in Decatur county, Indiana, December 26, 1849, where he lived until six years of age, when he came to Keokuk county, Iowa. While there he was engaged in farming and stock-trading for about sixteen years. He then moved to Knoxville and commenced the mercantile business in Columbia, Washington township, where he remained two years, then moved to Knoxville township and commenced farming which he followed six years. He then moved to Knoxville and commenced mercantile business, where he continued until August 15, 1880, when he commenced his present business. He was married to Miss Hattie Floray November 21, 1872, in Elk county, Kansas. Their family consists of four children: Flora, William, Loly and Fannie. **EUGENE ARDERY** was born May 7, 1859, in Keokuk county, Iowa, where he was raised, and lived until eleven years of age. In 1879 he came to Knoxville and commenced business with his brother.

AYRES, ORLANDO B.—Attorney. One of the self-made men and prominent attorneys of the Sixth congressional district is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, the twenty-sixth of July, 1836. His father, Buenos Ayres, was a native of Massachusetts; his mother, Sarah Osborne, was a native of Connecticut. In infancy the family removed to Hicksville, Defiance county, where they resided until 1850. Then removed to Wisconsin, and in 1851 to Illinois, where he was raised, receiving the benefits of a limited common-school education. In 1861 he commenced reading law in the office of Howe & North at Kewanee, Bureau county, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, in December, 1863. He opened an office at Kewanee and practiced ten months, after which he came to Iowa, locating in Knoxville, where he has since been numbered among the leading counselors of central Iowa. For a number of years he has been associated with ex-Gov. Wm. M. Stone. The firm of Stone & Ayres is well known throughout the Northwest. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was married July 13, 1864, to Miss Anna M. Stone. They have seven children living: Edward C., Helen A., Augusta, William S., George W., O. B., Ransom M.

BAKER, E.—Deputy county treasurer and one of Marion county's prominent citizens, was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the sixth day of February, 1821, and when eleven years of age removed with his parents to Michigan, where he was raised. He learned the trade of plow and wagon-making in youth, and followed it as an occupation until 1847, then engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he went to California and spent seven years. In 1857 he returned and settled in Marion county. On his land included in the city is a valuable coal mine of four feet thickness of superior quality. In 1867 he was elected county treasurer and the manner in which he filled the position is evinced by the fact that he was re-elected in 1869 and again in 1871, and his official record is without a stain, or suspicion, and as a citizen and official he has the unlimited confidence of all with whom he has had business relations. He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah R. Wells, a native of Delaware county, Ohio. They have one son, Frank, book-keeper in the Marion County National Bank.

BANKS, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser. Sec. 13, P. O. Knoxville.

Was born in the County Westmeath, Ireland, July 4th, 1818. Came to America with his father, William Banks, in 1821, the family locating in New York City, where the subject of this sketch was raised until he attained the age of 16 years, when the family removed to Ohio, where he resided until 1854, when he came to Iowa, locating in Marion county. In 1860 he married Miss S. A. Jordan. They have a family of six children: Clara, Willie, Sarah, John E., James A., Charles H. His farm consists of 200 acres, about all under cultivation. His house will compare favorably with any in the township. He is closely identified with the educational interests of his district, and holds the offices of district treasurer and trustee.

BARKER, Hon. FRANCIS A.—Deceased. One of Marion county's pioneers, and one of her most worthy and respected citizens. Was born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 2d day of April, 1798. His father was a farmer and at this business the son was raised. When twenty years of age he started for what was then the "Far West," and settled in Marietta, Ohio, and engaged in teaching school for some time; then went to McConelsville, and being an expert in figures and a good penman he found ready employment, and was elected auditor of Morgan county, and resided there until 1829, and then went to Malta and engaged in general merchandise. He also engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, and afterward in the salt manufacture, doing a large but unsuccessful business, owing to the improvement of the Muskingum River with locks and dams, which broke up nearly all the salt merchants. He then came to Iowa on a prospecting tour, with a view of selecting a home for his family, and after deciding to remove to Iowa he returned to Ohio. In April, 1844, came with his family, landing at Burlington, and went out in the country twenty miles and lived there during the summer, and raised a small crop of corn and vegetables. Late in the fall of that year Mr. Barker went up to the third purchase and selected a claim near Bellefontaine, now known as the Converse place, giving a saddle in exchange for it. He rented a small cabin in which he moved his family in November, that year. This cabin had puncheon floors, stone fire-place outside, dirt hearth, with places cut out for doors and window. They hung up carpet for a door, and oiled paper and covered the opening for a window, and used a large box for a table with swinging cots fastened to the joists for the children during the winter. Mr. B. made rails to fence in the spring crops, but not being used to farming he had many obstacles to overcome on account of inexperience. The provisions they brought with them were fast disappearing, and he thought best to return to New London and get some corn and buckwheat that he had left and get it milled. He was prevented from returning for a month, owing to the bad roads and swollen streams, and for five days before he returned the family was compelled to live without bread, on hominy and crab-apple pickles. The neighbors, too, were all out, and no mill nearer than fifty miles. The improvement of his claim was slow, owing to sickness in his family. This sickness resulted in the death of two of his children. In 18— Mr. Barker received the appointment of clerk in the State Legislature. In 1855 he was appointed warden of the State penitentiary at Ft. Madison and held the position two years, and in 1858 returned to this county and settled, once more engaging in farming. During the late war he was deeply interested in the success of the Union army, which so taxed his mind that before hostilities ceased he was struck with paralysis. He sold his farm and removed to Knoxville, where he had

a second attack. He died in ———, 186—. He was married in Ohio to Catharine Barker.

BARKER, F. C.—Editor and proprietor of the *Knoxville Journal*. Is the son of Hon. F. A. and Catharine Barker, who were among the early and honored settlers of Marion county. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 23, 1836, and lived there until eight years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Iowa, and settled in Marion county. His early life was spent on a farm. In 1855 his father received the appointment of warden of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, and Mr. Barker moved there with his father and learned the printing business. He then went to Guthrie county and commenced his journalistic experience as editor and publisher of the *Guthrie Ledger*. In response to the call for troops to assist in putting down the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry and served three years, and was with the regiment all the time during its campaign. He was mustered out at New Orleans and returned to Guthrie county; and, in connection with A. F. Sperry, published the *Guthrie Vidette* until 1867, and then exchanged the office for what is now the *Knoxville Journal*, and since that period has published the leading paper in Marion county. Mr. Barker has attained no small amount of celebrity, as a substantial advocate of the Republican party. He has an eloquent pen, and through the medium of the *Journal*, during past campaigns, has spoken in a distinct and convincing manner. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and is among the foremost in all enterprises that have a tendency to promote the county's interests. Mr. Barker was married in 1874 to Miss Matilda Mathews.

BARNES, A. J. P.—Book-keeper. Was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on the Twenty-ninth day of March, 1843, and was raised on a farm, and with a mercantile experience in his father's store. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in company H., Second Iowa infantry, May 23, 1861, and for meritorious conduct was commissioned first lieutenant in the Forty-second United States colored infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and others of prominence, and was taken prisoner in the fall of 1862, and after being held twenty days was released. He married Miss M. W. Adams the first of March, 1866. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have a family of six children: Ella, Willie, Bessie, Bertie, Robbie and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the U. P. Church.

BARGE, ELI—Farmer and stock-raiser. Sec. 33, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Marion (now Morrow) county, Ohio, November 17, 1830. His parents were Lewis and Susanna Barge. They were among the early settlers of that county. His father, Lewis, entered the land that is now adjoining the town of Cardington. Eli was there raised to manhood, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In the spring of 1853 he came to Muscatine, where he worked at his trade for a time. In the spring of 1854 he removed to Warren county, Iowa, when, after a short sojourn, he came to Marion county. His residence in the county dates from 1855. The first year he was engaged in operating a saw-mill; after which, for a number of years, he was engaged in building. He worked on the courthouse, Baptist church, and many other old land-marks. In 1867 he removed to his present location. For five years previous to removing to his farm, he was engaged in teaming between Knoxville, Pella and Eddyville. Many of the Knoxvilleites will recollect gray Jim, a horse he drove, which

scored 30,000 miles in four and one-half years. This favorite roadster died at the age of twenty-three years. His farm consists of 126 acres. On the seventeenth of January, 1858, Miss Eliza Moss, of Richland county, Ohio, a lady of many virtues, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by nine children, seven of whom are living: Lewis L., Hulda H., Edward E., Mattie M., Sadie S., Robert R., Libbie L. They lost two: Albert and Ella E.

BAUGHMAN, Mrs. REBECCA—Sec. 28, P. O. Knoxville. Among the pioneers of Marion county who took an active part in its development was L. Baughman, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and married Miss Elizabeth Crozier, a native of that State, in 1839. She was born April 13, 1824. In infancy she was deprived of her parents by death, and was raised to womanhood among strangers. In 1857 the family came to Marion county where they engaged in farming, which vocation Mr. Baughman pursued to the time of his decease in April, 1874. They have had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living: Mary Ann, Francis Marion (deceased), Thomas Benton (supposed to be dead), George Morgan, Sarah Maria, Scott, Asberine, Beckie Ellen, Marion, Serenis. Her oldest son, Francis Marion, lost his life at Shiloh in the late war. Thomas Benton also tendered his services to the cause and has never been heard from.

BAXTER, ROBERT—Merchant. Among the enterprising and prominent business men of Knoxville is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of December, 1839, and lived in his native State until 1851, when he came with his parents to Iowa, landing at Burlington. The family settled in Henry county, where the youth of Mr. Baxter was spent on a farm. He enlisted in company E, First Iowa cavalry, in July, 1861, and was mustered out in March, 1866. He then returned to his home, and in June of that year was appointed sheriff of Henry county owing to a vacancy, and in the fall of that year was elected to the office. After his term had expired he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he was elected auditor of the county and held that office two years. In March, 1876, he came to this county and engaged in his present business, and in which he has been very successful and has taken a prominent place among the business men of Marion county. He is also senior member of the firm of Baxter & Kennedy, dealers in boots and shoes. He was married to Miss Marietta Miltenberger in 1866. She is a native of Ohio. They have a family of four children: Katie, Theo, Lula and an infant.

BENDER, CHARLES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 33, P. O. Knoxville. This enterprising agriculturalist was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 16, 1849. His parents was Jacob and Catherine (formerly Hoffman). They were among the early settlers of Ohio. Charles was there raised to manhood, receiving the benefits of the common schools of the county. From early life he has been a farmer, with the exception of short periods he was engaged in railroading and surveying. In 1872 he came to Marion county, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising; of the latter he makes a specialty and keeps graded cattle that will compare favorably with any in the county. He was married April 7, 1874, to Miss Mary Welch, daughter of James Welch, one of the pioneers of Marion county. She is a lady of many virtues, who devotes her time to making home attractive. Their union has been blessed by two children: Jessie Olive and Nellie.

BERKEY, F. W.—Of the firm of Lytle & Berkey, horse-shoers, blacksmithing and general repairing shop, Montgomery Street. Of the iron-workers of Knoxville there is no man more deserving of special mention than the subject of this brief sketch, who was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1835. He is the son of Joseph and Dorcas Berkey, the former a native of Belgium and the latter of Scotland. His mother died when F. W. was an infant; his father was a blacksmith but did not follow the trade to any extent. He removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, at an early day, and was sheriff of Allen county for two years. In 1844 came to Fort Madison, Iowa, and after a short sojourn removed to Des Moines county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a few years, when he removed to New London, Henry county, and embarked in the hotel business. F. W. was here raised to manhood, educated, and learned the trade he now pursues. Joseph Berkey continued in the hotel business for fourteen years and eventually returned to Pennsylvania, where he died a few years ago. F. W. worked as a journeyman at various points until 1868, when he came to Knoxville, opened a shop and has been playing anvil choruses for the citizens of the county. In 1859 Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Ohio, became his wife (married at Oskaloosa). They were blessed by two daughters: Elmira (wife of W. Savage) and Annie (wife of John Rolph).

BETTERTON, G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, June 13, 1833. His father, William, was a native of the District of Columbia and was raised in Washington City. The subject of this sketch came to the Territory of Iowa with parents in 1837, locating at Lowaville. The senior Betterson was a resident of Iowa to the time of his demise, March 13, 1860. He underwent all the hardships of pioneering that were incident to that time. The subject of this sketch was a resident of Wapello county until October, 1863, when he came to Marion county. He married, February 5, 1854, Miss E. J. Sutton, a native of Illinois. They have nine children living: Obadiah, Harriet, Jessie, Viola, Charles, Francis, Free, Ova and Arthur. Lost one, William.

BITTENBENDER, JOHN S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1840, and lived there until he attained the age of thirty years, and then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion county, near the western limits of the city of Knoxville. While young he formed a taste for agricultural pursuits, which have since occupied his attention. Mr. B. is one of the well-informed men of the county and his library, consisting of fifteen hundred volumes, is one of the largest private collections of books in the county. He was married, August 11, 1864, to Mary E. Hanly, born in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1845. Have had seven children, three of whom are still living: Clara A., Alice B. and Stephen W.

BITTENBENDER, N. H.—Of the firm of Bittenbender & Savage, machinists. Was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1849, and raised there on a farm. He resided in his native State until twenty-two years of age and then emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county, and for three years followed farming and then engaged in his present business. On the twenty-seventh day of July, 1876, the building was burned and he then formed a copartnership with W. B. Savage, and the firm are doing a good business and richly merit the success which has attended

them. He was married to Miss Alice Kelly, in 1875. She is a native of Knoxville. They have one daughter, Katie.

BLACK, Wm.—One of Marion county's most esteemed citizens. Was born in Ireland on the third day of August, 1821, and while an infant less than a year old, was brought by his parents to the United States. They settled first in Pennsylvania, and after a residence of four years removed to New York, where Mr. Black lived until fourteen years old, and in 1846 removed to Ohio. He learned the trade of blacksmith, but never followed it as an occupation. After a residence of some years in Ohio, he came to Marion county, Iowa. He purchased the land on which he now resides, but his means being limited, he engaged in freighting goods from Keokuk, and made the first trip that was made in eight days in the county. He afterward engaged in threshing, and brought one of the first improved Massilon threshing machines into this part of the country and did a large and profitable business. His farm contains eighty acres, and his dwelling, built in 1857, was at that time the finest farm building in the county, and compares favorably at the present time. Starting without means, he has made the competence he now enjoys by honest toil, and he has justly earned, and is more than entitled to his marked success and position in the community. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Jane McMeekin, in 1842. She was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. B. died February 7, 1874. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mary J. Robertson, whose maiden name was Sanders, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, December 31, 1877.

BLACK, JOHN F.—Of the firm of Black Brothers, dealers in dry goods, notions, carpets, boots and shoes. Is one of Marion county's representative business men. He was born in Ohio on the twenty-eighth of January, 1845. He lived in his native State until eight years of age, and in 1853 came to Iowa and settled in Marion county. His early life was spent on a farm. When seventeen years of age he commenced looking after his education; was first in the common schools, afterward at Monmouth College, in Illinois, and a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College in Chicago. He then went to Keokuk and was engaged in business for some time; thence to Boston, and entered the employ of a large boot and shoe house, and traveled for ten years. On the first of October, 1875, he commenced his present business, in which he has been eminently successful, and he is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish. No firm in Marion county have a better reputation among their patrons, and they merit the success which has attended them.

BLACK, J. T.—The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio on the thirteenth day of February, 1848, and was raised there on a farm. In 1869 he came to Iowa and settled in Knoxville, where for three years he had a mercantile experience. In 1872 he engaged in general merchandise, at Columbia, and continued the same eight years, and the past year has had charge of mining interests in Leadville, Colorado, and his ability as a business man, and his reputation for industry, honor and integrity, as well as good sound business qualifications may be inferred from the confidence and trust imposed in him, as well as the success which has attended his career. He married Miss Kate T. Anderson in 1872. She was born in Pennsylvania, and is a lady of refined taste and domestic habits, as well as a most excellent manager of household affairs, and her husband's best counselor. Their family consists of two children: Louis and Inez.

BOCHTALL, M. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Washington county, Maryland, June 27, 1828. His parents were Jacob and Mary Bochtall, and he traces his lineage to German ancestry. He was raised to manhood, educated, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native county. In 1852 Miss Susan Divert, of Maryland, became his wife. By this union they have four daughters: Mary L., Selina A., Emma K. and Gertie. In 1862 he removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1877, engaged in different branches, principally farming. In that year he came to Iowa, locating in Marion county, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although but a few years in the county, Mr. Bochtall is recognized as one of its substantial citizens. Himself and family are members of the Lutheran church.

BODINE, PETER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Knoxville. This popular citizen was born in Cayuga county, New York, September 20, 1825. His father, John, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary, a native of New York. When Peter was quite young the family removed to Livingston county, New York, where he was raised to manhood, educated and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in that State until 1855. The autumn of that year he came West and located at White Rock, Ogle county, Illinois, and the following spring came to Marion county, locating where he now resides. His estate consists of eighty acres, a residence that indicates comfort. For a number of years he followed his trade in connection with farming, and is closely identified with the building interests of Knoxville and Pella. In stock-raising he does a fair business. He married the third of February, 1848, Miss H. A. Everett, a native of Virginia, daughter of Francis and Kathern, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. Mrs. Bodine is a cousin of Edward S. Everett, the noted attorney. She is a lady of many graces and considerable literary taste, which is characteristic of the Everett family. Her father was in the War of 1812, and her grandfather a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She has raised a family of five children: Mary E. (wife of L. F. Coffman), Virginia M. (wife of E. Brown), Harriett E. (wife of A. Salsburry), Eva K. (wife of John A. Young) and Edward E. S. Lost one, Helen F.

BONSELL, I. A.—Retired farmer. Knoxville has no more worthy and respected citizen than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, January 5, 1817. He was early deprived of the care of a father by death and his mother with ten children moved to Highland county, Ohio, in 1823. Here he worked on a farm and lived in the family of a Quaker until seventeen years of age. He then commenced life for himself working for seven dollars per month. He followed farming until 1844, then went to Shelby county, Illinois, and worked at the trade of blacksmith for ten years. In 1865 he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county. His first farm was purchased in Indiana township. He sold this and purchased one in Union township, which he has since sold at a handsome profit. Mr. Bonsell commenced life without means and the competency he now enjoys is the fruit of honest toil and he has earned and richly merits the success that has attended him and the esteem in which he is held. His home is one of the choice locations of the town, and attached to it are forty acres of land. He married Miss

Grace Bonecutter on the sixth day of December, 1836. She is a native of Highland county, Ohio.

BONEBRAKE, P. K.—Was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on the twelfth day of March, 1838, and lived there until fourteen years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Marion county, Iowa, and until seventeen years of age his life was that of a farmer-boy. He then commenced his mercantile experience, which lasted two years. In 1862 he enlisted in company I, Thirty-third Iowa infantry and served three years. He was with his regiment in all of its engagements. He enlisted as a private and was appointed orderly-sergeant, and during the last two months of his services had command of the company, owing to the sickness of superior officers. He was wounded at Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas, at the same time Brigadier-General Rice received his wound. After returning to his home he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he was elected county recorder, and in 1878 was elected county clerk. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Sarah C. Payne, on the fourteenth day of March, 1858. She was a native of Indiana. She died in September, 1877, leaving four children: Alma M., Blanche M., Lillie C. and Parkison D. His second marriage occurred on the twenty-first day of November, 1878, to Miss Jessie Craddick, a native of this county. By this union they have one daughter, Carrie E.

BOOTH, HENRY—Superintendent of coal mines, Flagler. Was born in Lancashire, England, March 20, 1842. When six months of age his parents emigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans, and the same year came to this State and settled in Augusta, ten miles from Burlington. His father was a weaver by occupation, but after coming to this country was engaged in burning brick for ten years, then went to boating on the Mississippi River, and in 1846 moved to Missouri and engaged in mining. His mother and all of his brothers and sisters died of cholera in 1849. In 1850 he accompanied his father to Kingston, Illinois, and after a residence of one year removed to Henrytown, Marshall county, Illinois, where young Henry first commenced his business of miner. In 1852 he returned to St. Louis county, Missouri, and lived there until 1857, and then went to St. Clair county, Illinois. August 3, 1862, he enlisted in company C, Eightieth Illinois infantry, and was mustered out June 10, 1865. He participated in a number of severe battles, among which were Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the second battle of Nashville and at Atlanta, Georgia. At the latter place had his haversack shot from him. He was with Col. Straight on his expedition to Rome to destroy Confederate property and military stores and to draw Bragg's cavalry from in front of Murfreesboro, and when within eighteen miles of the point of their destination were captured by Gen. Forest's command and taken to Rome, where they were paroled. In July, 1863, they were exchanged and ordered to the front. After the close of the war he returned to St. Clair county, Illinois, and engaged in mining. In 1868 he went to Randolph county. In 1870 he went to Ray county, Missouri, and in 1874 returned to St. Clair county, Illinois, and in 1875 came to Iowa and stopped a short time in Monroe county, thence to Marion county. He has been twice married; first to Miss Mary Bailey, of Cheshire, England, January 14, 1869. She died November 13, 1870, leaving one daughter, Mary E. His second marriage occurred February 20, 1873, to Susan Jones, born De-

ember 19, 1852. They have four children: Esther A., William H., Myrtle and Albert J.

BOYLE, Wm.—Of the firm of Boyle & Harrington, proprietors of the Pearl Mills, Knoxville. Marion county has no more worthy and esteemed citizen than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 2, 1825, and raised on a farm until sixteen years of age and then learned the milling and mill-wright business, and with the exception of five years, when engaged in the foundry and machine business and four years while in the service, he has followed it as an avocation. He left Pennsylvania in 1850 and came to Ohio, and after spending four years returned to his native State, and in 1856 came to Knoxville. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry as a private and was commissioned captain. He was with the Army of the Tennessee until after the surrender of Vicksburg, and his regiment was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf. His mill contains all the latest improved machinery and does both custom and merchant work, and the quality of his manufactures are unsurpassed and have a wide reputation. In addition to his interest in Knoxville he has milling interests in Lucas county. His home is in Chariton. He married Miss Sarah A. Mathews in 1849. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

BOYDSTON, C. B.—Justice of the peace. Was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of October, 1831, and was raised in his native State. His early education was in the common schools until nineteen years of age, when he entered Allegheny College. After completing his college course he engaged in teaching. In 1852 he came to Iowa and lived for a time in Jefferson and Mahaska counties, and in 1856 came to this county, which has since been his home. Heeding the call of his county for troops to assist in putting down the rebellion, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa infantry, and did good service in enlisting company A, of which he was commissioned captain. He participated with his regiment in all of its principal engagements, and was promoted major of the regiment. Perhaps no man in the county is more familiar with all the details of its clerical duties than is the subject of our sketch, and his marked social powers have gained for him the esteem of friends and acquaintances. He has held the office of county surveyor, mayor of the city, etc., and justice of the peace. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah A. Wallace, a resident of Greencastle, Indiana, but born in Ohio. They have a family of six children; Lillian, Mattie, Mellie, Frank W., Fred S. and Bertha.

BOYD, S. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 25, 1849. His father, James Boyd, was an agriculturist in that State. When S. W. attained the age of three years the family came to Iowa, locating in Mahaska county, where they resided three years, when they returned to Ohio, and after eighteen months sojourn returned to Mahaska county, where S. W. resided until 1877, when he came to Marion county. He was married March 29, 1877, to Miss Hannah M. Robb, a lady of superior tastes, who devotes her time to developing home attractions. The Boyds are of Scotch-American lineage. He is closely identified with the educational interests of the township and takes an active interest in its advancement. Himself and family are members of the U. P. Church and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

BRADLEY, E. P.—Sheriff. Is a native of Hancock county, Illinois,

and was born July 15th, 1841, and lived there until seven years of age. In 1848 he came with his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he spent his youth on a farm. He enlisted in company E, Sixth Iowa infantry, in 1861. In 1864 he was wounded severely at Kenesaw Mountain, and after remaining in the service four years was mustered out and returned to his home. In 1865 he settled in Marion county and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1872, when, on account of his injuries received in the army, he was compelled to abandon the cares of the farm, and engaged in the stock trade, which he continued until 1879, when he was elected to the position he now fills. He married Miss Mary E. Gushwa in 1865. She was born in Lee county, Iowa, and came with her parents to this county when an infant. Their family consists of four children: Willie S., Lillie A., Annetta and Albert L.

BRADY, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1837, and is the son of Isaac and Lidden Ann Brady, pioneers of Marion county. The family came to this county when John was in his ninth year. He was raised to manhood and educated in the county and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which profession he followed for a number of years. In 1862 enlisted in company K, Fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry. Was at Shiloh, seige of Corinth, seige of Vicksburg, and others. At Corinth he was severely wounded, two minie balls taking effect on his person. He was honorably discharged July 25, 1865. He married, in 1867, Miss Elizabeth Conry. She was born July 26, 1845, and is the daughter of the pioneer John Conry. They have four children: Olive, Laella, William, Franklin. His farm consists of forty-eight acres.

BRECKENRIDGE, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Durham. Was born in Scotland on the 9th day of June, 1822, and lived there until seven years of age and then emigrated with his parents to the United States and settled in Washington county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm. He lived here following his chosen occupation until 1852, when he settled in Marion county, Iowa. His farm consists of 275 acres, and he devotes his attention to stock-raising and feeding. Although no political aspirant, he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature of the Fifteenth General Assembly, and served with credit to himself and with honor to his constituents. He has been the architect of his own fortune and stands prominent among the self-made men of the county. He was married on the 6th day of March, 1851, to Miss Sarah M. Dunlevy, a native of West Virginia. Their family consists of eight children: Ella J. (now Mrs. D. C. Herrington), Lizzie (now Mrs. N. Williams), Andrew C., Maria, Lillie A., Bertha, James T., and Alva.

BREES, TIMOTHY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Preble county, Ohio, November 25, 1830. His parents were Jesse and Martha. They were among the early settlers of the Buckeye State. Timothy's early life was that of a farmer-boy. He received the benefits of the common schools of Ohio and resided there continually, with the exception of a few years in Indiana, until 1852, when Mr. Jesse Brees removed with his family to Iowa, locating in Lee county, residing seven years, came to Marion county in 1859, where the family has since resided. The subject of the sketch was married in the autumn of 1859 to Miss Charlotte Brooks. They have a family of seven: Martha J. (now Mrs. Orr), Isaac, Ellioda, La Fayette, Jesse P., Nona, Cora O. His farm con-

sists of 160 acres; has also five acres of timber detached. Stock-raising his specialty; in this line he keeps cattle, horses and hogs that will compare favorably with any in the township. Mr. Brees is one of Marion county's self-made men. He began life for himself without means, and in the pioneer days endured hardships and privations, and has by his industry and perseverance reaped that reward which invariably follows.

BRIDGES, THOMSON—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Attica. Was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, February 23, 1822. When Thompson attained the age of nine years his father, William, moved with the family to Brown county, where he was educated, raised to manhood and resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1842, when he emigrated to Jackson county, Missouri, where he made his home until 1851, when he came to Marion county. His landed estate consists of 262 acres. His home, which is one of the finest in the township, is pleasantly located and indicates comfort and prosperity. Mr. Bridges was twice married; first, November 2, 1842, to Miss Nancy Gibson, of Missouri. She died in 1853. He was again married April 2, 1854, to Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Illinois. By this union they have nine children: Nancy, Sarah, Thomas Jefferson, Lucinda, Raphael, Anna, Elizabeth, Thompson, and James. By his first wife he had three children, one of whom is living, William. Mary Ann and Joseph deceased. Mr. Bridges makes a specialty of stock-raising and is numbered among the pioneer agriculturists and stock men of the county.

BRIGGS, A. J.—Cashier of the Knoxville National Bank. Was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, January 13, 1846. His early life was spent in acquiring an education. In 1864 he enlisted in the Third Iowa cavalry and served until the close of the war. After he was mustered out of the United States' service he spent some years in St. Louis and in 1870 commenced his banking experience in Ottumwa, and from there came to Knoxville and no man in Marion county has a more enviable reputation for honesty and integrity, and he merits the esteem in which he is held. He married Miss Alice C. Brooks, of Mt. Pleasant, in 1867. They have one son, George A.

BROBST, Hon. JOSEPH—Deceased. Was born December 16, 1793, in Pennsylvania. In early life he learned the milling business, which he followed for a number of years. Came to Marion county in 1848. In 1850 he was elected county judge, also served the people as county auditor and was prominent as an official and public man to the time of his demise, in April, 1878. In 1811 he married Miss Nancy Hartman, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union they had eight children: William, Josiah, Sarah, Heister, Mary, Jane, J. F. and Martha. Mr. Brobst was numbered among Marion county's public spirited and respected citizens and few men in the county were more popularly known or had a more extended acquaintance.

BROBST, C. G.—One of Knoxville's most respected citizens as well as thoroughly educated business men. He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1818, and raised there with a mercantile experience. In 1855 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county, which has since been his home. Since his residence here there is probably no one in the county who has been a closer observer of its growth and development and who has noted and kept a more correct record of its events. *He is a man of sterling integrity and has sustained an enviable reputation*

for his business capacity and well merits the esteem in which he is held by those who know him best. He married Miss Louisa Brewer in 1841. She was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Albert, Arthur, and Florence (now Mrs. C. H. Baker).

BROWNLEE, M.—Was born in Augusta county, Virginia, February 8, 1795, where he was raised to manhood, educated and learn the tanner's trade which he principally pursued in his native State until 1832, when he emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, engaging in agricultural pursuits and resided until the spring of 1866, when he became a resident of Knoxville. Father Time has scored eighty-six years of usefulness for Mr. B. who has always been found on the side of right, and an active worker in movements for the advancement of morals; in the temperance cause he has been and is a stalwart worker; religiously is a Presbyterian. In his twenty-fourth year he married Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. Her death occurred August 24, 1870. They had a family of ten children, four of whom are living: S. J. (wife of W. B. Carruthers, a prominent attorney of Warren county), John (resident of Arizona), A. C. and M. Lost six: Mary, N., J. M., J. K., H. E. and W. L.

BRUETT, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Knoxville. One of the most prominent stock-men and agriculturists of Marion county, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in the State of New York, August 4, 1832. His parents, John and Beckie Bruett, were natives of Germany. John, Jr., was raised to manhood, educated and learned the cabinet trade in New York City. When he attained his twentieth year emigrated to Adams county, Illinois, and for three years worked at his trade in Quincy. In 1856 located in Decatur county, Iowa, where he pursued his trade until 1861, when he came to Knoxville. In 1862 he enlisted in company I, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry; participated at the engagements of Helena, Arkansas and Jenkins' Ferry, where he was taken prisoner and held at Camden, thence transferred to Magnolia, returned to Camden, and subsequently lodged at Tyler, Texas—in all he put in thirteen months in the rebel prison pens, being released at the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returned to Marion county; for a time was engaged in the furniture trade in Knoxville, after which he embarked in agricultural pursuits. His landed estate consists of 640 acres, 280 of which are in Franklin township, the balance in Knoxville township; he deals extensively in stock and keeps good grades. Is one of the largest real estate owners and stock-shippers in the county. Has made himself prominent in the county by his sterling business qualifications and enterprise. In 1856 he married Miss Amelia Koeneke, a native of Germany. They have a family of seven children: Elizabeth, George Henry, Eva, Gertrude, Charlie, Jennie and Emily. Mr. Bruett's parents died in New York City.

BURNETT, W. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Knoxville. This enterprising agriculturalist was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1858; his parents were C. N. and Martha J., the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. W. F. is of American and German lineage. He received the full benefits of the common schools, and for two terms attend the Chambersburg Academy, in Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa in 1877 and since that time has been a resident of Marion county. On the fourteenth of December, 1880, W. F. concluded that the web of bachelorhood would no longer retain him in its coils, and he married Miss Laura M. Marsh, a very estimable young lady of Marion county.

His estate consists of 210 acres. He is making stock-raising his business and being proficient in that trade is destined in the near future to become one of the leaders of the township. On account of his genial and affable demeanor he counts his friends by the score.

BURDICK, G. L.—Saddler and harness-maker. Was born in Philadelphia on the first day of January, 1839, and when very young was taken by his parents to Ohio where they lived four years, and thence to Indiana, and after a residence of four years in this State, he in 1853 removed to Lee county, Iowa, and in 1855 settled in Marion county. His father was a harness-maker, and at this occupation the subject of our sketch was raised. During the late war he enlisted in company A, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry, and served three years, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. After he was mustered out, he returned to his home in Attica, and in 1867 removed to Knoxville, where he has since been engaged in his chosen occupation, and has a high standing as a man of integrity and honesty, and his manufactures find not only a ready sale, but give good satisfaction. He was married to Miss Kate E. Paul in 1866. She was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. They have three children: Lillian, Ida and Olyda.

BURCH, P. H.—Farmer, Sec. 22, P. O. Lucas Grove. Is a native of Barren county, Kentucky. He was born September 2, 1823, and was raised and educated in his native county. Having an attraction for the State of Iowa, he emigrated in the spring of 1852, and located in Marion county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1874, when he moved to McPherson county, Kansas, and he returned to Marion county the same year. He owns 140 acres of land, 120 of which are in cultivation, the balance timber. He has been twice married; first, October 1, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Key, of Kentucky. By this union they had nine children, seven of whom are living: Nancy A., Heskiah, Jemima E., Sarah E. C., Mary R., Marshall and Martha F.; lost two in infancy. Miss Emilia Leak, of Montgomery county, Indiana, became his second wife November 11, 1863. She was born August 31, 1833.

BUSH, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 20, 1845. Is the son of John and Ann Bush, who were natives of Maryland. John Jr. was raised to manhood and educated in his native county, his avocation being that of a farmer until 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in company F, Second Ohio artillery, and was at the Vicksburg engagement; was taken prisoner at Sweet Water, Tennessee, and for a time was confined at Columbus, thence to Saulebury, and eventually transferred to the notorious Libby, where he remained until the close of the war. After the war he located in Fulton county, Indiana, engaging in farming, until 1875, when he removed to Iowa, locating in Marion county, where he now resides. His estate consists of 100 acres, one and a half miles north of Knoxville. At the fall election in 1880 he was elected to the office of township assessor by the Republican party. In Fulton county, Indiana, he married Miss Mary E. Adams, a native of Ohio. By this union they have two children: Echo S. and Floyd.

BUSSING, ROBERT—Among the many enterprising business men of Knoxville, no one has a better standing than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Washington county, New York, on the twelfth day of January, 1841, and while an infant was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he lived

until eleven years of age, and then removed to Indiana. He was raised a farmer and followed it as an occupation until the outbreak of the Rebellion and enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana infantry, and served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged, and he returned to his home and was engaged in farming and the milling business, and in 1867 came to this county and became one of the proprietors of the City Mills, which he operated for thirteen years. He married Miss S. A. Campbell in 1869. She was born in Ohio. They have three children: Robert C., Earl C. and an infant. They have lost three: Mary A., Elizabeth and an infant.

BUZZARD, G. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1832. His father, Jacob, was a tailor. G. F. was raised to manhood, educated and learned the carpenter trade in his native State. In 1856 he came to Iowa, arriving in Knoxville, December 17, and for thirteen years was identified with the interests of the town. For a number of years he has divided his time between working at his trade and farming. He enlisted in company G, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, in 1862, participating in many of the stirring engagements; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married, in 1854, Miss Sarah Keefer, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They have by this union nine children: Jennie, Lizzie, Will, Frank, Charlie, Dock, Fred, Dell and George.

BYE, CAPT. E. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Knoxville. Of the prominent agriculturists and stock-men of the county, there are none more deserving of special mention than the subject of this sketch, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 27, 1827. His parents were Redelon and Sarah, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He traces his lineage to German and English ancestry. E. P. received the benefits of the common schools of his native county, as his limited opportunities permitted, for his early life was that of a farmer boy. When he attained his thirteenth year the family removed to Jay county, Indiana, where they engaged in farming, and where the subject of this sketch resided until 1851, when he came to Marion county, arriving in Knoxville November 27. Being a man of close observation, he had become proficient in the art of mechanism, his father being a cabinet-maker, although E. P. had never learned the trade. The demand for mechanics in Knoxville at that time was good, and he made his departure as an architect. Many of the old land-marks at the present time are specimens of his handiwork. During the memorable cholera plague he furnished the greater portion of the burial cases. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, and in 1861 he returned to Knoxville, and enlisted as private in company G, Fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry. During his military career he participated in many of the stirring engagements, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta Campaign, was with Uncle Billy on his famous march to the sea, and various others. He was mustered into the service as private, promoted to corporal; immediately after the battle of Corinth, in 1862, was promoted to sergeant; and in October, of the same year, to second lieutenant; and on March 7, 1863, to first lieutenant, the duties of which office he discharged until August 27, 1864, when he was commissioned as captain of company G, in which capacity he was honorably mustered out, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, and discharged at Davenport. He returned to Knox-

ville, residing there until 1869, when he removed to his present home, Capt. Bye has been twice married. His first wife was Levena Palmer, married in 1855. She died January 23, 1860. By this union he has one daughter, Emma. On the fourteenth of October, 1865, Mrs. Elmira Eldrige became his wife. She was born October 7, 1841. Her parents were Richard and Susan Brewer. May 14, 1861 she married Rufus H. Eldrige. He was a native of Ohio, and removed to Iowa with his parents, at an early day. He went into the army, in 1861, as lieutenant of company K, Fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, and was killed at the battle of Corinth, October 2, 1862. Albert Brewer, her brother, went out at the first and served all through the war. Mrs. Bye's parents at present are residents of Marysville, Marion county. She has one son by her first husband, a promising young man, E. R. Eldrige, now a student at the Iowa State University. Their family consists of three children: Delbert, George and William. Mrs. Bye is a lady possessed of those winning ways that make her a ray of sunshine to the home. She is a skilled managress of household affairs, and her husband's best counselor. The captain's estate comprises 200 acres. Stock-raising is his principal business, and he is making a success of it, by his discreet management. He is closely identified with the educational interests of his district. As a soldier, Capt. Bye stands foremost among the patriotic veterans of the late war.

CARROTHERS, LEVI (or CAPT.)—Was born in Richland county, Ohio, November 10, 1833. Is the son of John and Nancy Carrothers. The former is a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. They were among the early settlers of Richland Co. When Levi was quite young the family removed to Coshocton county, where he was raised to manhood, receiving the benefits of the common schools. His early life was spent on the farm. In the spring of 1856, Mr. John Carrothers, with his family, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion county, where the son now resides. Mr. John Carrothers, after an active agricultural career in the county, died in 1860. The mother, well advanced in years, at present resides with her son. On August 9, 1862, Mr. Carrothers enlisted in company I, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry, passing through many of the notable events of the late war, Helena, Arkansas; Jenkins' Ferry, and others. June 14, 1864, he was promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant, and July 21, same year, to captain, in which capacity he was at the engagement of Spanish Fort, and minor engagements. Was honorably discharged at Davenport, in August, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in farming in Marion county. His estate consists of 160 acres. Stock-raising is his principal business, and he keeps grades that will do justice to the average in the county. He married, October 11, 1855, Miss Liddie Davis, of Knox county, Ohio, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Davis. They have four children: Mary E. (Mrs. Butterfield), A. W., Annie M. and Carrie B. As a soldier and a citizen, few men have a better record than Captain Carrothers, he is enterprising, public-spirited, and has been identified with all affairs pertaining to the public good. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CART, ANDREW—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Union county, Virginia, October 22, 1822; is the son of George and Margaret Cart. When quite young he removed with his parents to Greenbrier county of that State, where they resided until he attained his *twelfth* year, when they emigrated to Elkhart county, Indiana, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and Andrew was raised to manhood, receiving the

benefits of the common schools. In 1847 he enlisted in the Fifth infantry regular troops of Pennsylvania and served eighteen months in the Mexican War; was with General Scott at Vera Cruz. In 1852 he went to California and for five years was engaged in mining, returning to Indiana in 1857, where he resided until 1865, when he came to Marion county. His estate consists of 120 acres. He is a man of untiring industry and a close observer; those elements combined with skillful management have secured him a neat competency. In 1857 he married, in Indiana, Mary Slife, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children: Frederick, Leora (Mrs. Caffery), Margaret Ann, Ella, William, Benjamin, Wesley and Thomas. His father died in Indiana and his mother in Marion county, Iowa.

CHERRIE, M.—Proprietor of the Home Flouring Mill. Was born in Ireland in 1820, and was raised on a farm until eighteen years of age and then emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ohio; thence to LaFayette, Indiana, and in 1856 came to Marion county, where he has since lived. During the late war he enlisted in the Third Iowa cavalry as a private and was mustered out as captain. His mill is the pioneer mill in the city, has three run of burs and does both a custom and merchant business and has a good reputation for the quality of its manufacture. He was married in 1868 to Miss Agnes Breckenridge, a native of Scotland. Their family consists of four children: Mary, Milla (now Mrs. Whiting), Martin and George.

CLARK, A. M.—County auditor. Is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was born February 22, 1832, and lived in his native State until 1851, and then came with his parents to Des Moines county, Iowa, and remained there until 1853 and then removed to this county. His time until 1861 was occupied in agricultural pursuits, working at the carpenter's trade and teaching school. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in company E, Eighth Iowa infantry, as a private and was with the regiment in all its raids and marches until the battle of Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner and confined in various southern prisons (among them may be named Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Macon and Richmond), and after being held over six months was paroled. After his exchange he returned to his regiment and was with it until May, 1866, lacking only three months and three days of serving his country five years. He passed the various grades of non-commissioned officers and received a commission as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, brevet-captain and captain. His popularity as a soldier and an officer is evinced by the tokens of respect and mementoes presented by the regiment. After his return to his home he engaged in the mercantile business and continued that until 1871 and then went on a farm. In 1879 he was elected to his present position. As a business man he has been honorable, as a soldier brave and as a public official attentive and obliging. He was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah J. McMillan, daughter of Hon. Thomas McMillan. She was born in Ohio. Their family consists of five children: Samuel W., Thomas M., Mary M., Maria W. and Charles M.

CLARK, A. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Marion county, Ohio, January 29, 1832. His parents were Garry and Salina Clark. They were natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and among the pioneers of Ohio. His grandfather located and raised a crop of corn on the land where now is situated the town of Mt. Vernon. A. B. was raised to manhood and educated in the Buckeye State. His boyhood days were spent in the farming district. His father was a prominent architect and builder in that country, which trade A. B. learned and pursued

for a number of years. In 1852 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Decker, a native of Marion county, Ohio, daughter of James and Clara Decker. By this union they have two sons: James Barrett and Garry. In the autumn of 1854 he emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time; thence to Humboldt county, locating twelve miles north of Ft. Dodge. At his house seventy-five of the citizens were fed when returning from the pursuit of the Indians, after the memorable massacre at Spirit Lake. The Indians, during his sojourn in the county, were very troublesome, and it was requisite to be continually on the alert. In 1859 he moved to Knoxville, and was closely identified with the architects and builders of that town until 1868, when he removed to his present home. The Clark estate consists of 255 acres in Marion county and 120 in Missouri. His residence is a model of neatness and indicates taste. The interior, under the skilled management of Mrs. C., is inviting and comfortable. Mr. Clark is a man of clear judgment and well developed perceptive faculties. Politically, in the days of Whigs, his sympathies were with that party, and upon the organization of the Republican party he was found in their ranks, where he has since been solid. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church.

CLARK, D. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Knoxville. This sturdy tiller of the soil, who for thirty-two years has breathed Marion county atmosphere, was born in Tennessee in 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Emeline Clark, who were natives of that State, and removed to Indiana in 1844. In 1848 Mr. Thomas Clark emigrated to Iowa with his family, locating in Marion county, being among the first settlers, and since that time has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the county. D. M. was here raised to manhood, receiving the benefits of the Knoxville school, which, in his boyhood days, as is in all new countries, was rather meager. His early days were spent in farming, and he has closely adhered to that profession. In 1866 he married Miss Nancy Watkins. She is the daughter of Henry and Hannah Watkins, who were among the pioneers of the county. By this union they have two children: Homer B. and Elmer D. His estate consists of 143 acres, on which is situated a pleasantly located residence. He does considerable in stock-raising; keeps a good average grade. Mr. Clark is numbered among the respected and solid agriculturalists of Knoxville township.

CLARK, JAMES—Farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Warren county, Tennessee, the third day of October, 1817. He remained in his native county, on the farm with his parents, until he was about seventeen years of age, when they moved to Dade county, Georgia, where he remained until 1849, when he became a new citizen of Marion county. Mr. Clark being one of the pioneers of the new county has had many hardships to contend with, but being a man of energy and enterprise, he has made his occupation a success. He owns 160 acres of land. Has been twice married; first, to Miss Minerva McKaig, of Tennessee. By this union they had seven children, six of whom are living: Samuel, Frank, Sarah O., Elizabeth, Thomas and Louvina; one deceased, John. Second, to Mrs. Marinda Sunderland; maiden name, Marinda Millet, of Putnam county, Indiana. By this union they have five children: Howell C., James L. R., Mary A., Loubell, Harriet; and two deceased, Laura E. and an infant. Mrs. Clark, by her first husband, has two children: Julia A. and Martha J. Sunderland.

OLOE, JAMES H.—County treasurer. Was born in Clark county, Kentucky, February 2, 1827, and in 1831 was taken by his parents to Vermillion county, Illinois, where he was principally raised. From the age of seventeen until twenty-four he was employed in a pork-packing establishment, and during the last few years he was compelled to make a trip each year to New Orleans to attend to the unloading of pork that was shipped, as was then customary, in flat-boats. It was during these trips that he conceived the idea that in his present occupation he was circumscribed and that he was competent to manage for himself instead of devoting the best period of his life to building up the fortunes of others, and with the promptness characteristic of the man, he made a prospective tour in Iowa in company with his brother, in 1851, and entered land in Marion county, and in 1852 came to make it his home, and his means at this time were invested in thirty-six head of calves, and after they matured, were fattened and driven to Burlington, and were the second lot of cattle fattened in Marion county and sent to the eastern market. From that time until about 1873 he followed stock-buying. Since that period he has devoted his farm, comprising 360 acres, to raising Short-Horns, and he has the largest herd of thorough-breds, embracing strains of the best families, in the county. In 1879 he was elected county treasurer, an office he has filled to the entire satisfaction of those with whom he has had business relations. He has been married three times; first to Elizabeth Keenan, in 1852; she was born in Vermillion county, Illinois. She died in 1856, leaving one daughter, Charlotte N. (now Mrs. James Rice). His second marriage occurred in 1860 to Miss Thurea Conrey; she was a native of Edgar county, Illinois. Mrs. O. died in 1874, leaving seven children: Frank, Amanda, Eddie, James H., John, Sylvia and Bertha. His third wife was Miss Elizabeth McKern, born in Henry county, Iowa. By this marriage they have one son, Ancil.

COLLINS, A. W.—President of the Knoxville National Bank. Was born in Richland county, Ohio, in October, 1821, and was raised on a farm until nineteen years of age. In 1841 he went to Muskingum county and for four years was engaged in the manufacture of stone-ware, thence to Newcastle, Coshocton county, and was engaged in selling goods until 1852, when he removed to Knoxville, which has been his home for twenty-eight years as one of its principal business men and most successful financiers. He was one of the organizers of the Knoxville National Bank and was chosen vice-president, and two or three years later became its president. As a business man he has been straightforward in his dealings and as a citizen he is public-spirited, ever identified with the best interests and substantial progress of the city. But few men have a better private record, or have achieved a better financial record. He has never sought or held a public office, nor is he a candidate for popularity or public fame. He is plain and unassuming in manner, social and obliging as a neighbor, and warm-hearted as a friend, and in character as well as in purse he is one of the substantial men of the county. He has been twice married; first to Miss Susan C. Olive, in 1844; she was born in Ohio. She died leaving five children: Chester L., Mina E., Emma J., David O. and Susan M. He married for his second wife Miss Sarah Lewis, of Madison county, Ohio. By this union they have three children: Wilson L., Bertha L. and Prudence N.

COLLINS, D. O.—Attorney. Of the legal fraternity of Marion county the subject of this sketch stands among the most promising. He was born

in Knoxville November 1, 1854. When four years of age he accompanied his father to Zanesville, Ohio, where he resided two years, after which he returned to this county, where he has since made his home, his father, A. W. Collins, being among the early settlers of the county. He received the full benefit of the Knoxville schools, his boyhood days being spent principally in Knoxville. In 1871 a serious misfortune befel him by which he was deprived of his right arm. On the twenty-fifth of May of that year he was out in pursuit of game, on horseback; by an unlooked for movement of the animal, the gun was discharged, which caused the above result. In the autumn of 1871 he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, graduating in January, 1876. In the autumn of 1876 he commenced his law studies in the office of Stone & Ayers, Knoxville, and was admitted to the bar at the January term, 1878, passing a very creditable examination. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, and has attained considerable celebrity throughout Marion and adjoining counties. In April, 1878, Miss Vic Thompson, a native of Evanston, Illinois, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by one son, Ward O. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

COLLINS, C. C.—Bridge-builder. Was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 24th day of January, 1849, and while very young came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. He early formed a taste for the trade of carpenter, and has followed it from youth as an avocation. For the past three years and a half he has devoted the principal part of his time to bridge-building, and has had charge of all work in this line in the county during this period, and at the present time is constructing the bridge over the Des Moines River. He thoroughly understands his business and has made it a success. He married Miss Jennie Savage, a native of Massachusetts, in 1875. They have two children: Ada, aged four years, and Nellie, aged eighteen months.

COLLINS, S. L.—Farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Knoxville. Among those who for twenty-eight years, have been identified with the interests of Marion county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Richland county, Ohio on the 12th of December, 1830. His early life was spent on a farm. His education was received in the common schools, supplemented by one term in the high school of Bellville, Ohio. When eighteen years of age he removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, and commenced his mercantile experience as clerk in the store of Collins & Lee, with whom he remained until 1850. Then, in company with his brother, A. W. Collins, came to Iowa on a visit and prospecting tour. They landed at Keokuk. Here they separated, the brother going west and he north to Muscatine and thence to Tipton, Cedar county, where two of his brothers-in-law resided. He remained here one year, working on a farm at fifty cents per day splitting rails, making fence and breaking prairie. During the harvest season he was afflicted with rheumatism, which unfitted him for work, and in September following returned to Ohio (this was in the year 1851, remembered by the old settlers as the year of high water), and remained during the winter, and in 1852 returned to Iowa in company with his brother, A. W. Collins, and settled in Knoxville and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother A. W., who furnished \$500 capital to offset the experience and time of his brother; the balance of capital was hired of A. W. Collins. They did a large business and were well known throughout the county. In May, 1856, they opened a branch store in Gosport in company with Allen

Pearson, the relation continuing for eighteen months, netting four thousand dollars. At this time Mr. Collins disposed of his interest in the Knoxville store, still retaining an interest in the Gosport branch till the winter of 1857-8, when the Gosport store was sold to Burdick & Co., and Mr. Collins again became a partner with his brother, A. W., in Knoxville. This partnership existed about one year, when A. W. Collins sold his interest to Allen Pearson, Mr. S. L. Collins continuing as manager of the firm of Collins & Pearson for two years; at this time Mr. Pearson becoming fearful that the interest of the firm was being jeopardized by the extended credits given customers, was anxious to change their system to a cash basis. To obviate the necessity of forced payments, Mr. Collins proposed purchasing Mr. Pearson's interest; a bargain was made and Mr. Collins became sole proprietor in January, 1860, and in the settlement of the firm's affairs it was done at a loss of less than twenty-five dollars. Mr. Collins continued in business till the fall of 1865, when he retired, his health having failed him. He is an active member of the M. E. Church, and one of its most liberal contributors as well as staunch supporters. He purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1864, and in character as well as in purse, may be termed one of the solid men of the county. He has been twice married; first, in 1854 to Miss Lavina M. James, a native of Ohio. She died on the 4th day of November, 1860, leaving two children: Clinton A. and Alice E. His second marriage was to Miss Anna M. Thomson on the 4th day of October, 1864. She is a native of Centre county, Pennsylvania. Their family, by this marriage, is six children: Lafayette S., Grant, May, Jane, Hope and Belle.

CONRY, JOHN—One of Marion county's first settlers is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 2, 1811; was there raised to manhood and educated. For a number of years he was a resident of Illinois, and in 1839 came to Henry county, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1844, when he came to Marion county, where he has since been a resident, being closely identified with its growth and general development. He married in Illinois, in 1830, Miss Nancy Lowery, by which union he has had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy: William P., Percilla J., Thersa A., Frances M., Mary E., Edward, Nancy M., John W., Abraham F., James L.

COOPER, J. M.—Sec. 6, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 4, 1828. His parents were John and Diantha Cooper. He was a resident of Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1854, when Iowa attracted his attention and that year he came to the State, locating in Marion county. For ten years he was engaged in freighting goods from Keokuk to Knoxville, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1852 Miss Mary L. Jackson of Ohio became his wife. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Harry C., Wm. M. (deputy postmaster at Knoxville), J. P. and Mattie E. They lost two: Edward A. and Henry B. On the eighth of August, 1863, he enlisted in company A, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry and was mustered in as first sergeant. At the end of six months was promoted to second lieutenant, and the autumn of 1863 to first lieutenant. Was at the engagements of Helena, Arkansas, Jenkins' Ferry, Spanish Fort and others. Was honorably discharged July 17, 1865, at New Orleans. His farm consists of fifty acres adjoining the corporation; has an orchard of 170 apple trees. He is numbered among the enterprising and honorable citizens of the county.

COOPER, WILLIAM M.—Deputy postmaster, Knoxville. Of the exemplary and promising young men of Knoxville, there is no more popularly known than the subject of this biography. He was born in Knoxville township March 29, 1858, and is a son of Lieutenant J. M. Cooper, one of the pioneers of the county. Wm. M. was raised to manhood in the township, receiving full benefits of the Knoxville graded school. Since 1875 his genial "phiz" has been gazed upon by thousands through the delivery apertures of the post-office, and when he says "nothing," Pinkerton's full company, backed by the Knoxville police force, equipped with iron-clad search warrants, could not scare up any mail for the expectant enquirer. On the thirteenth of November, 1880, Miss Mollie F. Dana, an estimable young lady, daughter of James and Permelia Dana, of Knoxville, became his wife.

CORNELL, NORMAN R.—Physician and surgeon. The oldest practicing physician in Knoxville is Norman R. Cornell, who settled here in 1850. He was born in Steuben county, New York, on the eleventh day of September, 1824. He was raised on a farm, and his time divided between attending school and assisting his father. Having early made choice of the practice of medicine as a profession, he commenced reading with Dr. W. H. Thomas as preceptor. When seventeen years of age went to Kentucky. He pursued his medical studies at the Geneva Medical College, New York, graduated in 1848, and commenced practicing in Ohio, Kentucky. In 1850 he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county, where he has since practiced. His practice at that time extended not only through Marion county, but his rides extended into Warren, Lucas, Monroe and Mahaska. During the war he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-third Iowa infantry, and the following January was appointed, by Governor Stone, surgeon of the Fortieth Iowa Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out in 1865. The last year he served as brigade-surgeon. His experience in the army increased his reputation, particularly as a surgeon. Of late years he has made a specialty of the eye and ear in connection with a general practice. He was married in 1847, to Miss Mary F. Timmons, a native of Ohio county, Kentucky. Their family circle consists of seven children: Corwin W. (a graduate of Rush Medical College, and associated with his father in the practice of medicine), Lindley P. (a practicing physician of Pleasantville, Iowa), B. (now Mrs. C. M. Whitmore), Landon H., Annie C., Mary R. and Don D.

CRAVENS, JAMES H.—Farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Randolph county, Indiana, January 25, 1825, and lived there until 1853, when he moved to Iowa, locating in Mahaska county, where he resided a few years and then came to this county and engaged in farming, in which he has been very successful and has gained a fair competency. Mr. C. has been identified with the interests of Marion county for some twenty-five years, and properly constitutes a part of her history. He has passed through many difficulties and hardships incident to the settlement of new countries. By pursuing a straightforward and upright course has gained considerable property, and secured the esteem and respect of all who know him. By the aid of a faithful and industrious wife has successfully brought up a large family, respected by the community in which they live. Mr. C. was married February 20, 1847, to Miss Louisa Seegar, of Logan county, Ohio. They have eight children: Amos M., Joseph, Francis M., Edwin A., James A., Eliza Jane, John E. and Jay S.

CRADDICK, W. W.—Postmaster. Was born in Owen county, Indiana, on the eleventh day of November, 1836, and lived there until eight years of age and accompanied his parents to Hendricks county, in the same State, where they lived three years, and in 1848 came to this county which has since been his home. He engaged in the drug business and followed this business for sometime. He enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa infantry during the late war and served in the capacity of hospital warden. After his discharge from the United States service he returned to his home. In 1868 became connected with the post-office as deputy, and two years later was appointed postmaster, a position he still retains. Politically he is a stalwart Republican, and has served as chairman of the county central committee for six years. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Jane Hickman, in 1857; she was born in Muncie, Indiana. She died in 1876, leaving two children: Mary Belle and May. His second marriage was to Mrs. Sue E. Fetrow, of Chicago, Illinois. By this union they have one child, Bertie. Mrs. Craddick has one son by a former marriage, Thomas Fetrow, aged seven years.

CRADDICK, J. W.—No man within the boundaries of Marion county is more popularly known than Father Craddick. He was born in Bourbon, Kentucky, October 24, 1812. His parents, John and Sarah, were natives of West Virginia. The family, when J. W. was in his tenth year, emigrated to Owen county, Indiana, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the subject of this sketch was raised to manhood, educated and learned the trade of blacksmithing. On the thirtieth of April, 1835, Miss Kazia A. Woods became his wife. She is a native of Tennessee, daughter of William and Kazia Woods, born September 16, 1813. In 1849 Mr. Craddick left the Hoosier State, and on the twentieth of October located at Red Rock, Marion county, where he sojourned until the spring of 1850, when he removed to Pleasantville, opened a blacksmith shop and resided until 1860 when he took up his abode in Knoxville. During his residence he has been closely identified with the building interests of the town, giving most of his attention to carpenter work. Mr. and Mrs. Craddick encountered all the drawbacks of the pioneer, which were current when they came to this county, and can look back with complacency, knowing that they took an active part in its development. They raised a family of nine children: W. W. (postmaster, Knoxville), Louisa (wife of M. Moore), Fannie (wife of C. Scoles), America (wife of L. Tucker), Mattie (wife of Wm. Young), Woodford, Mattie (wife of W. Myers), Samuel M. and Jessie F. (wife of P. K. Bonebrake). Mr. and Mrs. Craddick are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Craddick, in the days of Whigs, united with that party, and his sympathies have been with the Republican party since its organization.

CROUCH, B. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec 28, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Mason county, Virginia, November 20, 1849. His parents, William and Emily, were among the early settlers of that State. B. F. was there raised until he attained the age of seven years, when his family removed to Iowa, locating in Marion county. In 1871 Miss Sarah Everett, of Marion county, a lady of refined tastes and domestic habits, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by two children: Harry A. and Emmett E. Has farm of 100 acres will compare favorably with any in the township. He makes stock raising and feeding a speciality and does in this particular branch a thriving trade.

CUNNINGHAM, Dr. A. C.—Deceased. One of the most worthy citizens who ever made his home in Knoxville. Was born in Rockbridge, Virginia, on the sixth day of December, 1813, and transplanted early to Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, and thence to Waveland, Indiana; through the influence of his uncle Dr. J. S. Cunningham, a physician of note, he was induced to make choice of the practice of medicine as a profession, with his uncle as preceptor and after preparing himself attended lectures at the Saint Louis Medical College. In 1844 he removed to Iowa and settled at first in Ottumwa, and thence to Oskaloosa, where he remained two years; then made his home in Marion county. The practice of medicine not being congenial to his taste, he abandoned it. In 1850 he was elected clerk of the courts. At the expiration of his term of service he was appointed postmaster and held the office ten years; after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He opened and operated a coal shaft on his farm, included in the city limits. His home in the county covers a space of thirty-two years, and his going out and coming in have been known to all. Politically he was a Democrat of the old school and while no politician, in the worst sense of that term, he was one of those rare men whose interest in public affairs, never flagged and who neither sought nor refused official trust. His life was more than of average length and a peaceful one. He had an even temper, refined taste, prosperous fortune and public respect. Although not a member of any church organization, his sympathies were with the Presbyterian and his life was a daily witness of the true man. At last at the age of nearly sixty-seven with mind unclouded, his work done, he passed from the presence though not from the memory of men. His death occurred July 20, 1880. It is true there were nothing sensational about his life. It was quiet, unobtrusive, useful and happy, it illustrates the dignity not less than the happiness of an honest man, a patriotic citizen and a Christian gentleman. His character was the steady growth of years; it grew like the trees, invisibly but continually higher with every new season, spreading wider their branches with every recurring year. He was twice married; first, to Miss Martha Phillips, in November 9, 1848. She was a native of Kentucky; she died in 1862, leaving three children: Florence (now Mrs. Gamble), Alice (now Mrs. Culver) and Lola. His second marriage was to Miss M. A. White of Greenfield, Huron county, Ohio, in 1866, a lady whose graces of mind and person have endeared her to all who know her.

CUNNINGHAM, J. S.—Of the firm of Cunningham & Brother, merchants. Is the oldest continuous dealer in iron, hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements in central Iowa and we think we can safely say in the State and is deserving of more than a passing notice in this work. He was born in Virginia, December 23, 1829, and when seven years of age his parents removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, where they resided fifteen years. In 1851 Mr. Cunningham emigrated to Des Moines. He learned the trade of tinsmith in his youth and followed it as an occupation. In 1852 he came to this county and established his present business, which has grown from year to year as the demand for goods has increased. As a business man he is endowed with rare good sense and a well balanced mind. A marked characteristic during his entire career has been his untiring zeal, energy and enterprise; a man of strong will, and determined purpose, he has turned the whole current of his life force into one channel. He has always taken an interest in educational matters and for six years served as a school

director and treasurer. He married Miss Mary H. Brobst on the sixth day of July, 1854. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of the Hon. Joseph Brobst, one of the early county judges of Marion county. By this union they have four children living: Clarence, Agnes V., Nellie, Lillie and Lewis N. Lost two, Isabel and Lizzie.

DAVIS, J. N.—Who for twenty-one years has made his home in Iowa, was born in Greene county, Illinois, on the fourteenth day of April, 1840, and lived there until ten years of age and then removed with his parents to Mason county and made that his home until 1859, when he came to Iowa and settled in Pleasant Grove township. He was raised a farmer and his time divided between attending school and assisting in the management of the farm. At the outbreak of the war he visited his former home in Illinois and while there President Lincoln called for troops to assist in putting down the rebellion, which so fired the patriotism of Mr. D. that he rendered his services to the cause, receiving appointment of lieutenant of company K, Seventeenth Illinois infantry, participating in many of the notable events of the late unpleasantness, among which were Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg and others. He was honorably discharged at the close of his term. He returned to Knoxville and engaged in mercantile pursuits and since that time has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the town. He married Miss M. E. Wetherell in 1865, the daughter of Dr. A. D. Wetherell, one of the leading physicians of the county, and born in Ohio. Mrs. D. died in 1876. He has three children: Hattie M., Dollie G. and Albert C. Lost one son, Aaron. He is a Royal Arch Mason and is numbered among the respected business men of the county.

DAWSON, G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, March 19, 1838, is the son of Isaac and Annie Dawson, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Kentucky. G. W. when quite young removed with his parents to northern Indiana, where they resided until 1855, when he came to Iowa with his mother, his father having died during their sojourn in Indiana. Mrs. Dawson located in Marion county, and the subject of this sketch in Polk, where he resided until 1858, with the exception of a limited sojourn in Colorado. In 1858 he located in Marion county, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the ninth of October, 1859, Miss Anna Logan, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Hugh and Mary Logan, became his wife. They have one son, Charles E. His estate consists of 140 acres.

DENNISON, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Secs. 32 and 33, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 18, 1830, and is the son of David and Raphael Dennison, and traces his lineage to Irish and Scotch parentage. James was raised to manhood, educated and resided in his native county until 1852, when he contracted the gold fever and went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1857, when he returned to the Buckeye State, engaged in farming until 1860, when he emigrated to Marion county. He married, October 4, 1861, Miss Manda Fletcher, a native of Kentucky, born February 23, 1842, daughter of John and Pelina Ann. By this union they have five children: S. Sanford, Emma, Rhoda Ann, Lillie R. Logan, Aaron A. His estate consists of 225 acres. He deals exclusively in stock, and keeps grades of cattle and hogs. Mr. D. is closely identified among the leading agriculturalists of the town.

ship, and is recognized in his community for his public spiritedness and sterling business qualifications.

DICKERSON, AMON C.—Farmer, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 6, 1855. When quite young his father moved to Iowa and settled in Marion county on the farm he occupied at his death, which occurred August 11, 1875. Amon has been identified with the interests of this county nearly all his life, and is a part of its history. He spent his early life in assisting his father on the farm and attending school. By close application and attention to his studies he has acquired a liberal education and gained a good name. He was married the fourth day of February, 1880, to Clara Riggs, born in Marion county, May, 1858.

TREMONT HOUSE—Knoxville. This hostelry is under the management of B. F. DIXON, an urbane and genial landlord, who caters to the traveling public in a manner that indicates experience. The Tremont, under his supervision, is taking a front rank with the Iowa hotels.

DONLEY, J. M.—Money-broker and stock-dealer. Among the live business men of Knoxville may be mentioned Mr. Donley. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the fourteenth day of March, 1841, and was raised in his native State. His early life was that of a farmer boy. In 1865 he moved to Illinois and settled in Warren county and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1867 he came to this county and has since been closely identified with its business interests. He owns 370 acres of farming land, and as a business man is prompt and energetic, and is endowed with rare good sense, and a well balanced mind. He was married in 1872, to Miss Helen M. Miller, a native of this county. They have two children: Chatham and Blanche.

DONLEY, L. O.—Farmer, stock-raiser and dealer, Sec. 28, P. O. Donley. Among the prominent stock-men and real estate owners is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Patrick and Margaret Donley, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Greene county of that State, October 27, 1834, was raised to manhood and educated in his native State, his early life being that of a farmer boy. The first of January, 1857, found him in Marion county, which at that time was in a comparatively crude state. He passed through the usual ordeal of roughing it, which was incidental to the farm-openers of that day. He is not an amateur in his branches of industry, but combines the practical with the theoretical, and his success in life may be inferred from the fact that he commenced in moderate circumstances, and by untiring industry and skillful management has identified himself with the stalwarts of the county. Donley Station, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., a few miles west of Knoxville, is located on his land and derived its name from the subject of this sketch; it is considerable of a corn market, Mr. D. handling the greater portion of this article of traffic. His landed estate consists of 900 acres. On the fifteenth of March, 1864, Miss Mary Davenport, of Marion county, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by four children: Louann, Millie, P. H. and Sally Margaret. Mrs. Donley is the daughter of Daniel and Alzira Davenport, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee, of which State Mrs. D. is also a native. When Mary was quite young the family removed to Coles county, Illinois, where, in 1850, she was deprived of her father by death, after which the mother, with a family of nine children, the subject of the biography being the third oldest, emigrated to Iowa, their mode of traveling was, as the custom of the time, a horse team and covered wagon. To

the sturdy pioneer of the masculine gender an undertaking of this kind would not seem so desperate, but to a woman with a large family, the reader will perceive that it required more than ordinary courage and self-reliance. Thus they wended their way until Warren county was reached, and after a brief sojourn returned as far as Marion, where, the same year, they located. The trials and inconveniences they had to contend with were numerous in the extreme. Mrs. Davenport, well advanced in years, is still a resident of Marion county, living at Pella. Mrs. Donley for a number of years pursued the vocation of school teaching, being one of the pioneer educators of the county. She inaugurated the first Sunday-school in the vicinity of Red Rock, holding the same in the Rees' school-house, where she was employed. During her long sojourn she has identified herself with the educational, religious and moral advancement of the county. She is a lady possessed of those graces of mind and person that have endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances. As a writer she has attained considerable celebrity in the literary world. To her we are indebted for several incidents and reminiscences.

DOWNS, A.—Prominent as one to whom central Iowa owes a debt of gratitude for the interest taken in the improved stock of its horses is A. Downs. He was born in Ohio on the ninth day of July, 1823, and raised there on a farm. He learned the trade of tanner in his youth. In 1858 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county, where he lived for twelve years, engaged in farming. In 1865 he moved to Keokuk county and remained there for thirteen years, and on the twenty-third day of October, 1878, he came to Knoxville. He married Miss Elizabeth E. Sanders in 1847; she was born in Kentucky. Mr. Down's horses are among the finest in this county and of the purest blood.

EDWARDS, THOMAS S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, July 24, 1822. Is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Edwards, natives of North Carolina, and among the early settlers of Illinois, Mr. E. being present at the laying out of the town of Springfield. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in the Black Hawk War was a captain in the regiment that Lincoln was colonel of. He died in 1870, at Neponset, Illinois, after an active public career. The subject of this sketch was raised to manhood and educated in his native State, spending many years at Clary's Grove. In 1877 came to Marion county and has since been a resident. In his palmier days Mr. Edwards led a life of dissipation, but for the past few years has been actively engaged in the temperance cause. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

ELLIOTT, J. B.—Attorney and capitalist. Was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, on the second day of January, 1852, and resided there until seventeen years of age. In 1869 he came to Iowa and settled in Knoxville. He received his education in the common schools and in Poland Union College. Having made choice of law as a profession he entered the office of Anderson & Collins, and after preparing himself was admitted to the bar in 1876. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected as their standard-bearer to represent them in the Sixteenth General Assembly, and the manner in which he filled the position, and the satisfaction given to his constituents may be inferred from the fact that he was re-elected to the Seventeenth Assembly, and what is more remarkable, he was the youngest member in both Assemblies. He married Miss Nora Miller

in 1878. She is a daughter of A. B. Miller, one of the pioneers of the county. They have one daughter, Helen.

ELY, D. C.—Of the firm of Kruck & Ely, merchants. Was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-first day of August, 1834, and lived in this and Schuylkill counties until seventeen years of age, and in 1852 emigrated to Marion county, Iowa, and settled in Liberty township. He engaged in teaching school until the outbreak of the Rebellion, and in June, 1861, enlisted in company E, Sixth Iowa infantry, and after serving faithfully two years, was discharged on account of disability. He returned home and engaged in general merchandise until 1871, and then entered the field of journalism, and was the editor of the *Marysville Miner*, and continued in this position for two years, and after spending one year at Chariton, Lucas county, came to Knoxville in 1874 and engaged in his present business. In 1864 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Weaver, of Circleville, Ohio. Mrs. Ely died in July, 1866, leaving one son, Eugene E. He married for his second wife Miss Mary E. Nash, a native of Keosauqua, New Hampshire. By this union they have three children: Charles D., Hiram O., Fred J.

ERB, ABRAHAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19, P. O. Pleasantville. This Erb is of German species, and a production of Ashland county, Ohio, the date of its origin being December 19, 1839. It blossomed and grew rapidly, like all the better qualities of herbs, and in its tenth year was transplanted in Kosciusko, Indiana, by the parents, Abraham and Saloma. Abe Jr. was raised to manhood and educated in Indiana. His early life was employed in tilling the soil. On the twenty-second of August, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana volunteer infantry. His first engagement was at Murphysville, Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner; was subsequently paroled. Was at Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign, with Sherman on his march to the sea, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and others. Was promoted to sergeant in 1864, in which capacity he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returned to Indiana, thence to Marion county, his present home, where his parents had preceded him. He married, in 1866, Miss A. E. Neal, a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, daughter of G. D. and J. M. Neal, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Alabama. Mrs. Erb was born July 29, 1844. They have three children: Ira G., George S. and Mary A. J. His estate consists of 330 acres. As a soldier, citizen, and farmer, few men have a better record than Mr. Erb. By his genial and affable demeanor he has won hosts of friends. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican.

FAST, J. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 26, 1826. When he attained his majority he came to Iowa to purchase land. In 1859 he moved on to the farm he now owns. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, and has ever been one of its staunch supporters and liberal contributors. His early life was spent upon the farm. By industry and close application to his studies while young, he acquired a good common education. Assiduously following his occupation, that of an agriculturalist, he has accumulated considerable wealth. He was married August 10, 1848, to Sarah Bidinger, born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 8, 1826. Have one child, Erastus (born August 16, 1866).

FEE, G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Secs. 35 and 36, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Crawford county, Indiana, October 11, 1846. He is the son

of the pioneer, Christopher C. Fee. When G. W. was in his fifth year he emigrated with his parents to Marion county, where he was raised to manhood, receiving the benefits of the Marion county schools. He has always been a farmer and, being a man of practical ideas, has made it a success. On the 6th of September, 1867, he married Miss Mary Emily Warfel, of Marion county. She is the daughter of John B. and Lucinda M. Warfel. They have a family of three children: Charles L., George A. and Lillie Belle. His landed estate consists of 169 acres. He is an enterprising go-ahead man, which is characteristic of the Fee family.

FEE, J. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Shelby county, Indiana, February 26, 1836. His parents were Christopher and Susan. They were among the early settlers of that State. When J. H. was in his ninth year he removed to Van Buren county, in 1846, being among the early settlers; then came to Marion county in 1849. On July 9, 1857, he married Miss Mary A. Terry, of Marion county. They have a family of eight children: Jerome T., Amanda A., Joseph H., S. A., Chris. L., Charles L., Daniel W., S. L. His farm consists of 123 acres, well located in close proximity to Knoxville.

FEE, C. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2, P. O. Knoxville. This pioneer was born in Virginia, July 5, 1806. His parents, Henry and Nellie Fee, were natives of that State. C. C. was raised to manhood in the State of his birth, receiving a very limited education. His vocation in early life was working in tobacco and cotton; in winter would be engaged in distilling. About the time he attained his majority removed to Shelby county, Indiana, residing there seventeen years; thence to Crawford county, which was his home until 1849, when he came to Iowa, locating in Marion. His estate consists of 300 acres. Few men who have been residents of the county for thirty years can show a clearer record for honesty and integrity than Old Kit Fee, as he is usually called. In 1833 he married Miss Susan Means, of North Carolina. They have, by this union, thirteen children: Joe Henry, Elizabeth A., Lucinda, John F., Aleck J., Geo. W., C. C. Jr., James A., Eliza, William, Charles E., Franklin, Martha A.

FEE, JAMES A.—Farmer, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Marion county, Iowa, December 12, 1850. His early life was that of a farmer-boy, assisting his father on the farm during the summer season and attending school during the winter. By close application to his studies and persevering energy succeeded in obtaining a fair school education. Was married March 6, 1878, to Marcella Beliel; born in Canada, in April, 1854.

FEE, JOHN F.—Farmer, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Crawford county, Indiana, August 11, 1841. When young his father emigrated to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county, and lived there ten years and then came to Marion county. He was raised on a farm and has followed it as an occupation. During the late war he enlisted in the Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry August 12, 1862, and served three years. He was mustered out as color bearer in 1865. He participated in the battles of Saline River, Jenkins' Ferry, Little Rock, and others of less importance. After he was mustered out of the service he returned to his home and engaged in his former avocation. He married Miss S. O. Clark in 1867. She is a native of Dade county, Georgia. They have two children living.

FERGUSON, R. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Secs. 20 and 29, P. O. Knoxville. This Hawkeye agriculturist was born in Mahaska county, Scott township, March 15, 1853, and is the son of William and Elizabeth Fergu-

son. They were natives of Indiana, and were among the pioneers of Mahaska county, coming in 1840. R. C. is the youngest of a family of six. He was raised to manhood, and educated in his native county, and township, following the profession of his father, that of farming. In 1876 he came to Marion county, and engaged in farming. On the ninth of August 1877, he married Miss Josephine Tannehill, a native of Marion county. Her father lost his life in the late Rebellion, and her mother died when Josephine was an infant. They have two children by this union: Lillian Ethel and Mytle Ora. His estate consists of 120 acres of fine land. His house, which is a model of neatness, indicates comfort and prosperity. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and keeps grades that will average well with the majority of Marion county stock.

FRUSH, F. M.—Of the firm of Johnson & Frush, merchants, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the second day of April, 1822, and, when young, was taken by his parents to Ohio, where the subject of our sketch was raised. He was raised a farmer, and made the best use of his educational advantages, and prepared himself for a teacher, which he followed for a considerable period as an occupation. In 1850 he came to the county; and in 1851 was elected county surveyor, and served in this capacity four years. In 1855 he was elected county judge, and held that office six and one-half years. He was admitted to the bar, and for some years practiced his profession. In 1864 he engaged in his present business, and in which he has been eminently successful. He has been closely identified with the interests of Marion county, and in the building of the court-house, and the school-buildings of the city, he has proved himself an able financier, and one who has guarded well the public interests. He was married in 1857, to Miss Harriet L. Joselyn, a native of Putnam county, Ohio. They have two children: Mattie J. and Frank M.

FRY, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1819. At the age of eighteen he went to Indiana, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Iowa, and located in Marion county. In 1857 he moved on to the farm he now occupies. Mr. Fry justly ranks among the foremost farmers of the county. Emigrating to the county with little means, he has, by economy and untiring perseverance and industry, succeeded in accumulating a nice property. Mr. Fry was married, August 12, 1843, to Hannah Davis, who was born in Ohio. They have seven children: Malinda, Mary E., William M., Daniel F., Julia, Ann Eliza and Marion D.

FULLER, E. P.—Farmer and gardner, Sec. 20, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 15, 1819; was there raised to manhood, receiving a limited education. When he attained his twenty-first year he came to Peoria, Illinois, where, on the twenty-sixth of March, 1840, he married Miss Sarah A. Richardson, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy. In the spring of 1840 they came to Jefferson county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In April, 1843, Mr. Fuller started from Fairfield on foot, on a prospecting tour of what was soon to be the organized county of Marion. When he arrived at what is now the John Gamble farm, north of Knoxville, he blazed a number of the trees, as a sign of *taken*, and with the assistance of a few fur-traders erected a log hut; after which he returned to Jefferson county, and brought up his breaking-team, with which was turned the first furrow of Knoxville township soil. On the third of July, 1843, his family came to his pioneer

home. Mrs. Fuller is supposed to be the first white woman to cross the Des Moines, on the Marion county boundary. The Fullers had many drawbacks to contend with. The family coffee-mill, Mrs. Fuller as miller, furnished them with flour for many a day. The Indians were their neighbors, but were very friendly. In June, 1843, his corn-crop was entirely washed out. In July, 1844, he returned to Jefferson county, Mrs. Fuller going down the Des Moines in a keel-boat. After a residence of one year in Jefferson county, they removed to Lee county. Mr. Fuller was one of the guards at Montrose during the Mormon excitement, and saw the temple at Nauvoo reduced to ashes. In 1848 he returned to Knoxville, and engaged in brick-making and lime-burning, in connection with farming. In 1865 he reconstructed the Marshall mill, on Whitebreast Creek and was doing a good trade, when the high water completely destroyed the building, besides carrying away a large amount of his household effects. With limited resources he engaged in farming, and his success may be inferred from the fact that he has a fine farm of 110 acres, which is rich in coal and building-stone. He makes a specialty of the vegetable trade, and raises sweet potatoes that will compare with any in the State. They have had a family of ten children, six of whom are living: Eliza (Mrs. Swim), Lucetata (Mrs. Fisher), Martha (Mrs. Petitt), Eunice, (Mrs. Reno), Jane (Mrs. Burnside), Joseph and Jessie Olive. Lost four: Mary and Ladora, and two in infancy.

GAMBLE, J. D.—Attorney. One of the early settlers of Marion county, Was born in Piqua county, Ohio, on the eighth day of November, 1836, and when one year of age was taken by his parents to McLean county, Illinois, where he lived until 1849, and then came to this county. He was raised a farmer until nineteen years of age, and then attended McGee College, Missouri, for two years, after which he was engaged in teaching for one year and read law in the office of Mathews & Atherton, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1860, and settled in Decatur county, and engaged in the practice of his profession until July 6, 1861. Then enlisted in the Fourth Iowa infantry as a private and was mustered out as first lieutenant. After his return to Iowa he served as deputy-provost marshal of Poweshiek county. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Iowa State Legislature and served with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He followed agricultural pursuits for two years, and in 1868 resumed his practice until 1869, and was then elected cashier of the Marion County Bank. In 1870 he removed to Kansas and returned to Knoxville in 1875, and has since been actively engaged in practice with satisfactorily results. He married Miss C. J. Wright, in 1864. She was born in Putnam county, Indiana. They have a family of three children: Myrtle, Ira and Eddie. Lost one son, James G.

GAMBLE, JOHN—Retired farmer. One of the pioneers of Marion county. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1814. He was raised in his native State, and was a farmer. In 1836 he removed to McLean county, Illinois, and lived there until 1848, and then came to Iowa. He owns a fine farms of 142 acres adjoining the city. He married Miss Rachel O'Neal in 1836. She was born in Mason county, Kentucky. Their family consists of eight children living: James D., Mollie E. (now Mrs. Henderson), William A., John R., Levi L., Joseph W., Marion M., Edward H. and Charles. Lost Joshua R. and Joseph W.

GAMBLE, W. A.—Coal operator, Knoxville. Was born in McLean

county, Illinois, February 15, 1840, and lived there until seven years of age and came to this county with his parents in 1847, and was raised a farmer. In 1860 he went to Idaho and California and spent sixteen years. In 1876 returned to Marion county, and in 1877 commenced his mining operations and is doing a good business and furnishing a good quality of coal. He has been twice married; first, in 1864, to Nancy Gibson, a native of Iowa. She died in 1872, leaving two children: Edward L. and Wm. L. His second marriage occurred in 1877, to Miss Florence Cunningham. She was born in Knoxville. They have two children: Carl C. and an infant.

GARRISON, WILLIAM H.—Farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Knoxville. This pioneer citizen was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, August 21, 1812. His parents were Silas and Eliza, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New York. He traces his lineage to English, Irish and Dutch ancestry. He resided in Dearborn county until he attained the age of thirteen years, receiving the benefits of the select county schools. In 1833 the family removed to McLean county, Illinois, where W. H. resided until 1841, when he came to Iowa locating in Jones county, where he remained for a short period; married Miss Rebecca Cronkhill. By this union they had fourteen children: Sarah, Silas, Eliza Ann, Omer, Samantha and Lincoln; they lost eight: Abraham, Willie, Eliza, the balance died in infancy. Jones county not proving congenial to his taste, he returned to McLean county, Illinois, and resided until 1843, when he again came to Iowa locating in Wapello county, remaining until the spring of 1845, when he located in Marion county. He staked out a claim which now includes the court-house square and the entire east part of the city of Knoxville. He dug the first well inside of what is now the corporation limits; at that time there was not a solitary building in that territory. Mr. Garrison threw up his claim after retaining it a short time and entered the land that he now occupies. Dr. Conry took possession of the same claim that he relinquished. He was at the christening of the town of Knoxville, and voted at the first election held in that locality. He had many trials and privations to contend with during the first few years. Mr. Garrison's estate consists of 226 acres; his residence, which is one of the finest in the township, is pleasantly situated and surrounded by a handsome evergreen forest and a thrifty old orchard.

GARRISON, OMER—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Marion county, July 16, 1857; he is the eleventh of a family of fourteen children. He has been educated and raised to manhood in this county. March 1, 1880, Miss Harriet C. Betterton became his wife.

GARRISON, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Parke county, Indiana, December 11, 1839. His father, William, was an agriculturist in that State; he was among the early settlers of Indiana and took an active part in the development of Parke county. In 1850 he came west, locating in Marion county, where the subject of this sketch was educated and raised to manhood. On the fifth of August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Thirty-third Iowa infantry. On account of sickness contracted soon after his enlistment was in the hospital employ the greater portion of the time until December 26, when he was honorably discharged. He was married September 13, 1868, to Miss Dortha Little, a native of Elkhart county Indiana, daughter of James and Elizabeth Little, who were among the pioneers of that State. The family consists of seven children: Ira Emerson, James William, Charles Wesley, Ida May, David

Franklin, Purdy Elvin and John. His estate of eighty acres is conveniently located to Knoxville.

GARRETSON, I. H.—Proprietor of planing mill. Was born in Warren county, Ohio June 27, 1838, and raised there on a farm. In 1868 he came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county and lived there until 1873, and then came to this city, and had a mercantile experience. In 1879 he engaged in his present business. He has been twice married, first to Miss M. E. Rogers, in September, 1859. She was born in Warren county, Ohio, She died in March, 1872. By this marriage has three children: Laura, Margaret A. and Margaretta S. He married for his second wife Mrs. Josephine Atherton, who has three children by a former marriage: Carrie B., Cora D. and Frances M.

GIFFORD, MANLY — Retired farmer. Was born in New York, September 8, 1816, and when young was taken by his parents to Ohio, where they lived one year and then removed to Fayette county, Indiana, where he was principally raised on a farm. In 1843 he came to Iowa and settled in Jasper county, near Monroe, and engaged in farming, and experienced all the hardships of the early pioneers in the settlement of the county. He came to Knoxville in 1870. He is one of the stockholders of the Knoxville National Bank also of the Marion County National Bank. He has been twice married, first to Miss Sallie Danes, December 13, 1838. She was born in Ohio. She died December 2, 1865, leaving seven children: Ellis, William R., John M., Nancy J., Alfred, Mary E. and Sallie E. His second marriage occurred December 14, 1873, to Miss Matilda T. Bain, of Pennsylvania.

GILLILAND, T. F.—Of the firm of Gilliland & Co., grain-dealers. Among the enterprising men for which Knoxville is noted no one has contributed more for its advancement. Was born in Seneca county, New York, June 16, 1834, and lived there until fourteen years of age, then moved with his parents to Michigan, and in 1848 located in Albion. Here he commenced his education, continuing in school until 1852. He then went to California, stopping at a place called Michigan Bar, remaining two years, during which time was engaged in mining. He returned to Michigan, his former home, and in 1855 removed to Sterling, Illinois. While here the hard times swept away a greater part of his effects. He went back to Michigan and from there to Chicago. Being short of funds he went to work on the dock at sixty-two and one-half cents per day; from that to piling lumber and afterward accepted a position as teller in a bank. Failing health induced him to cross the plains. He returned to Chicago, engaging in the lumber and grain business; in 1876 came to Knoxville, Iowa, establishing his present business, where he has built up an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing, richly meriting the confidence and esteem so generously conferred upon him by his patrons. He married Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1855. She is a native of New York. Their family consists of two children: Emma (now Mrs. Dangherty) and John S.

GOODENOUGH, ERI—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Knoxville. Was born the 23d day of January, 1828, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the Sesquehanna River, and there resided until he attained the age of nine years, when his father, Alvin, removed with his family to La Salle county, Illinois, where they resided for a time; thence removed to McLean county, where the subject of this sketch was raised to manhood.

was educated, and resided there until 1858, when he removed to Missouri. Came to Marion county in 1860, and has since been a resident, with the exception of his term in the service and four years spent in Illinois. In 1857 he married Miss E. Drake, of Iowa, daughter of Wm. and Mary Drake; the former was a native of Indiana and the latter of Tennessee. By this union they have had four children, two of whom are living: William Alvin (born December 8, 1857), and Mary A. (now Mrs. Simmons, born September 10, 1860). On the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry. Some of the battles he participated in were Helena, Arkansas, Saline River, where he was wounded in the arm, and at the Siege of Mobile. Was honorably discharged July 17, 1865.

GREENLEE, J. F.—One of Marion county's representative men, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, and was born on the 16th day of November, 1838. His education was received in the common schools and Washington College, Pennsylvania. He was raised with a mercantile experience, and when seventeen years of age, on account of ill health, assisted in driving a drove of 800 sheep from Ohio to this county, and was seventy days on the road, walking the greater part of the distance. He responded to the call of his country for troops to assist in putting down the rebellion of the south, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio volunteer infantry. After his marriage, which occurred to Miss Helen A. Sackett, of Ohio, on the 20th day of November, 1862, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which business he followed until 1868. He then followed a long cherished plan of emigrating to Iowa and settled on a farm. He afterward engaged in the hardware and grocery business, which he continued for four and a half years with satisfactory results. Since selling out his interest in this business he has devoted his time, more or less, to agricultural pursuits, and owns a farm of 200 acres. In 1879 he was selected by the Republican party as their candidate for representative in the Senate of the State Legislature, and was elected to this position and served on the committees of Ways and Means, Agriculture, Agricultural College, Military, Horticulture and Forestry, and was marked as a man of acknowledged ability and his services as such are recognized by a host of appreciating friends; his intellect is quick and incisive as well as comprehensive, and his address forcible and impressive. His character as a business man may be inferred from the success that has attended his career; his private life and public record are alike untarnished. His family consists, besides his wife, of three children: Fred. S., J. Arthur and Charlie.

GRESHAM, JOHN—Farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Knoxville. Was born June 6, 1819, in Orange county, Indiana. At the age of ten years he moved with his parents to Harrison county. In 1857 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county in the town of Knoxville, where he resided about two years, then moved to Clarke county where he owned a piece of land which he improved, and then returned to this county in 1862. He proved his loyalty and patriotism to his country, during the late war, by tending his services in her great hour of need. He entered in August, 1862, and served until May 12, 1863, when he was discharged on account of typhoid pneumonia, which rendered him unfit for service. He returned home and rented the farm now owned by Benjamin McClure. In 1867 he bought the farm he now owns. He was married May 12, 1842, to Fannie Wolf, born in Harrison county, Indiana, May 10, 1819.

GRIFFIN, C. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 32, P. O. Knoxville.

Among the early settlers of this county the Griffin family stands prominent. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Illinois, July 9, 1853. His father, R. G. Griffin, came to Marion county with his family in 1855, and was closely identified with its development until 1880, when he removed to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he now resides. He was raised to manhood and educated in Marion county, adhering strictly to the profession of his father, that of tilling the soil. In August, 1868, Miss Belle Weatherall became his wife. She is the daughter of William E. Weatherall, one of the pioneers of the county.

GRIFFITH, SAMUEL—Farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Knoxville. Is a native of Preston county, Virginia, and was born September 30, 1814, and lived there until eighteen years of age when, with his mother, moved to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1868, and then came to Iowa and settled in Wayne county. In 1871 he came to this county. During the late Rebellion he enlisted in company F, Seventh Virginia volunteer infantry September 18, 1861, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Romney, Harrison's Landing and other engagements of less importance. At the battle of Harrison's Landing Mr. Griffith lost his sight from extreme exposure while on the march, and was discharged. He has been blind for seventeen years. Few men during the late struggle for the preservation of our country were called upon to make a greater sacrifice than Mr. Griffith in the loss of his sight. Yet, notwithstanding his irreparable loss, he is patient, cheerful and social. He was married October 11, 1847, to Julia Burris, born in Monongahela county, Virginia, January 9, 1829. They have seven children: William B., Sarah, Charles M., James D., Susanna, Edward F. and Samuel R.

HAFNER, CHARLES—Of the firm of Rehkopf Bros & Co. Is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cleveland March 24, 1854, and lived there until he arrived at manhood. He learned the carriage painter's trade with Louman, Wardman & Co., of Cleveland, and worked with them three and one-half years, and thence to Chicago and worked at his trade for three and one-half years, and thence to Washington, this State, and worked at his trade with Wm. Ditman for three years, and in 1880 came to Knoxville and formed his present associations. He married Miss Josephine Rehkopf October 2, 1878. She was born in Iowa.

HAMRICK, ALLEN—Was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 10, 1824. His father, John Hamrick, was a farmer, and died when Allen was in his fourteenth year. Was educated and learned the saddlery and harness trade in his native State. In 1842 came to Knox county, Illinois, where he was engaged in various pursuits for eighteen years. In 1860 he came to Marion county and opened a harness shop at Pella. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Thirty-third Iowa volunteer infantry, serving three years, and was honorably mustered out as sergeant; returned to Pella and the autumn of 1866 he was elected by the Republican party county recorder, and at the expiration of his term in 1868, was re-elected. In 1872 the same party elected him county clerk, which office he held for three consecutive terms. Few men in Marion county are more popular or better known than Mr. Hamrick. During his career as an official, the duties of his respective offices were discharged creditably. On account of his health he was obliged to retire from public life. Is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow.

HAMILTON, C. Y.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 32, P. O. Knoxville

Was born in Marion county September 2, 1854. Is the son of W. H. and Elizabeth Young. The subject of this sketch was raised to manhood in his native county, receiving the full benefit of the public schools and in 1875 graduated at the commercial college of Davenport. In 1875 Mr. W. H. Hamilton removed to California, where he died soon after his arrival, August 3, 1875. At his death passed away one of Marion county's pioneers, who was held in high esteem. During his sojourn in the county he had accumulated considerable property by industry in his legitimate pursuits. C. Y. is one of Marion county's promising young men.

HAMMOND, JACOB, JR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24, P. O. Durham. Was born in Ohio, May 11, 1846; there raised to manhood, receiving the benefit of the common schools of his native county. In early life his vocation was that of a farmer boy. His father, Jacob Hammond, came to Iowa with his family, among which was Jacob, in 1854, locating in Marion county. On the twentieth of February, 1868, Miss Nancy P. Beard, of Marion county became his wife. They have two children living: Mary Jane and John Alvin. They lost four: J. W., E. A., Charlie and an infant. His farm consists of 135 acres of choice land. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and has grades of cattle and hogs that will compare favorable with any in the township. His orchard of eighty trees is in a thrifty condition. Himself and family are closely identified with the M. E. Church, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

HARNER, J. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His parents, John A. and Elizabeth C., were natives of that State. In 1846 the family removed to Champaign county, Ohio, thence to Logan county, where the subject of the sketch was raised to manhood and educated. His early life was spent in tilling the soil of the Buckeye State. His parents resided in Logan county to the time of their demise. The father's death occurred December 14, 1870, and the mother's February 21, 1876. J. C. learned the saddlery and harness trade in Ohio, and resided there until 1860, when he removed to Dane county, Wisconsin, engaging in farming, and made it his home until 1878. In that year came to Marion county, locating where he now resides. His farm of 175 acres is one of the finest in the township. In stock, he keeps good grades and does a trade that will compare with the average. He married in Dane county, Wisconsin, October 2, 1862, Miss Mary J. Beaty, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of George and Mary Beaty. They have five children living: George B., Willie C., John A., David A. and James E. They lost one, Mary E.

HARRINGTON, N.—Of the firm of Boyle & Harrington, millers, was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 27, 1840, and lived in his native State until 1863, and then emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county. His early life was spent on a farm and attending school. When twelve years of age his services were secured by a farmer, who, in addition to his farming operations, conducted a milling business, and during his residence of four years he formed a taste for the business. He then returned to his home, remaining several years, and then came to Iowa and worked on a farm one season, and attended school during the winter, and then served an apprenticeship of four years with Bussing Bros. in the milling business, after which he worked for the firm two years. He then formed a copartnership with Wm. Boyle, under the firm name of Boyle & Harrington, in the same business. He was married, October 17, 1867, to Miss Mary Smith,

of Coshocton county, Ohio. They have one son, Charles (born July 20, 1872). Mr. and Mrs. H. are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Knoxville.

HARMON, SAMUEL O.—Secs. 23 and 24, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Pennsylvania, January 22, 1833. When three years of age his parents moved to Highland county, Ohio, where they remained about three years. In 1849 emigrated to Iowa, and located in Van Buren county. In 1865 Samuel O. came to Marion county and stopped in Knoxville, residing one year. In 1867 he rented a farm four miles north of town and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1869 he formed a copartnership with William Davis and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which continued for three years, when it was dissolved and Mr. Harman again rented a farm, upon which he remained for two years. In 1873 he purchased the farm he now occupies. He is a self-made man; he came to the county with but little means, having but one horse and eighty dollars in money. He now ranks among the foremost farmers and stock-raisers in the county. He married, December 16, 1869, Lyda Davis, born in Hamilton county, Indiana, March 23, 1851. Have two children: Reese and Ulry.

HARDING, MASON—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Knoxville. Born in Shelby county, Kentucky, June 22, 1876. His parents were Mason and Margaret. They were among the early settlers of that State and natives of Virginia. Mason was raised in his native State until he attained his eighteenth year, receiving the benefits of the common schools. The family removed to Parke county, Indiana, when he was in his eighteenth year, and in 1854 they came to Marion county. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Clo Ann Billington, of Indiana. She died in 1854. Was again married, December 6, 1865, to Mrs. Martha Stroud. She was born March 21, 1821. Her parents were Miles and Lucy Brooks, of Kentucky. They were among the early settlers of the State. She is the youngest of a family of eleven children. When quite young they removed to McLean county, Illinois, where she was raised and married Bert Stroud. In spring of 1846 they emigrated to Iowa, taking up their abode in Marion county. They settled in the northeast corner of Knoxville township. The difficulties they had to contend with were above the average. Mr. Stroud's death occurred May 17, 1853. Mrs. Stroud was left with a family of five children: Percilla (deceased), Beckie (Mrs. Brown), Louis (died in the army), Jasper (resides in Pottawattamie county), William Bertram (in Illinois). She has been a lady of untiring industry, and in the pioneer days was her husband's best support and intelligent counselor. Mr. Hardin, by his first wife, had eight children: John W., Josiah E., Mary E. (Mrs. Welch, deceased), Emily Frances (Mrs. Conry), Martha Jane (Mrs. York), W. H. (died in the army), two died in infancy. By the latter union they have one daughter, Nancy Ann (Mrs. Newberry). Mr. Harding's farm consists of 160 acres, pleasantly located, close to Knoxville.

HAYS, SUSAN—Sec. 14, P. O. Knoxville, wife of the late C. B. Hays, who was born in the State of New York, July 7, 1819, and at an early age removed to Virginia with his parents, where he was raised to manhood, educated, and married Miss Susan Wood, a native of that State, daughter of William and Viola Wood. In 1856 Mr. Hays came to Iowa, locating in Marion county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided until the time of his demise, March 31, 1875. By his death Marion county was not only deprived of one of its pioneers, but also one of its much re-

spected and enterprising citizens. Since his death Mrs. Hays has had the management of the affairs. Her farm consists of forty acres. She has a family of ten children: Leitha Jane (now Mrs. Bennett), Charlie, Marcus, Wm. Harvey, Christopher Bowen, James Smith, Margaret Ellen (now Mrs. Welch), Thomas, Henry and Hiram. Mrs. Hays and family are closely identified with the Methodist Church, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

HAYS, E. R.—Attorney. Is a native of Wood county, Ohio, and was born May 26, 1848. His early life was spent on a farm. During the war he enlisted in the First Ohio battery, and served three years. After he was mustered out he returned home and attended Heidelberg College. After making choice of law as a profession he pursued his legal studies with W. P. & H. Noble, of Tiffin, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. The same year he came to Knoxville, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession, and where he has taken a prominent place, and has an excellent standing among his brother practitioners. He has proved himself a safe counselor and an able advocate. He was married in 1873, to Miss Julia McAlister, a native of Ohio. Their family consists of two children: Roy and Winefred.

HAYS, L. N.—Attorney. Among the rising attorneys of Marion county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wood county, Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1849. He was raised on a farm and divided his time between attending school and assisting in the management of the farm. During the war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio infantry, company K. After he was mustered out of the service he went to Kansas and was for some years engaged in teaching. He returned home and commenced reading law with John McCauley, and was admitted to the bar in Bellefontaine and continued with his preceptor until the following May, when he came to this city and became associated with his brother in the active practice of his profession, and in which he has been very successful. In 1879 he was elected by the Republican party to the State Legislature. He has made a diligent and faithful representative, and secured a high reputation for his fidelity to his constituents, his liberality, and for the courtesy he extends to all who approach him. The party find in him an able advocate of their principles, and as a speaker he is clear and argumentative, clothing his ideas in appropriate words of which he has a ready command.

HENRY, GEORGE—Farmer. For nearly thirty-nine years a resident of Marion county and one of the first to make his home here; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He lived in his native State until sixteen years of age, and then removed to Mansfield, Ohio; he was raised on a farm. After a residence of some years in Ohio, he removed to Missouri and opened a farm in Lewis county. While journeying to his new home in Missouri he lost his wife and two children by drowning while attempting to cross a river. From Missouri he came to Marion county and probably no man in the county experienced more hardships or is more familiar with the early incidents of the county. An addition to Knoxville bears his name. Mr. Henry has been married three times; first, to Miss Farry Sadoris, of Mansfield, Ohio, drowned in Missouri. His second wife was Anna Ross. After her death he married Mary Ann Monohon, a native of Indiana. He has three children: William, Catharine and Mary.

HENDERSON, W. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Knox-

ville. Was born on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1842, in Athens county, Ohio. His father, A. G. Henderson, was a stone-cutter and contractor in that county, and was also engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1854 Mr. A. G. Henderson came to Marion county. At the time of his demise, September 12, 1879, he was numbered among the stalwart and respected farmers of Knoxville township. The subject of this sketch was raised and received his education in Marion county. On the ninth day of August, 1862, enlisted in company I, Thirty-third Iowa infantry, participating in a number of the notable events of the Rebellion, among which were Helena, Arkansas, Spanish Fort and others. He was honorably discharged August 9, 1865. He married, November 15, 1866, Miss Harriet Welch, a native of Ashland county, Ohio. His estate consists of 135 acres; his home is pleasantly situated and indicates comfort and prosperity.

HONNOLD, Z. T.—County superintendent of schools. Was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 16, 1847, and lived there until ten years of age and then came with his parents to this county, and was raised on a farm. He received his education in the common schools and at Central University, and since finishing his education his time has been divided between farming and teaching. In 1879 he was elected to his present position, and in which he has labored faithfully to raise the standard of schools throughout the county. He married Miss A. Masteller in 1876; she is a native of Knox county, Ohio.

HOPKINS, J. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Orleans county, New York, April 23, 1832; is the son of Joseph W. and Abigail Hopkins. When quite young moved with his parents to Genesee county, where they resided until he attained his twelfth year, when they returned to Orleans county; was there raised to manhood, educated, and lived on the farm until 1852. In that year went to California and was engaged in mining until 1860. Returned to his native State, locating temporarily. Resided in different parts of the United States until August, 1862, when he enlisted at Hudson, Michigan, in the First Michigan battery of flying artillery. Rendezvoused with the Fifth Michigan cavalry, at Detroit, under Capt. J. J. Daniels. Their first engagement was Gettysburg; were with Sherman to the sea, participating in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Lived in various places until 1869, when he located in Marion county. His estate consists of eighty-five acres. In September, 1870, married Miss Edna Wheeler, a native of New York. They have four children: Cora E., Minnie M., Frankie L., Charles W. Lost two: Carrie A. and Bertha. Himself and family are members of the Pleasant Ridge Christian Church. DANIEL WHEELER, Sec 21, P. O. Knoxville. Born in Saratoga county, New York July 23, 1814. Came to Marion county in 1868.

HOSHAU, E. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Shelby county, Ohio, February 23, 1828; his parents were Henry and Elizabeth. They settled in Shelby county in 1813. The senior Hoshaw was a sergeant in the First Ohio regiment in the war of 1812. E. H. was raised to manhood and educated in Shelby, his early occupation being that of a farmer. In 1852 he emigrated to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he followed farming until 1855, when he came to Marion county, locating where he now resides. He married April 25, 1847, Miss Catharine Howser, a native of Ohio, daughter of Daniel and Tacy. By this union

they have nine children: Daniel, Samuel, Thomas Jefferson, Eli, Jacob, John Henry, Ulysses Grant, Ira and Elijah. Mr. Hoshaw came to the county on the twentieth of October and pitched his tent on his present homestead. The roughness of his initiation may be inferred from the fact that a severe snow-storm that night laid the frail structure to the ground and the next morning he was obliged to shovel the snow off in order to extricate his family. In 1860 he met with a serious misfortune, his residence and all the furnishings being entirely destroyed by fire. In 1862 he enlisted in company G, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry; was at Vicksburg, Saline River and numerous engagements; was honorably discharged at the expiration of his time. His farm consists of eighty acres. From disease contracted while in the service, he is incapacitated for the general duties of farming.

HUFFMAN, SAMUEL—Farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1813. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, leaving a family of nine children, of whom Samuel was the third. He remained at home assisting his mother in the management of the farm and caring for the family. Thus were the affairs of the family conducted till Samuel attained the age of thirty-two years, when his mother also died. After this Mr. H. still deeming it his duty to remain and see after the affairs of the estate, remained for two years, Miss Elsie Cool, a mute relative, keeping house for him. Miss Cool was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1806, and died May 4, 1870. During Mr. Huffman's stay on the homestead by industry and good management he acquired sufficient means, in addition to his portion of the estate, to enable him to purchase a farm of his own adjoining. Upon this he resided ten years. He came to Marion county in 1858; his death occurred September 29, 1878. He married December 2, 1851, Susan A. Stucky, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1828. They have a family of seven children: Anna E., Edward, Mary E., Willie S., Ira S., Jennie and Francis.

HUFFMAN, ANDREW—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Rockingham county, in the Shenandoah Valley, in Old Virginia, November 20, 1834. His parents were George and Anna, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. He was raised in his native county until he attained his fifteenth year, when he removed with his parents to Allen county, Ohio, where he resided until 1865, when he came to Marion county where he has since resided engaged principally in farming. He married, the autumn of 1865, Miss Anna Isabelle Schlidt, daughter of Henry and Hannah Schlidt. Mr. H. is a thoroughly schooled farmer and has identified himself with the county.

JACKSON, W. M.—One of the live business men of Marion county, is a native of Iowa. Was born in Lee county, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1846, lived there until 1850, and then removed to Marion county. He was raised with a mercantile experience. During the late war he enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa infantry, and afterward in the Third Iowa cavalry, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 19, 1865. After his return from the army, he went in the mining district of Colorado, where he had a large experience. For the past fifteen years he has been more or less engaged as an auctioneer and has a good reputation in this line. He continues the same in connection with a general stock of merchandise. He is a man of indomitable pluck, will

and energetic, a man not easily discouraged and one who overcomes all obstacles, and he is a good illustration of what a man of these qualities can accomplish by bending his energies in the right direction. He married Miss Emma Dawson, on the fourteenth day of November, 1872. She was born in Springfield, Illinois. They have two children: Frank and Ben.

JACKSON, JOHN F.—Farmer, Sec. 83, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, February 3, 1858. Is the son of Henry N. and Margaret Jackson; the latter's maiden name was Canterbury, daughter of Isaac Canterbury, who was one of the first settlers in the State, and sold the greater portion of the site where the city of Burlington now stands for \$35. John F. was raised to manhood, educated and resided in Mahaska county until 1877, when he removed to Marion county. On the thirtieth of June, 1878, Miss Mary Wilson became his wife, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilson. Their union has been blessed by one son, Roy. His estate consists of 120 acres.

JAMES, J. T.—Coal operator. Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 15, 1845, and in 1854 accompanied his parents to Iowa. He has been raised in the coal trade and understands it in all its details and no one in the township has done more to develop the coal interest than Mr. James and in connection with his interest here he has large interests in Mahaska county. The quality of his coal is equal to any in the State and he is unable to supply the demand. Mr. James has contributed largely to the business interests of Knoxville, and has built up for himself an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He married Miss O. M. Reeves, November 10, 1876. She is a native of Ohio, born in Ashtabula county, and is the daughter of Judge Reeves, of Franklin county, one of the first white settlers. They have one daughter, Adda.

JENKINS, JOSHUA—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 80, P. O. Knoxville. This pioneer citizen is one of Marion county's stalwarts whose par value is 100 cents on the dollar anywhere within its boundary. Was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, December 12, 1822. His parents were Thomas and Staffer Ann, who were among the comparatively early settlers of that State. When Joshua was fourteen years of age, the family moved to Brown county, Indiana, where he was received the benefits of the common schools and was raised to manhood. On June 6, 1846 he tendered his services to his country—enlisting in the Mexican War; was at Buena Vista and minor engagements. Was honorably discharged June 24, 1847. On the twenty-eighth day of December, 1848, Miss Serene Elder, of Indiana, a native of Kentucky, became his wife. By this union they have had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Ann, Thomas, Nancy (wife of John Overton), Stephen, William, Joseph, Jarrett and Charlie. They lost three: Elizabeth, Elender and Louisa. Mr. Jenkins received in 1847 a land-warrant entitling him to 160 acres of land in any unoccupied government territory, given to every soldier that participated in the Mexican War. Thus equipped, on the sixteenth of May, 1848, he trod the soil where he now resides and located 160 acres and purchased 160 additional. After which he returned to Indiana, and on the ninth of May, 1849, accompanied by his wife, they took up their abode in what was destined to be their future home. His landed estate consists of 524 acres; his home and its appurtenances indicate comfort and prosperity; he has obtained his competency by energy, combined with the untiring industry of Mrs. Jenkins.

JENKINS, THOMAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Knoxville.

ville. Was born in Morgan county, Indiana, June 17, 1825. His parents were Thomas and Tillethia Jenkins, who were among the early settlers of Morgan county. Thomas was there raised to manhood and received the benefits of the common schools. On the day he attained his majority, June 17, 1846, he enlisted in the Mexican War, in company A, Second Indiana volunteer infantry, under Capt. John Osborn. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, minor skirmishes, and was honorably discharged July 5, 1847. On the twentieth day of February, 1848, Miss Jane Kennedy, daughter of Elijah and Mary Kennedy, of Indiana, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by seven children: Laura (now Mrs. W. W. Pope), Olive (now Mrs. A. J. Kerr), Currella, Walter, Barton, Myron, Susie. Immediately after the Mexican War a bill was passed in Congress granting to each soldier a land-warrant for 160 acres on any unoccupied government territory. On the sixteenth of May, 1848, Mr. Jenkins and wife came to Marion county in the usual style of emigrants. With his warrant he entered the 160 where his residence now stands, and traded his team for the adjoining quarter section. His success in life, which is due to his untiring industry and indomitable energy, assisted by Mrs. Jenkins' careful and dutiful management, is a fair illustration of what can be accomplished where there is a will to execute. His landed estate consists of 885 acres. His orchard of 155 trees is in a thrifty condition. He makes a specialty of stock-raising and feeding. On the eleventh day of August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, participating in the battles of Mechanicsburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Saline, and others; was honorably discharged February 29, 1864. He is a Master Mason. Himself and family are members of the Christian Church and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH—Of the firm of Johnston & Frush, is one of the oldest and most successful merchants of Marion county. He was born in Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on twelfth day of July, 1821, and raised there. He learned the trade of shoe-maker in his youth, and followed it for many years. In 1850 he moved to Ohio and remained there one year, and then came to Iowa and settled in Eddyville, and after a residence of two years in this place came to Marion county and settled in Knoxville in 1858. The first three years he followed his trade and then engaged in general merchandise and stock business, and for years the firm was one of the largest dealers in the county. He is a self-made man. Commencing life in straightened circumstances, he has by his own indomitable will and energy made for himself a competency. He has always been a careful, prudent man, husbanding his resources, but liberal where necessity has made known her wants. He married Miss Lonisa M. Carpenter in 1847. She was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They have four children: Samuel C., Otis, Florence N. and Laura B.

JONES & DUFF—Butchers. Mr. Jones was born in Fulton county, Illinois, where he was raised to manhood, receiving the benefits of the common schools. He was engaged in various pursuits until 1874, when he embarked in the butcher business. His genial and affable demeanor has won him a host of friends, and he is well and popularly known throughout the county. L. G. DUFF was born in Toronto, Canada, November 9, 1837. When quite young he removed to Syracuse, New York, where he was principally raised, and learned the butcher business, of which he is a thorough master in all its branches. During the late war he enlisted in the Twelfth

New York volunteer infantry, serving three years. After his muster out he removed to Chicago; thence to Des Moines, and in 1874 came to Knoxville. In 1864, in Canada, he married Miss Jane Kirkwood, a native of that country. They have three children: Lichard, Cassie and Jennie. Mr. Duff is an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, and his efforts in this direction have not only been felt in the community, but throughout the county.

JONES, H. D.—Farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. Flagler. Was born in Wales in 1817. His father, John Jones, was an iron-finer. H. D. Jones, in early life, worked in the coal and iron mines, and has made mining his specialty to the present time. He came to America in 1857, and for a short time worked in the mines at Scranton, Pennsylvania, after which he came to Marion county. He was married previous to coming to this county to Miss Ann Davis, a native of Wales. They had a family of twelve children, six of whom are living: Katie, Seth, O., Willie, Ulysses Grant, Ann. His estate of 170 acres abounds with coal, the veins averaging five feet, both hard and soft. He is a thorough-bred collier, and what Mr. Jones does not know about coal mining is not worth knowing.

JORDAN, J. S.—Farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 18, 1828. His father, David, was an agriculturalist in that State. His mother, Mary Jordan, formerly McGlaughlan, was among the early settlers of Ohio. In 1852 came to Iowa, locating in Madison county, where they resided until 1853, when they came to Marion county. During the winter of 1852 the subject of this sketch taught school at Winterset. On the 24th day of August, 1854, Miss Margaret A. Welch, a resident of Marion county, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by twelve children, six of whom are living: David Welch, William Arthur, Mary Jane, Charles Edward, Bessie and Jessie. They lost six: John C., James I., and four died in infancy. Mr. Jordan, when the country was in danger, tended his services to the cause, but on account of disability and the company being full at the time, was obliged to retire from the contest. He is one of the pioneer teachers, and is identified with the educational interests of the county.

JORDON, FREDERICK—Farmer and stock-raiser, Secs. 7 and 8, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Brunswick, Germany, November 9, 1826. He was there raised to manhood and educated and learned the cabinet-making trade. Having attained his majority in 1847 he bid adieu to the land of his birth to make his fortune in the much talked of America. He first located at Madison, Wisconsin, engaged in various pursuits, and resided eighteen months; thence removed to Ft. Madison, Iowa, which he made his home until the autumn of 1852. At that time the gold fields of California attracted his attention, and for four and one-half years he was engaged in mining in that country. After returning to Iowa sojourned at Ft. Madison until 1860, when he located on his present estate in Marion county, which consists of 260 acres. His home is a model of taste; barns and out-buildings commodious and well adapted for his extensive stock-raising. All the appurtenances of his place are an indication of his familiarity with his business. He is the founder of his solidity, as he commenced in humble circumstances, and has gained a competency through his own exertions. In April, 1858, he married Miss Henrietta Brennaka, a native of Germany. They have a family of ten children living: Christena, George, August,

Emma, Charlie, Albert, Anna, Henry, Clara, Lyda. They lost three: Willie, Mena and Mary.

KEEFER, DAVID—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1830. His parents were Benjamin and Mary Madgalene, who were among the early settlers of that county. The subject of this sketch was there raised and educated, and resided on the old homestead engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he discontinued farming and for three years was engaged in various pursuits. In 1876 he came to Iowa, locating on his present farm, which consists of 100 acres, located one and a half miles from Knoxville. He has recently erected a new residence which will compare favorably with any in the township. On the eighth day of December, 1853, Miss Nancy Simpson, a native of Ireland, became his wife. By this union they have a family of seven children: John Knox, Daniel Z., James R., Nancy, Hannah Jane, Ella T. and Maggie T. Mrs. Keefer is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. Keefer is a member of the M. E. Church.

KELLY, JAMES P.—Druggist. Was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1825, and raised there. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the carpenter's trade and followed the business until 1852, and then moved to Illinois and lived there three years, and then came to Iowa and settled in Knoxville. In 1867 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as sheriff, and in 1868 was elected to the same office and was re-elected his own successor two successive terms, and few officers have retired with more universal esteem and respect. In 1873 he purchased a stock of drugs, and has since done a good business and secured a large patronage. He married Miss Catharine Walters October 13, 1855. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They have three daughters: Alice A., Laura E. and Mary B.

KENT, J. K.—Proprietor of Tremont House. Was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1818. Was raised to manhood and learned the blacksmith trade in the State of New York. For seventeen years he was engaged in boating on the Erie Canal. He resided for a time in Wisconsin, and in 1852 removed to Fayette county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In 1864 he enlisted in company H, of the Fourth Iowa cavalry; was honorably discharged in 1865. He married, April 24, 1850, Miss M. L. Craumer, a native of Bradford, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, E. M. (wife of B. F. Dixon).

KERR, A. J.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc. Is the oldest merchant in Knoxville, in point of residence. He was born in White county, Tennessee, in November, 1831, and lived there until seven years of age, and then removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, and in 1849 came to this county. He was raised on a farm and followed this occupation until 1854, when he commenced his mercantile experience, and in 1855 engaged in his present business, and in connection with which he conducts a general store in Pleasantville. He is a man of good sound understanding, and large practical experience. He is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish by giving his time mainly to one subject and bending his energies in one direction. He has always shown a worthy public spirit and has heartily sympathized with all local improvements and enterprises calculated to be of benefit to the city of his residence, and may truly be termed one of the self-made and truly successful mer-

chants of Marion county. He was married in 1856 to Miss Julia Ferguson, a native of Indiana. Their family consists of four children: William C., Ida, Nellie and Eva.

KING, JEHU—Sec. 17, P. O. Knoxville. Of the citizens of Marion county who have taken an active part in its development and industrial advancement, there are none more worthy of special notice than the subject of this sketch, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1820. His parents, Jacob and Eva King, were born and raised in Somerset county. Jehu was there educated and raised to manhood. In early life he learned the trade of brick-laying and masonry, which he has made his business the greater portion of his life. On the fourth day of December, 1845, Miss Eliza Collins, of Somerset county, became his wife. She is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Collins, who were early settlers in that State. Their union has been blessed by six children: Silas, Andrew, Jake, Edwin, Estee, Ann. In 1855 came to Knoxville and embarked in contracting and building. Many of the old landmarks are specimens of his handiwork. Among these are the Methodist church, courthouse and Tremont House. During his sojourn of twenty-six years he has been identified with the building interests of the town. In 1872 he commenced the manufacturing of brick where he now resides, which he has made a specialty.

KINKEAD, L.—Of the firm of Anderson & Kinkead attorneys, was born May 10, 1846, in Guernsey county, Ohio, and lived there until nine years of age and in 1855 came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. He is the son of David Kinkead and Lydia, *nee* Haines. His father was a native of Virginia and was born in 1803. He learned the trade of shoemaker. From Virginia he removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio where he was admitted to the bar. He was also doing a large business as horse contractor. In 1855 he removed to Iowa and the same year died of cholera leaving seven children of whom four still survive: William (now a resident of California), L. A., Eliza J. (now Mrs. Wall) and Maria (now Mrs. Harkness of Cambridge, Ohio). His mother, still living, finds a pleasant home in the family of her son. The youth of the subject of our sketch was divided between attending school and working in a printing office. In June, 1861, he enlisted in company E, Eighth Iowa infantry and was wounded by a shot through the lungs at the battle of Shiloh and in 1864 was discharged on account of disability. After his return he was engaged in the printing business and had a mercantile experience of some years and followed the business of auctioneer, also of traveling salesman. Having a taste for the practice of law he commenced reading with his present partner, T. J. Anderson, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession and with a good degree of success. He married Miss Jennie Zuck in 1865. She was born in Pennsylvania. Their family consist of five children: Arthur L., William C., Alta, Olive and an infant.

LANHAM, T. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in West Virginia March 23, 1836, is the son of Benjamin and Rebecca Lanham natives of that State. T. S. was raised to manhood, educated, and followed agricultural pursuits in his native State until 1864, when he emigrated to Henry county, Illinois, and there resided up to 1873. In that year he located in Marion county. Mr. L. made his debut in life in very humble circumstances and has attained his prominence as a citizen

and farmer by his own exertions. His estate consists of 142 acres of land. He married, January 14, 1864, Miss H. M. Holland, a native of West Virginia, daughter of Eli and Louise Holland. They have five children: Emma L. Helen R., Grace M., Lucian E. and Orrie J. His father died in Virginia and the mother in Illinois. Himself and family are members of the Baptist Church.

LEONARD, M—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 86, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 26, 1828, and there partially raised and educated. His parents were Thomas and Annie, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Connecticut. His early life was spent principally in tilling the soil. The father for a time was engaged in merchandising at New Lisbon, and at the time of his death was a resident of Delaware county. The subject of the sketch, when he attained his majority, was a resident of Miami county, where he was engaged in various pursuits. In 1852 he removed to Carroll county, and in 1854 emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion county, on the land where his present home stands. His estate consists of 280 acres, the greater portion of which is rich in coal. He deals extensively in stock, keeping fine grades. Mr. Leonard is the architect of his own fortune, as he started in life a poor boy, has accumulated a competency, though his own exertions and management. He is a man whose perceptive faculties are well developed; is a warm friend and a liberal contributor when necessity makes known its wants. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been twice married; first, in 1850, to Miss Martha Snider. She died in 1852. By this union he has one son, Arthur. His present wife was Miss R. J. Snider, married in 1856. They have a family of five children: Lizzie, Delano P., Irvin S., L. B. and John O.

LONDON, N. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 88, P. O. Knoxville. This pioneer agriculturist was born in Morgan county, Illinois, April 2, 1844. Is the son of James and Prudence London. The family emigrated and located in Marion county in 1847, being among the first settlers. They passed through all the privations the pioneers of that day had to contend with. Mr. James London was closely identified with the development of the county until the time of his demise which occurred in 1854. N. S. was raised to manhood and educated in the county, although the educational advantages in his boyhood days were rather limited. On the twenty-eighth of March, 1864, he left for Montana, where he was engaged in mining for eighteen months. He was married November 30, 1865, to Miss Caroline Good, a native of Iowa. They have a family of seven children: Mary L., Robert N., Samuel E., James H. and Minnie B. His farm consists of 40 acres. In the spring of 1875, his mother, who was a pioneer of the county, died. Newt., as he is generally called, is well and popularly known throughout the county as an old settler and a public spirited citizen.

LOONEY, A. T.—Dealer in hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Among the more recent acquisitions of business men in Knoxville is the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Cass county, Indiana, on the third day of March, 1842, and when young was taken by his parents to Marshall county, the same State, where he lived until twelve years of age. In 1855 the family emigrated to Iowa, and settled first in Poweshiek county and thence to Washington county, where he was raised on a farm. In 1864 he commenced his mercantile experience in Washington, and in 1877 removed to Knoxville and commenced his present business, and in

which he has secured a large patronage and a constantly increasing trade. As a business man is prompt and energetic, upright in all his dealings and he has attained to a well merited success. He was married in 1875, to Miss Ella Chapman, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter, Lottie.

LYTTLE, Mrs. CAROLINE—Sec. 21 P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Germany, December 4, 1830. She is the daughter of Simon and Mary Rohm. The family emigrated to America when Caroline was an infant, locating in Holmes county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming; they died when Caroline was quite young. In her fourteenth year she removed to DeKalb county, Indiana, with her brothers, Frederick and Simon. She here married, September 21, 1850, Dr. John Wesley Lyttle, a native of Ohio. Dr. Lyttle was a student of Dr. Garris, of Enterprise, Indiana, and subsequently pursued his studies at Goshen and Orland, Michigan. He was born in German, Harrison county, Ohio, September 8, 1828. After a successful professional career in Indiana, in 1863 he came to Marion county, locating where his widow now resides. Being thoroughly skilled in the profession, he soon had a large practice, but on account of his family's health he returned to Indiana, and as before soon had his usual practice. After a short sojourn he again returned to Marion county, where he was closely identified with the medical fraternity up to the time of his demise, August 17, 1870. In regard to Dr. Lyttle as a professional man and a citizen, we glean in substance from the *Knoxville Democrat*: "The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him; as a practitioner he stood second to none in the county; he was a warm friend and always was found on the side of right and justice. He was a Free and Accepted Mason, and a member of the Christian Church." Mrs. Lyttle had all the difficulties to contend with after his death, that a person similarly circumstanced could possibly have, but possessing considerable skill as a manager she soon overcame this and at the present time herself and family are in comfortable circumstances. Her farm consists of 120 acres. She is a lady whose sense of duty is strong, and is possessed of those graces of heart that make her many friends. She is a member of the Pleasant Ridge Christian Church. She has a family of three children living. Lydia, Ann (a teacher in the Marion county schools), William L. K. and John W. She lost three: Adolphus G., Louis Kossuth and Mary Elizabeth.

McCLAIN, J. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Knoxville. Of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the Northwest may be mentioned the subject of this sketch, who was among the pioneers and farm openers of Marion county. He was born in Kentucky October 11, 1827. His parents were Philip and Raphael. He traces his lineage to Irish and Dutch ancestry. When in infancy his parents removed to Indiana, where they resided until 1840, during which time he attended the common schools. In 1840 the family came to Iowa, locating in Henry county, where they resided one year, after which they removed to Van Buren county, where they resided for a time, and where his mother's death occurred. The father and son came to Marion county in the autumn of 1845, but returned after a short stay to Henry county, and in 1849 or '50, the subject of this sketch returned to Marion county, locating where he now resides. Mr. McClain was twice married; his first wife was Nancy J. McClain, married in 1850. By this union he has three children: Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Owen), Martha Ann (now Mrs. Owen), Rosetta. Mrs. M.

died in December, 1856. He was again married, in 1858, to **Miss Martha Jane Huron**, a native of Ohio, daughter of Seth and Matilda. By this union they have a family of five: **Mary Louisa, Raphael Matilda, James Ely, George Washington and Nancy M.** His estate consists of 120 acres. His residence is pleasantly located. Has a fine orchard of 150 trees. His barn, which is among the finest in the township, is commodious and arranged to accommodate his extensive stock-raising. He keeps thoroughbred Short-Horns and grades of hogs which will compare with any in the county. He is the architect of his competency, as his exchequer when he came to the county was \$15, \$13 of which he invested in a cow. He owes his success in life to industry, frugality and good judgment. **Mr. Philip McClain** died in July, 1874.

McCLURE, B. K.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1831. His parents were John and Nancy, who were residents of the farming district of the county. B. K. was there raised and educated, following agricultural pursuits continually until 1865, with the exception of five years spent in the lumber region of that State. In 1865 came to Marion county, locating on his present home. His landed estate consists of 242 acres. His residence is a model of taste, and the general surrounding are an indication of skilled overseers. He married, May 17, 1859, **Miss Mary Douglass**, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union they have six children: **James E., John D., Rose, Effie, Bertha, and Jessie.**

McCOLLUM, JAMES—Farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 35, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, September 15, 1829, and is the son of John and Jane McCollum. His early life was spent in attending school and tilling the soil of the "Gem of the Sea." His father died when James was quite young, and his mother married a second husband, **James Hindman**. The family, including the subject, came to the United States in 1845, locating in Muskingum county, Ohio, engaging in farming, where James resided until the autumn of 1853, when he came to Iowa and took up his abode in Marion county. He came to the county in meager circumstances, and passed through many of the hardships of the pioneer. By industry and good management has become one of the leading farmers of the township. His estate consists of 220 acres, twenty of which are timber. His residence is among the finest in the neighborhood, and his barns and sheds are commodious and well arranged for stock-raising, in which line he is one of the leaders. Mr. M. has been married twice; his first wife was **Miss Mary Coats**, of Ohio, whom he married in 1858. She died in 1863, leaving two children: **Mary T. and Louanna May.** Was again married in 1865 to **Miss Rebecca Taggart**, daughter of John and Jane. By this union they have five children: **Sarah J., James B., Zallah M., Robert E., Mattie F.** Himself and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

McCORMACK, CAPT. J. L.—Editor and publisher of the Marion county *Reporter*. The subject of this sketch owes his nativity to London, Madison county, Ohio, where he was born on the fifteenth day of December, 1836. His boyhood days were passed in his native town, receiving the full benefits of the union schools. At an early age he entered the office of the *Ohio State Journal*, at Columbus. After his graduation as a compositor he worked at the case until 1854, when he decided that the law offered a broader scope for the employment and cultivation of his best powers, and he decided to

at himself for that profession. Was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Columbus, in 1855. For two years he practiced his profession in London and in 1857 was elected prosecuting attorney. In April, 1858, came to Marion county, opening an office in Knoxville, and was identified as one of the legal fraternity until August, 1861, when his spirit of patriotism was displayed in the organization of company E, Eighth Iowa volunteer infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. At the battle of Shiloh he, with his command, was captured, and for seven months was an occupant of Libby and other southern prisons. After his release he returned to St. Louis, reorganized his command, returned to the scene of action, participating in the Vicksburg campaign, was mustered out in August, 1863, returned to Knoxville, and at the fall election was elected as representative to the lower house. In the spring of 1864 he organized company A, of the Forty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry, and as captain of the same served until the close of the war. On the fifth of September, 1865, the first issue of the *Marion County Democrat* was made under his management and proprietorship, which continued to exist until February, 1879. In 1880 he established the *Reporter*. In 1871 was elected to the Senate by the Democratic party and re-elected in 1875. As a citizen, soldier, senator and editor few men have better records than Capt. McCormack. He possesses a versatile, well-stored mind, thinks and puts his ideas on paper with great rapidity, is genial and social but not loquacious, is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. He married, September 13, 1859, Ella J. Crain, of London, Ohio.

McMILLAN, Hon. T.—Among the honored and esteemed citizens of Marion county no one is deserving of more special mention than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Scotland, on the twentieth day of February, 1809, and learned the trade of baker in his youth. In 1832 he decided to emigrate to the United States and settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then removed to Dayton, in that State, and while living here was married to Miss Mary Breckenridge, in 1835, a native of the same town in Scotland. After a residence of three years in Dayton he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained eighteen years, working at his chosen occupation. In 1854 he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county on a farm, and for twelve years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he was elected to the Senate of the State Legislature, and the manner in which he filled this position is evinced from the fact that he was re-elected in 1868, and served with great credit. His private character and public record are alike untarnished. Mrs. McMillan died in 1872, leaving five children: Thomas, John, Charles, Sarah (now Mrs. Ann Clark) and Maria (now Mrs. Welch).

McMILLEN, SOLOMON, SR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Knoxville. This pioneer citizen and substantial agriculturist was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 25, 1806. His father, Alex. McMillen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He removed, with his family, at an early day to Wayne county, thence to Ashland, where the subject of the sketch was raised, educated, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1854, when he came to Iowa, locating in Marion county, where he has been closely identified with its general development since that time. His estate consists of eighty acres on section twenty-two and his homestead of 160 acres. His home is pleasantly located, the general surroundings indicating taste and comfort. Mr. McMillen has had three wives; his first was Miss

M. A. Firestone, married May 1, 1828. By this union he has two children living: Alexander and Annis (wife of J. T. Welch). Mrs. McMillan's death occurred September 17, 1842. His second wife was Miss Sarah A. Kerne, an estimable lady, whose death occurred a few years ago. By this marriage he has five children living: George, Solomon, Allie, Margaret and James L. The autumn of 1880 Mrs. L. J. Kelly became his wife. She is the daughter of Tracy R. and Abigail Wheeler, and a native of Ohio.

McMILLAN, JOHN—Of the firm of Welch & McMillan, dealers in dry goods and clothing. Was born in Lafayette, Indiana, on the eleventh day of September, 1842, and lived there until thirteen years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Marion county, Iowa, in 1855. He was raised a farmer and followed it as an occupation until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in company E, Eighth Iowa infantry and served three years. After he was mustered out he returned home and resumed his former avocation, which he continued until 1874, and then engaged in his present business with D. T. Welch, under the present firm name, and in a business point they have been very successful, and have secured a large patronage by pursuing a straightforward business course. He married Miss Margaret Welch in 1867; she was born in Oskaloosa. They have one child, Jennie.

MADDY, JACOB A—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27, P. O. Knoxville. This substantial agriculturist was born in Rush county, Indiana, December 2, 1831. His parents were Thomas and Rhoda Maddy. When he attained the age of two years the family removed to Shelby county, where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1854 came to Marion county. The county at that time was very sparsely settled. After a residence of one year he moved to Monroe county, where he was engaged in farming. In 1871 he returned to Marion county, locating on the farm adjoining his present home. On the twenty-fourth of May, 1855, Miss Caelenda Kelsey, of Indiana, daughter of Isaac and Hannah, became his wife. The Kelseys were among the early settlers of Indiana. Their family consists of five children: James, Isaac, Aaron, Martha and Mary Olive. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that his landed estate consists of 220 acres, which has been accumulated by untiring industry. Mrs. Mary Kelsey, mother of Mrs. Maddy, was born August 12, 1812. She resides with her daughter. Mr. Maddy and family are members of the Methodist Church.

MADDY, I. T.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Knoxville. Was born on the 16th day of June, 1858, in Monroe county, Iowa. His father, Jacob Maddy, was an agriculturalist in that county. I. T. Maddy was there raised, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools of the county as the opportunities offered. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Maddy removed to Marion county with his family, including I. T. He lived with his parents until the spring of 1878, when he located on his present farm. On the tenth of March, 1878, Nancy Roberts, of Marion county, an estimable young lady, became his wife. Mr. Maddy's homestead consists of eighty acres. He has forty acres on Sec. 16, and five acres of timber on Sec. 21. His home is pleasantly situated and indicates comfort and prosperity.

MARSHALL, MRS. REBECCA A.—P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 19, 1819. Her maiden name was Wilson. In 1838

married Andrew Mickey; he died in 1842. February 21, 1844, she married John Marshall, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 8, 1818. He was raised a farmer and followed it during his life. In 1854 he came to Iowa and located in Washington county; and after a residence of nine years came to Marion county and located on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Marshall. He was a man of sterling integrity and industry, whose influence was always on the side of right. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of its most liberal contributors. He assisted in organizing a Presbyterian Church at Talleyrand, Keokuk county, and was a ruling elder in the same. After coming to this county he identified himself with the Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, and subsequently was elected elder. Mr. Marshall's great aim in life was to educate his children and he availed himself of the best opportunities within his means. Mr. Marshall spent some time in California, where he was taken with severe attack of that dread scourge, the cholera, and from which he never entirely recovered, and it was the primary cause of his death, which occurred August 18, 1871, leaving six children; Fillmore, Clifton, Melvin, Joseph, William L. and Carlos B. Fillmore was educated at the Iowa Agricultural College, and graduated with honors in 1873. He made choice of civil engineering as a profession, and was elected county surveyor and served two terms. He was then employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad as civil engineer, and was the first, after several attempts on the part of others, to successfully conduct the road over what is now called Marshall's Pass (Dr. Christy's range of mountains), and is held in high esteem by the company. Clifton is also associated with his brother in the employ of the same company. Joseph is in Leadville and has interest in several mines. Melvin is a farmer in Pottawattamie county. William L. and Carlos B. are at home on the farm with their mother.

MARSH, OSBORNE—(Deceased). Was born June 20, 1817, in Washington county, Indiana, there resided until he attained the age of twenty years, when, in company with his parents, he moved to Morgan county, same State, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1848 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county on the farm five miles west of town, which he occupied at his decease, which occurred May 20, 1878. Few men stood higher in the estimation of the community than did Osborne Marsh. He was married March 3, 1839, to Jane Kirby, born in Monroe county, Kentucky, March 7, 1820. By this union they have three children living: William, Malissa and Artie E. They lost two sons in the late war: Cyrus (a member of Captain McCormack's company, died March 18, 1862), and James (a member of Captain Cherrie's company, died August 13, 1863).

MARSH, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Knoxville. This substantial agriculturist was born in Morgan county, Indiana, January 6, 1840. He is the son of Osborne and Jane, natives of that State and among the early settlers of Morgan county. William's early life was that of a farmer boy, receiving the benefits of the common schools as his opportunities would permit. In 1849 he came to Marion county with his parents, his father locating on the farm where the subject now resides. Mr. Osborne Marsh died May 21, 1878. At the time of his death he was among the stalwart farmers of the county. The first Sunday-school held in the District was at his house, and he was closely identified with the educational interests and all matters for the advancement of the public morals. The subject of the sketch was married in 1862 to Miss R. J. Allison. They

have had, by this union, a family of nine children: Cyrus J. (deceased), Frank, Dowel, Maggie, E. L., Candis, Alta, Dora and William. His estate consists of 220 acres of as choice land as there is in the neighborhood. Stock-raising is his specialty and in this branch of industry he does a thriving business.

MARSH, DANIEL—Farmer, Sec. 8, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Washington county, Indiana, August 9, 1824. When seven years old he moved with his parents to Morgan county, where he lived until 1850, and then emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion county, on the farm he now occupies. For many years Mr. Marsh has been identified with the interests of this county, and is a part of its history. Mr. M. has always been among the foremost advocating measures touching the interest of the county, both morally and politically. He accumulated a fine property and secured the esteem and respect of all who know him. He enlisted in the Mexican War June 5, 1847, in company B, Fourth Indiana volunteer infantry, commanded by Captain J. Alexander, of Col. Garmand's regiment, and participated in several battles. Was mustered out July 16, 1848. Was married October 14, 1852, to Charlotte Butcher, who was born in Indiana. Have four children: S. James, Alice, William A., Lanra A. Have lost one child, Mary E., who died July 29, 1876.

MATHEWS, JAMES—Attorney. Prominent among the many substantial and worthy citizens of Knoxville who have given reputation to the city and reflected honor on its residents is the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 5th day of June, 1805. He was raised in this, Columbiana, Jefferson and Coshocton counties, and until twenty-five years of age his life was that of a farmer. He then made choice of the practice of law as a profession and read with Gen. Stokely, of Steubenville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and commenced practice in Coshocton county, Ohio. In 1833 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and served in the lower and upper houses, with the exception of one year, until 1840. He was then selected as the Democratic standard bearer for Congress in that district, and notwithstanding the large majorities for General Harrison for president, Mr. Mathews was elected, and the manner in which he filled the office may be inferred from the fact that he was re-elected in 1842 and, including the extra session called by President Harrison, he served five sessions. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled in Knoxville, and pursued his chosen calling, a part of the time in company with ex-Governor Stone, a former student. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln provost-marshal of this district, and served until the close of the war. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster at Knoxville and held the office until 1870, when he resigned to accept the chair of Pomology in the State Agricultural College, a position he was eminently qualified to fill from the interest and attention he had given the subject for years previous. He remained in this position for four years. In connection with his son, Benton A. Mathews, they have been conducting a nursery business for several years, and their reputation is not excelled by any one in the State. Their fruit orchard of thirty-five acres, with perhaps one exception, is the largest in the State and what adds largely to its value is its choice varieties. He is a man of acknowledged ability, and whose convictions of duty are strong, and when his mind is once made up it requires strong and convincing arguments to change. He is a man of cultivation and much interested in educational matters, and in the various

positions of honor and trust which he has been called to fill he has discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. As a citizen he is public spirited and ever identified with the best interests and substantial progress of the city, and in private life a warm friend and an outspoken opponent. At over three-score and fifteen his step is still firm, his form erect and his countenance cheerful, and he bids fair to see a ripe, well-advanced old age. He married Miss Mary A. Conley in 1833. She is a native of New York. Their family consists of six children: Caroline (now Mrs. W. M. Stone), Benton A., Augusta (now Mrs. Foote of Philadelphia), Mildred (now Mrs. F. C. Barker), Helen (now Mrs. Robinson) and Addie (now Mrs. Edwards of Texas).

MATHEWS, BENTON A.—Was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 4, 1840, and came with his parents to Marion county. After finishing his education he engaged in horticultural pursuits, and in which he has attained a good degree of success. During the late war he enlisted in the Third Iowa infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. He married Miss Cynthia Lindley, of Newton, Jasper county, in 1878; she was born in Ohio. They have one daughter, Alice.

MILLER, A. B.—Attorney at law. One of the pioneer settlers of this county, was born in Petersburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the eighth day of January, 1818, and was raised principally in Franklin county. In 1835 he removed with his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio. His early life was spent on a farm. He availed himself of the educational advantages offered by the public schools, supplemented by two years' attendance at Berlin College. Having made choice of law as a profession, he entered the office of Wm. D. Ewing, of New Lisbon, Ohio, and after a thorough preparation, was admitted to the bar in 1846. In April of that year he came to this county and settled in Lake Prairie township, and in 1848 removed to Red Rock. In 1852 he was elected clerk of the courts, and in 1854 re-elected to the same position. During the late war he enlisted in the Fortieth Iowa infantry and served two years as quartermaster of his regiment. After his return from the army he resumed the practice of law. He was married to Miss Eliza Chapman on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1845; she was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. They have three children: Helen (wife of J. A. Donley), Rinaldo S. and Nora (wife of Hon. J. B. Elliott).

MILLER, MINOS—County clerk. Was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the second day of August, 1841, and lived there until fifteen years of age, and then came with his parents to Iowa and settled in Monroe county, where he was raised on a farm. During the war he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-sixth Iowa infantry, and was appointed a sergeant, and after serving over a year was transferred to the Fifty-fourth regiment of United States colored troops, and served until October 1, 1866. After he was mustered out he went to Indiana and took a course in a commercial college, and accepted a situation as book-keeper, and after serving in this capacity for some time, he once more retraced his steps to Iowa and settled in Warren county and improved a farm, which he disposed of and came to Marion county and improved a farm in Knoxville township. In 1872 he engaged in the coal trade, and the year following engaged in the planing-mill business, which he has followed successfully until the present time. In the fall of 1880 he received the nomination for clerk of the courts of the county, at the hands of the Greenback party, and after the most excit-

ing campaign ever held in the county, was elected over a competitor who was a formidable rival. He married Miss Mahala Sparks in 1869; she is a native of Iowa. Their family consists of one son and one daughter Lora B. (aged eight years) and Lillie V. (aged six years).

MILNER, J. M.—Clothier and merchant tailor. Was born in Columbiana, Ohio, on the thirteenth day of May, 1824, and resided there until thirteen years of age, and then removed to Jefferson county. He learned the tailors' trade in youth and followed it until 1849, when he went to California. After spending three years in different portions of this State he went to Oregon and remained there one year, and then in 1853 returned to Ohio. In 1855 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Knoxville, and engaged in the dry goods trade. After he had been here between seven and eight months he was burned out, leaving him penniless. With nothing but his good name, willing hands and hopeful heart he set out to retrieve his loss, and turned his hand to anything he could find to do, digging coal, chopping wood and teaming. In 1860 he went to Colorado and remained there one year. In 1864 he commenced his present business. He started with the belief that God helps those who help themselves, and having faith in his own powers and diligent in his business, and with his heart in his work he has been very successful. He is generous and charitable, a faithful friend and an outspoken opponent. He has been twice married; first to Miss Mary McGrew, in 1855; she was a native of Ohio. She died in 1864, leaving two children: Katie and Harry. Lost one son, Willie. His second marriage was to Miss Melissa McGrew, a half-sister of his first wife.

MILLARD, WILLIAM J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15, Tp. 75, Range 19, P. O. Knoxville. Was born on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1826, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His parents were William J. and Betsey J. Millard. His father was a millwright and contractor of considerable note, and called to various parts of the United States to superintend work in his special line. When W. J. was quite young the family removed to Monroe county, New York, where they resided until he attained the age of twelve years, when they emigrated to the Western Reserve in Ohio, where they resided until he emerged into his seventeenth year. At that time the Hoosier State attracted the attention of Mr. Millard, and he located his family a short distance from Indianapolis, where W. J. made his home for more than twenty years. During his sojourn he followed for a time the profession of his father, which he learned in his younger days. For several years was Grand Lecturer of the State for the Masonic fraternity—receiving his appointment from the Grand Lodge. He was also duly elected to, and held the office of Junior Grand Warden for one year, Senior Grand Warden for two years, and was holding the position of Deputy Grand Master for the second year, when he removed to his present home in this county in 1866. On the eighteenth of November, 1850, Miss Paulina Ellis became his wife. She is daughter of James and Leah, who were among the earliest settlers of the immediate vicinity of Indianapolis. Their union has been blessed by six children, three of whom are living: James W., John R. and Flora A. They lost three: Alfred H., Frank and Charles E. Mr. Millard's landed estate consists of 306 acres. His home, which is one of the finest in the township, indicates comfort and prosperity. His orchard will compare favorably with any in the neighborhood. Mr. Millard is a Master Mason, Knight Templar and a Granger. He traces his ancestry to English and Welch lineage. Mrs. Millard is of Scotch-Irish

and German nationality. W. J. Millard, Sr., died in 1877, in the eighty-second year of his age, having served this country in the War of 1812. His widow, mother of the subject of this sketch is still living at the old home, in the eighty-first year of her age. Mrs. Millard's father died in 1845. His mother is still living on the old homestead in Indiana.

MITCHELL, J. W.—Physician and surgeon. Was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the nineteenth day of June, 1847, and when five years of age his parents removed to Marion county, Iowa, settling on a farm. The early life of the subject of our sketch was divided between attending school and in assisting in the management of the farm. During the war, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Third Iowa cavalry and served until the close of the war. After his return from the army he attended school and in 1867, having a taste for the practice of medicine, he decided to make it his profession, and commenced reading with Dr. Scoles as preceptor. He attended lectures at Keokuk and was graduated from the Detroit Medical College in 1870, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen calling and with eminent success. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, also of the State Medical Society. In 1876-7 he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he received a diploma. He possesses considerable professional pride and courtesy and is highly esteemed by his brother practitioners for his ability and interest in his profession. He married Celestia Kelly, October 27, 1870. She was born in Michigan. They have one son, W. Frank.

MOMYER, PERRY A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Knoxville. Is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and was born August, 1847. When an infant he was brought to Marion county with his parents and here he has been raised to manhood and educated. He enlisted, February 28, 1864, in company K, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, passing through the usual routine of warfare. He married, in September, 1866, Miss Mary E. Hannan. By this union they have three children; Charles F., Ralph B. and John R. He is closely identified among the thorough-going farmers.

MOORE, JACKSON—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1833. His parents, Abraham and Hester Moore, were among the early settlers of that State. He traces his lineage to Dutch and French ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Campbell. At the time of her union with Moore, her name was Girard, her first husband being dead. Mr. Moore died when Jackson was in his tenth year; his mother died in Marion county, in 1878, in her seventy-eighth year. The subject's vocation in early life was that of a farmer boy, which he has closely adhered to. In 1868 he took up his abode in Marion county. On the second of August, 1861, he enlisted in company N, Sixth Virginia, was commissioned second lieutenant, and was mustered in as first before he entered active service. He participated in the Fairmount engagement, and many minor skirmishes. Lieutenant Moore was principally engaged in dealing with the bushwhackers in Virginia. He was honorably discharged, June 10, 1865.

MORRIS, WILLIAM I.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1849. His parents were J. S. and Sarah Morris. The subject was here raised to manhood and educated, following agricultural pursuits in early life. His father

was a tanner by trade, and died when W. I. was in his eighth year. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to Warren county, Illinois, where he resided seven months, and in the autumn of 1867 came to Marion county. For two years he was engaged in stock-feeding, in different parts of the State. In the spring of 1870 he located permanently in the county. He married, the nineteenth of August, 1869, Miss Sarah Neal, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a very estimable lady. They have three children: Harry E., Carrie E. and Grace Greenwood. His farm consists of eighty acres. He is a man possessed of a thorough knowledge of farming, and good judgment, and as a citizen and neighbor, few men are more popular.

MULKY, G. Z.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Crawford county, Indiana, March 10, 1817. His parents were James and Elizabeth. They were among the early settlers of that county. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Dudley's defeat. His boyhood days were spent tilling the soil in the Hoosier State and improving his mind at the select county schools. He married, on the 25th of January, 1838, Miss Sarah Slatterback, a native of Indiana, daughter of John and Elizabeth, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1846 came to Iowa and located a claim four miles east of Agency City, Wapello county, and resided there three years. The spring of 1849 came to Marion county. He built on Whitebreast a saw-mill the material of which he transferred from Keokuk by ox teams. This was the first in that section; its capacity would average 2,500 feet per day. In connection with this he built a grist-mill with one run which he purchased second-hand at Eddyville. His patrons came from thirty miles around. In 1851 a freshet swept down the Whitebreast which proved very disastrous to him. The storm began the eleventh of May and continued to rain for seven weeks. His residence, which was situated on an elevation in close proximity to the mill, was flooded and the mill was nearly entirely submerged. He was obliged to leave the house at eleven o'clock at night in a canoe. In 1858 he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, locating one mile west of his present home where he resided three years when he removed to his present location. They have had a family of eleven children; eight of whom are still living. John, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Watkins), Nancy Jane (Mrs. Richi, deceased), James B., Enoch L. (deceased), Robert G., Sarah (Mrs. Wilson, deceased), Daniel B., Jasper N., Nancy Ellen, Margaret W. and William Henry. Their home, which is situated four miles southwest of Knoxville, is pleasantly located and indicates ease and comfort. They are closely identified with the Christian Church and are among its liberal patrons and supports.

NEAL, MRS. MARY—Sec. 6, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1827; is the daughter of Adam and Sarah Starn, who were natives of that State. She was raised and educated in her native State. Her father was an agriculturist. On the eighth of January, 1852, Mr. Geo. G. Neal became her husband. He was also a native of Fayette county, born November 7, 1816. In 1864 they emigrated to Adams county, Ohio, where they resided until 1867, thence to Marion county, Iowa, where Mr. Neal was actively engaged in farming until the time of his decease which occurred May 2, 1879. He was a man respected by all and mourned by a large circle of relation and acquaintances. He left a family of three children: Sarah B. (wife of W. I. Morris), S. S., and John A. Her estate consists of 76 acres on section six, thirty-six acres on section five

and ten acres on section four. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Knoxville. Mr. Neal, previous to his death, was also a member of that denomination.

NEWBREY, B. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 33, P. O. Knoxville. This enterprising young farmer was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1853; is the son of John Newbrey. B. W. Newbrey came to Marion county with his parents in 1857, where he has since been a resident. Mr. John Newbery, who at present resides in Kansas, was closely identified among the Marion county farmers for a number of years. The subject of the sketch married, in 1877, Miss Jennie Dear. Their union has been blessed by one child, Ernest. His farm consists of forty-five acres. He is a full-fledged, industrious, go-ahead agriculturist, and promises in the near future to be among the stalwarts.

NICHOLS, Mrs. ARTHUSA—Whose maiden name was McClain, was born in Indiana, March 8, 1829, and was married to Harmon Garrison in June, 1845. Mr. Garrison died June 1, 1858. She was again married to James D. Nichols in 1834. He was born in Ross county, Ohio. In 1855 they came to Marion county, where he remained till his death, which occurred June 16, 1872. Mr. Nichols left a widow and one son, Thomas F.

NORRIS, JAMES HENRY—Sec. 28, P. O. Knoxville. Among the pioneers of Marion county the Norris family are popularly known. J. H. Norris, the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene county, Indiana, October 16, 1845, his parents being William M. and Clarinda Norris. When J. H. Norris was in his fourth year the family came to Iowa, landing in Marion county, Union township. After an active agricultural career of a number of years the senior Norris engaged in mercantile pursuits in Knoxville, and was closely identified with the commercial interests of that town for several years. The subject of the sketch was raised to manhood in the county, receiving the full benefits of its educational facilities; for a number of years he pursued the vocation of school-teaching. He studied pharmacy with Dr. Scoles, of Knoxville, and for six years operated a drug store at Columbia, Marion county. In 1878 he embarked in agricultural pursuits. He married, in 1861, Miss Nancy J. Fee, daughter of J. C. Fee.

OVERTON, DREWRY—Among the early settlers in Iowa is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, April 11, 1815. His father, Asa, was a mill-wright, and a native of that State. Drewry was the youngest of a family of eight. He received the benefits of the common schools, and learned the mill-wright trade. In 1835 removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he resided until May 10, 1836, when he came to the territory of Iowa, locating in Lee county, where he was a resident until 1849, when he came to Marion county. During his sojourn in the county he has devoted his time to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, making a specialty of the latter; has been closely identified with the progressive citizens of the county. Mr. Overton has been married four times; his first wife was Miss Matilda Hockett, married in 1844; she died in 1856. His second wife was Eliza Essex; she died in 1874. Adda Drummond was his third wife; died in 1878. His present wife's maiden name was Maggie Cleland, a native of County Down, Ireland. By his first wife he has five children living: Thomas, Nathan, Franklin, Julian, Anna. By his second wife he has five children: Samuel

Hiram, Phebe, Clarendia, Nancy. By his third wife, one son, Ben. B. One son, Stephen, died in the army.

OVERTON, MRS. REBECCA—Sec. 28, P. O. Knoxville. Of the first settlers of Marion county there are none more worthy of special mention in this work than Tyler and Rebecca Overton. Mr. Overton was born in North Carolina on the tenth of November, 1813. His parents were Asa and Cady. They were residents in Randolph county until Tyler had developed to be a sturdy young man, when the family came to Iowa, locating in Lee county, where they resided until the time of their death. In 1848 came to what is now Marion county, locating the 320 acres which are now the family homestead, being among the first settlers in that part. The difficulties he had to contend with in opening a farm at that early day can be imagined from the fact that during the summer season he camped out on the prairie. His provisions he secured at Pella and transported them to his abode on his back. On the nineteenth of December, 1844, he was married to Miss Rebecca May, then in her sixteenth year, daughter of Alexander and Hattie. Mr. May is a native of Kentucky, and his wife of North Carolina. The family is of English and Dutch lineage. They were among the early settlers of Indiana. Mrs. Overton was born in Fountain county, Indiana, January 30, 1829. Removed with her parents to Montgomery county where she resided until 1843, when the family came to Marion county. Mr. Overton died September 24, 1878. By his demise the county was not only deprived of one of its pioneers, but also one of its public spirited and enterprising citizens. Their union was blessed by nine children, six of whom are living: Mary Elizabeth (now Mrs. Francis May), Henry Alexander, Benjamin Franklin (deceased), Hester Helen (now Mrs. Wm. Robuck), Sherwood (deceased), John W., Sarah Frances (now Mrs. James E. L. Beebout), Asbury Sheridan, Laura Rebecca (deceased). Mrs. Overton's landed estate consists of 323 acres. Her orchard and outbuildings will compare favorably with any in the township. Her residence is one of the finest in the township. Mr. Overton was a member of the Christian Church from 1851 until his death. Mrs. Overton has been closely identified with the same denomination since that date.

OVERTON, JOHN W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Knoxville. Son of Tyler and Rebecca. Was born in Marion county, October 11, 1857, and was here raised to manhood and educated. His wife is Miss Nancy Jenkins, daughter of Joshua and Serena C., of Knoxville township. His farm consists of 200 acres.

OVERTON, HENRY ALEXANDER (OR BUD)—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 34, P. O. Knoxville. Son of Tyler and Rebecca. Was born in Marion county, September 27, 1848. He was married February 11, 1871, to Miss Sarah Applegate, of Marion county. By this union they have a family of five children: Zella R., Tyler P., Isaac W., Claude Belle, and Clarence. His farm consists of 240 acres.

PHILLIPS, J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2, P. O. Flagler. Was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 8, 1827. In his third year he removed to Ohio with his parents, William and Harriet Phillips, where they resided five years, after which they emigrated to Indiana, where the subject of the sketch was raised. His early life was that of a farmer boy. In 1851 he caught the Iowa fever and came to Marion county, in very humble circumstances. He participated in all the inconveniences of the early set-

tlers so circumstanced. He now owns 340 acres, which he has secured by industry and careful management. The greater portion of his land abounds in a good grade of coal. In 1851 Miss Elizabeth Warner, a native of Virginia, became his wife. They have six children: John, Harriet, Nancy, Demeretta, D. and Carrie.

POPE, DANIEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in the county of Sangamon, Illinois, April 18, 1828. His parents were John and Margaret, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Illinois. In 1848 the family removed to Iowa, locating in Jefferson county, from whence, after a residence of one year, came to Marion county. Mr. John Pope died September 7, 1879, and Mrs. Pope in 1873. Thus passed away two of the pioneers who took an active part in the opening and developing of the county. The subject of the sketch was married May 16, 1853, to Miss Mary Jane Adams, a native of Fayette county, Ohio, daughter of Charles and Maria Adams. By the union they have five children: Charley Wesley, O. Kella, Margaret J. A., Samantha and James. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry; was honorably discharged in the autumn of 1865. His farm consists of 120 acres, and he makes a speciality of stock-raising, and does a trade in that line that will compare with any in the neighborhood. Mr. Pope is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the township and is numbered among its live and substantial agriculturists.

RANKIN, W. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35, P. O. Attica. Was born in Harrison county, Indiana, June 3, 1832. His father was Abraham and his mother, Mary. W. J. was raised to manhood in Harrison county, receiving the benefits of the common schools—the educational advantages in those days were very limited. His early life was that of a farmer. In 1854 came to Marion county. He was married, May 26, 1859, to Miss Emeline Hammond, daughter of Jacob Hammond, one of the pioneers of Clay township. By this union they have a family of four children: Mary E., H. H., W. W. and Ollie Celeste. During his sojourn in the county he has been closely identified with the educational interests of his district, and all enterprises for the advancement of the public good. His landed estate consists of 370 acres. His home is pleasantly situated on a homestead of 160 acres and indicates comfort and prosperity. Mr. Rankin has by husbanding his resources placed himself among the substantial farmers of the county and is a fair illustration of what can be accomplished when there is a will to execute.

REED, JNO.—Dealer in general merchandise and one of Marion county's successful merchants. Is a native of Iowa. Was born in Van Buren county, on the eighth day of March, 1849, and raised a farmer. In response to President Lincoln's call for troops to assist in putting down the rebellion of the South, he enlisted in company E, Eighth Iowa infantry, in 1861, as a private, and passed through the various grades of promotion; was mustered out as first lieutenant in June, 1866. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and after being held for two months was paroled. After his return from the army he commenced his mercantile experience and his standing as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attended his career. He has secured a good patronage by building a reputation for honesty, integrity and fair dealing, and his influence is always on the side of morality and right. He was married in August, 1868, to Miss Mina Collins, daughter

of A. W. Collins, Esq., who was born in Ohio. Their family consists of three children: Freddie A., William C. and Emerson G.

REHKOPF BROS. & Co.—Carriage and wagon manufacturers. Among the more recent established business enterprises of Knoxville is the manufactory of the firm whose name heads this sketch, and they are deserving of special notice. The firm is well known through central Iowa for the quality of their manufactures. They are thoroughly practical men and give attention to the most minute details and are thorough and practical workmen, and masters of their trade. They guarantee work as represented, making it an object for the residents of Marion county to purchase at home rather than buying inferior work of parties who have nothing to lose. I. H. Rehkopf, who has the supervision of the work here, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, February 28, 1851, and came to Iowa with his parents while quite young and settled in Sigourney, Keokuk county. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Washington, this State, and then went to Chicago. He returned to Sigourney and formed a partnership with his brother, under the name of Rehkopf Bros., and still has an interest at this place. This work is all done under one roof, and everything completed under their own supervision. He married Miss Edith Neas on the first of October, 1878. She was born in Ohio.

REYNOLDS, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Secs. 30 and 31, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1811. Is the son of James and Jane Reynolds. They were natives of Ireland and came to America when quite young. James passed his youthful days in his native county, receiving the benefits of its educational facilities. His mother died when he was in his seventeenth year. In 1828 the family emigrated to Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, where he attended college for three years. In 1831 he shipped as clerk on a packet, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville. In 1833 he embarked in a general merchandise business in Ripley, which he followed until 1849, when he became the senior member of the banking firm of J. Reynolds & Co., which house was well known in commercial circles until 1876. He was also one of the incorporators of a branch of the Ohio State Bank. He was heavily interested in real estate in Ripley. The crash of 1873 which caused the memorable depreciation of real estate proved very disastrous to Mr. R., and in 1877 he emigrated to Marion county, where he has since been engaged in farming. During his business career in Ripley, he was one of the incorporators and principal stockholder in the gas works, and figured conspicuously in various other public enterprises. In 1859 he discovered a process of preventing fermentation in grape wine, for church use and culinary purposes. He sold the right of the United States, reserving Iowa. It has proved very beneficial to mankind and Mr. R. has been compensated handsomely for his discovery. In March, 1838, he married Miss E. Pigman, daughter of Joshua and Nackey (*nee* Penn). The latter is a lineal descendant of William Penn. Mrs. R. is a native of Ohio. They have had eight children: James was a soldier in the Seventh Ohio and died in Knoxville, Marion county. He was a Royal Arch Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and was buried with honors by these orders), Sarah Belle (wife of H. J. Stoubenrough), Ella (Mrs. McConehay), Fannie (Mrs. Piceral), William P. (formerly publisher of the *Ohio Valley Times*, Ripley), Cora, Hanson, Eva. Mrs. R. is a lady of refined culture and devotes a portion of her time, aside from household affairs, to the flo-

ral department, of which she makes a specialty, and has a tasteful and choice collection. Mr. Reynold's estate consists of 132½ acres, on which is situated a residence that is a model of neatness on the exterior and its interior is furnished elaborately, one of its greatest home attractions being one the finest libraries in the county.

RICHARDSON, NATHANIEL H.—Was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 12, 1827. He was there raised until he attained his eighth year, when he removed with his parents to Peoria, Illinois, where, after a residence of four years, the family came to Jefferson county, Iowa. Resided for a time in Lee and Van Buren counties and came to Marion in 1849. In 1848 married Miss Mary Todd. They have three children: George, Ella, Belle (Mrs. Turner). His father, Nathaniel, died April 11, 1873; his mother, Nancy, January 31, 1870. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1862 in company A, Thirty-third Iowa volunteers, and was captured at the battle of Mark's Mill, and for ten months was in the rebel prison at Camp Ford, Texas. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mr. R. is now an invalid from a disease contracted while in the service.

RIDLEN, CALVIN C.—Farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Shelby county, Indiana, November 13, 1839. In the spring of 1845, in company with his parents, emigrated to Iowa locating in the vicinity of the present site of the village of Tracy. In the year 1848 his father moved to Knoxville, where the family lived till 1855 when they moved on the farm now occupied by Calvin's father, Capt. Ridlen, three miles southeast of Knoxville. C. C. in the fall of 1872 moved to Nebraska, where he resided for three years, and then returned to this county, locating on the farm he now occupies. Has a good farm well-improved, and what is more he has secured by an upright and honest course in life the esteem and respect of the community in which he resides. He enlisted September 16, 1861, in company K, Sixteenth Indiana volunteer infantry; served nine months; was mustered out May 13, 1862. Re-enlisted July 25, 1862, in company F, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, was mustered out May 1, 1865. Was married November 15, 1866, to Nancy Thomson, in Putnam county, Indiana, June 26, 1843. Have seven children: Sarah E., Garrison W., William Thomas, Charles H., James F., Clarence L. and Clara B.

RIDLEN, CAPT. E. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Clermont, Ohio, July 3, 1813. His father, Timothy Ridlen, was an agriculturist. When the subject of this sketch was quite young removed with his family to Indiana, where E. W. made his home until 1852. His grandfather, Abraham Ridlen, was one of the early settlers of Maine, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his father and four uncles were soldiers in the War of 1812. The family traces its ancestry to Scotch lineage. E. W.'s educational facilities were very limited, receiving simply the benefits of the common schools. In 1849 he came to Marion county. As a soldier, Capt. Ridlen is among the foremost; enlisted in June, 1846, in the Third Indiana volunteers, and was on active duty in the Mexican War until July, 1847, when he was honorably discharged. His three brothers, Samuel, Joseph and John, were also soldiers in the Mexican War. In August, 1862, Capt. Ridlen organized company F, in Marion county, of the Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry. His company was at the Siege of Vicksburg, Little Rock and other engagements. He was honorably mustered out in August, 1865. He has been married three times; his first wife was Miss S. Crosby, of Indiana, they were married in 1834. By this

union he has four children: Rebecca Jane, Calvin C., Timothy and Sarah Ellen. Mrs. Ridlen died in 1873. In 1874 he was married to S. Mathews; she bore him one son, John W.; she died December 31, 1875. In 1878 Mrs. Nancy J. Gallaway, of Page county, Iowa, became his wife. The result of this union is one son, Erastus Walter. His real estate consists of 339 acres. He is closely identified with the Methodist Church, and is among its liberal patrons and supporters.

RINEHART, C.—City marshal—Was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1849, and is the son of Gideon and Eliza. They were both natives of that State. When our subject was in his third year, the family removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where they resided one year, thence removed to Medina county. In 1853 they removed to Summit county where he was virtually raised to manhood, receiving the benefits of the common schools. In 1868 Miss Clara Metz, daughter of Jacob and Anna Metz, of Pennsylvania, became his wife. By this union they have three children: Alice, Pierce Edgar and Nellie. In 1866 the State of Iowa attracted his attention and that year he came to Marion county, locating at Marysville, where he engaged in milling. In 1872 he removed to Fairfield, where he engaged in similar pursuits until 1875, when he returned to the county, locating in Knoxville, and for a time followed his profession of milling. In 1879 he was elected to the city marshalship, the duties of which office he has been fulfilling creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He traces his lineage to German and Scotch ancestry. Is a member of the A. O. U. W.

RIZOR, A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Knoxville. The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 4, 1817, where he resided until he attained the age of nine years, when he removed with his father, A. Rizer, to Holmes county, where he resided until 1852. Came to Iowa, locating in Warren county, where he resided until the following spring, and removed to Marion county, where he has since resided. He was married in March, 1842, to Miss Margaret Ann Jordan, of Ohio. By this union they have had seven children, four of whom are living: Mary Elizabeth (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Sarah Jane (deceased), Raphael, Mary, Josiah, David Chester. Mr. Rizer's farm consists of 137 acres, seventeen of which are timber. He has a fine orchard; his home is pleasantly situated and indicates comfort and prosperity. Has taken an active part in the advancement of the educational interests of his district. Himself and family are closely identified with the Lutheran Church of Knoxville, and are among its liberal patrons and supporters.

ROBERTS, VIRGIL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Attica. Was born in Orange county, Indiana, March 1, 1828, and is the son of Jesse and Nancy Roberts, and traces his ancestry to Scotch and German lineage. When only five months of age was deprived of the care of his father by death. His mother married a second husband, by whom he was raised until he attained his majority. His early life was that of a farmer boy. In 1848 came to Marion county and settled where he now resides. His landed estate at this time comprises 587 acres, and he is one of the large stock-raisers and most prosperous farmers of the county. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Jane Carlisle, April 26, 1851. She was born in Indiana; she died February 17, 1872, leaving three children: Jesse, Nancy (now Mrs. Maddy), and Virgil, Jr. His second marriage occurred August 3, 1872, to Miss Minerva Finarty, daughter of Joseph

and Elizabeth Finarty, a pioneer of this county. Their family, by this marriage, consists of four children: Anna E., Mary A., Samuel A. and James Albert. His convictions of religion are strong, and he has always manifested a lively interest in its administration. An episode transpired at the time of his wife's death which is indelibly impressed upon his memory. While offering up prayers for her recovery, he says: "I saw in a vision two angels, one at the head and the other at the foot of the bed, and the following conversation took place between them: 'Why not,' said one, 'release the spirit.' The answer was, 'I cannot while he is pleading to the Lord.'" At that moment Mr. Roberts turned his head and saw Christ seated by her, and he exclaimed, "Lord, I resign all to thy care," and in about one hour the spirit of Mrs. Roberts was wafted to the spirit land.

ROBINSON, C. H.—Attorney. Was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 3, 1843, and raised in this and the adjoining county. His youth was occupied in acquiring an education, and for some years was engaged in teaching. He enlisted in the late war, first for three months, in the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry, and afterward re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth infantry, and was discharged to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois. After his return from the army he went to Illinois and taught school. In 1869 he came to this county, and in 1873 was elected county auditor, and in 1875 was re-elected his own successor, and again in 1877. Having made choice of the practice of law as a profession, he read with Stone & Ayres, with whom he is now associated, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He married Miss Helen Mathews in 1874; she was born in Coshocton county, Ohio. They have one daughter: Gertie.

ROBINSON, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1816, and is the son of Henry and Jane (*nee* McFerrie). The family removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, when John was in his third year, where he was raised to manhood and educated. At the age of fourteen years he apprenticed himself to the blacksmith trade in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he resided five years, when he removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he resided twenty years. For a time he followed blacksmithing, and hotel keeping, and for three years was superintendent of the county house; also for a time engaged in the grocery trade. For four years he was engaged in the Candle Coal Oil Works near Coshocton, but as soon as the oil wells were discovered, it broke up this branch of industry, and as a result Mr. R. suffered considerable of a loss. At the outbreak of the war he took an active part in raising a company in his county, but when complete, on account of disability, he was unable to go in the service. In 1863 he came to Marion county and engaged in farming in Knoxville township. In 1866 he took charge of the county house and farm, and superintended the same for two years. In 1870 he again became its manager, in which capacity he acted the latter time, four years. Since 1874 he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has also attained some celebrity as an auctioneer, and in this line does considerable business. He was married August 18, 1840, to Miss Jennette Miller, of Ohio. They have a family of seven children living: James M., Nancy B. (now Mrs. Gasson), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Kerr), Cynthia A., John S., William O., Charles M. The Robinsons may

not be long lived but they make it up in stature, himself and sons being the tallest family of men in the county. His estate consists of 202 acres, seventy of which are rich in coal, the vein averaging four and a half feet. He keeps fine Norman horses, and is numbered among the horse fanciers of the township. Himself and wife are closely identified with the Presbyterian Church.

ROBB, JOSEPH—Was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1808. His father, Andrew, was an agriculturalist in that State. When twelve years of age the family removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and educated. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Mary A. Rambo, after which he engaged in farming in Muskingum county for five years. He then removed to Logan county where he resided for a time. Came to Iowa in 1848, where he has since been a resident, living in different parts of the State. Came to Marion county in 1877. He has been three times married; by his first wife, Miss Mary Ann Rambo, he had two children: Thomas (killed at the battle of Shiloh), and Andrew Harvey (deceased). By his second wife, Mary Ann Taggart, he had four children: Mary Ann, Rebecca Jane, James Harvey, Ann Margaret (now Mrs. S. W. Boyd). His third wife was Nancy McDonald. He is of Scotch and Irish lineage. Politically, he has been an old time Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party, was found in their ranks. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROCKAFELLOW, J. G.—Dealer in hardware and groceries. Is a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and was born on the thirtieth day of November, 1825. When very young he was taken by his parents to Somerset county, where he was principally raised. He learned the trade of pattern-maker in his youth and followed the business until his removal to Iowa in 1855, where he settled on a farm in Marion county, and continued this business until 1863, when he enlisted in company L, Ninth Iowa cavalry. He was commissioned second lieutenant and afterward promoted to first lieutenant, and then to captain. He was never absent from his regiment a day, and was in all the battles in which it participated. He was mustered out on the third day of February, 1866. After his return home he commenced his mercantile experience in the grocery business, and in 1875 put in a stock of hardware, and in which he has been fairly successful. He is known as a man of sterling integrity and decided character. He has never been a political aspirant, neither is he a candidate for popularity or public fame. His social qualities are admirable, and his moral character unexceptional. He married Miss Aletta Anten in March, 1852. She is a native of Somerset county, New Jersey. Their family consists of four children: Nathan, Anna, Jennie and Chester. A remarkable instance in his life is that of a company of twelve who left New Jersey and came to this county in 1855, all are still living.

ROGERS, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Knoxville. He is the son of Benjamin and Rachel. The former was born in North Carolina and his mother in South Carolina where they were raised. Soon after this they placed their worldly effects on a horse and emigrated to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and thence to Hamilton county, Ohio, where the son was born on the thirtieth of July, 1812, where he lived until 1820 and then removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Indiana, where he was principally raised; his education was at the schools of the period limited in number and inferior in quality. After he attained to

manhood he opened a farm in Jefferson county, and made it his home until 1854, when he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county where he now resides. His farm consists of 120 acres and is one of the best improved and most attractive places in the county. Since he became a resident of the county his house was used for a church building until the present church edifice was built, which was largely done through his individual efforts and contributions. He found a wife in the person of Miss Rebecca Adkinson and was married April 3, 1833. Mrs. R. is a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Adkinson who settled in Indiana the year before it became a State. She is a woman of rare virtues and a most excellent manager of household affairs. They have five children living: Elizabeth (formerly Mrs. McFeeters, now Mrs. Money, of Kansas), Harriet (now Mrs. Maddy, of Indiana township), William D. (Indiana township), Martha (now Mrs. Patterson), Benjamin (Clay county, Kansas). They lost three: Srene, Margery and Joseph Rush; the latter died during the war near Springfield, Missouri. He was a volunteer in the Eighteenth Iowa infantry. Himself and family are identified with the Methodist Church. Mr. Rogers has been a member since 1830. During his membership he has been class leader, steward and licensed exhorter. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican.

ROSS, J. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 21, 1845. When quite young he moved with his parents to Marion county, Iowa, where he was raised to manhood. His early life was spent in tilling the soil and he has always adhered to his adopted profession. In 1861 he removed to Henry county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1868, when he returned to Marion county. In 1869 Miss J. E. Throckmorton, a native of Iowa, became his wife. They have four children: Oren E., William L., Orinda M. and Amos J. His estate consists of seventy-one acres, portions of which are rich in coal. He is a thoroughly schooled agriculturist and is making farming a success by combining theory and practice. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church.

ROSS, W. B.—Farmer. The subject of this sketch is a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the seventeenth of December, 1852, and came to Marion county in 1855. His father, Jesse Ross, is an old and respected citizen of Knoxville township, and was also born in Greene county, Pennsylvania. The date of his birth was 1839. His wife's maiden name was Miss Anna McClure, also a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of the sketch married Miss Mattie J. Gilson, a daughter of Mr. John C. Gilson, also an old settler of Knoxville township, having been a resident of Marion county for twenty-six years. This marriage was solemnized on the ninth day of November, 1876. The union has been blessed with two children: Lulu A. and Charles Howard. Mr. Ross has a farm of seventy-one acres in Knoxville township, Sec. —, in a good state of cultivation.

ROUSSEAU, DR. JAMES—No citizen of Marion county figured more conspicuously, during its early days, or was more popularly known, than Dr. James Rousseau. He was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, August 30, 1812. Came to Iowa in 1843, and to Marion county in 1845. For a number of years he was county surveyor, and while an incumbent of that office, he laid out the towns of Knoxville, Pella, Bussey, Marysville, Elm Grove and Rousseau, a post-office in Polk township, which derived its name from the subject of this sketch. He was closely identified with the county

until 1864, when he went overland to California, locating at San Bernardino, where he is at present a resident.

RUCKMAN, S. M.—Coal-dealer and farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Pike county, Ohio, October 10, 1849. His father, David, was a school-teacher in that State. The family, including S. M., emigrated to Iowa in 1851, and in 1852 came to Marion county, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil. His estate, of forty acres, abounds with a quality of coal that will compare favorably with any in the county. The vein averages four feet. For several years he has made coal-mining his specialty, and his increased trade, during the winter season, requires his entire attention. He married, April 29, 1875, Miss A. Curtiss, of Marion county. They have two children: Edmond Erwin and Dorus Emery.

RUFFNER, J. B.—Proprietor of the Amos House. Is a native of Kentucky, and was born October 26, 1831. In 1835 he was taken to Indiana, where he was raised a farmer. He came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Indiana township, Marion county, and engaged in farming, which he continued for several years, with a good degree of success. He also had a mercantile experience in Attica of four years, and for a number of years was engaged in the stock trade. In 1875 he moved to Knoxville, and sold goods until April 1, 1880, and then engaged in his present business, which his attention to the comfort of his guests, as well as his social and obliging nature, has enabled him to conduct so successfully, and he is entitled to the esteem in which he is held by the traveling public. He has been twice married; first, to Mrs. Sarah C. Kendrick, April 22, 1860. She was born February 14, 1838, and died in December, 1878. His second marriage occurred in 1880, to Mrs. Emma Sharp, a native of Indiana. He has three children by his first marriage: Cameron, Thomas and Ella; lost two. Mrs. R. has one daughter, Maud, by a former marriage.

SAVAGE, W. B.—Of the firm of Bittenbender & Savage, machinists. Is the son of W. G. Savage, and was born in Massachusetts, March 3, 1855, and when nine years of age came with his parents to this county. His father was a practical machinist, and the son may be said to have been raised to the business, and is a master of all its details. He was married in 1879, to Miss Elinira Berkey, a native of Iowa. They have one daughter, Minnie.

SCHLOTTERBECK, JOHN—Farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1805. When but a small boy his father moved to Ross county, Ohio. At the age of twelve years, John, in company with his parents, emigrated to Crawford county, Indiana, where he remained till 1843, when he moved to Iowa, stopping for a short time in Jefferson county, but finally located in Wapello county, where he lived till 1849, when he came to Marion county. In 1851 he moved on to the farm he now occupies. He was married, March 27, 1826, to Nancy Wyman, born in Washington county, Kentucky. They have six children: George, John, Catharine, Mary, Sarah and Jacob.

SCHLOTTERBECK, MICHAEL—Farmer, P. O. Knoxville, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1818. When five years of age he moved with his parents to Harrison county, Indiana, where he lived until fourteen years of age, and thence to Crawford county, in the same State, and remained there until 28 years of age, and then moved to Iowa, locating in Wapello county. In 1852 he came to Marion county. Mr. Schlotterbeck's early life was

spent principally upon the farm. By pursuing a straightforward, upright and honest course, he has gained a good reputation, and has secured for himself and family a comfortable home. He was married in 1842 to Miss Joanna Toller, born in Crawford county, Indiana, in the year 1826. They have four children: Elizabeth, Lucy, John and Willie.

SCHLIDT, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Hessel Cassel, Germany, November 15, 1801. His parents were Henry and Ann Elizabeth. He was raised to manhood and educated in his native county. His early life was that of a farmer boy. In 1832 he came to America, and for a time followed farming in Maryland, after which he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he pursued agriculture for a number of years. He next removed to Allen county, where he resided until 1866. In that year the State of Iowa attracted the attention of Mr. Schlidt, and he emigrated to Marion county, locating where he now resides. He married, the spring of 1839, Mrs. Hannah Dursh, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of William and Sarah Jones. By the union they have two daughters: Ann Isabelle and Sarah Amanda. They are ladies of refined tastes and excellent managers of household affairs. Ann Isabelle is the wife of Andrew Huffman. Mr. Schlidt is the architect of his own fortune, as he came to America in very moderate circumstances, and has by untiring industry and his own efforts secured a fine farm and a pleasant home.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Iola. Was born in France, May 26, 1810. Emigrated to the United States when at the age of twenty years, and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1837, when he moved to Richland county, Ohio. He remained in Ohio for twenty years, and then emigrated with his parents to Iowa and located in Marion county. His death occurred October 5, 1880. Mr. Schmidt was apprenticed to a wagon-maker at the age of fourteen to learn the trade, with whom he remained three years. He devoted the principal part of his time to the prosecution of his trade till 1857, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Assiduously pursuing his occupation he acquired considerable wealth. Was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church; one of its staunch supporters. Mr. Schmidt was married June 13, 1837, to Mary M. Clouse, who was also a native of France; born January 27, 1821. He left a family of six children: George, Sarah, Charles P., Louisa, Mary and Henrietta.

SCOLES, H. J.—Physician and surgeon. One of the oldest medical practitioners of Marion county was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 11th day of July, 1825. His early life was that of a farmer boy, and followed this occupation until 1850, when he removed to Keokuk, Iowa. His mind, previous to this time, was made up to devote himself to the practice of medicine, and he commenced reading with Drs. McGugen and Hughes as preceptors, and after the most thorough preparation he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, and was graduated in 1853. In 1856 he came to this county and pursued his chosen calling. During the war he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa infantry, and was appointed assistant surgeon. After he was mustered out of the United States service he returned to his home and resumed his practice. He was married on the 31st day of March, 1852, to Miss Mary E. McKenzie, a native of Knox county, Ohio. They have a family of three children: Charles E., Harry B., Susanna M. One son, Frank, died July 21, 1862.

SCOTT, THOMAS H.—Farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1842, and while an infant was deprived of the care of his father by death, and when only ten years of age his mother died. Thus thrown out on the world, he worked at farming during the summer and attended school in the winter, and by close application made rapid progress. He supplemented his education obtained in the common schools by attending an academy in his native town, and then entered Duff's Commercial College, and from which he was graduated. In 1859, in company with an uncle, he moved to Ohio. In the winter of 1861-2 he attended Richmond College. September 9, 1862, he enlisted in company D, Ninety-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until March 3, 1863, when he was discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. In 1865 he moved to Illinois and remained a short time, and then came to Marion county. He was married to Mrs. Mary F. Honnold, December 9, 1867. She was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1842, and is the daughter of Robert S. Anderson, born July 30, 1803, and Dorcas Anna S. Anderson, born October 11, 1812. They emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and thence to Iowa in 1854. Mrs. Scott was formerly married to Samuel D. Honnold, November 17, 1863, by the Rev. P. H. Jacobs, of Knoxville. Mr. Honnold died December 15, 1866, leaving one child, who died at the age of fourteen September 29, 1878. By the present union they have three children: Henry E., Dalla A. and Charles C. They lost four.

SHINNICK, C. C.—Physician and surgeon. Is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was born August 12, 1846. He was raised in his native place until eighteen years of age, and was engaged as a clerk in a drug store. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio cavalry February 4, 1864, and was transferred to the medical department and assigned for duty in the United States Hospital, West Buildings, Baltimore, and acted as hospital steward. While here he decided to make the practice of medicine his chosen avocation, and he commenced the study as his time would permit. After leaving the United States service he went to Philadelphia and accepted a position in a drug store, where his practical experience as a chemist has proved a great benefit and aid in his profession. In 1867 he came to Iowa, and in 1870 came to Marion county and engaged in the active duties of his profession, as an allopathic practitioner, and in which he attained a fair degree of success. After practicing a few years his attention was directed to the investigation of homeopathy, and becoming convinced of its superior merits from the best sources of information and practical experience, he placed himself firmly in this system and attended a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in 1878. Dr. S. is purely a self-made man. He commenced life without means and, by industry and close application to professional duty, he has attained a well merited success. His reputation for skill is excellent and he has secured a large practice. To his most thorough qualifications as a physician he adds promptness and energy in professional duty, and ever ready, regardless of distance or weather, to render immediate attention to calls. He married Miss Ella Searle, of Zanesville, Ohio, in 1869, daughter of the Hon. C. W. Searle, of Zanesville. Their family consists of two children: Charles S. and George C.

SMITH, D.—One of Marion county's most esteemed, as well as most worthy citizens, was born in New Brunswick on the sixth day of March,

1819, and lived there until seven years of age, and then removed to Upper Canada. He was raised a farmer and has followed it as an occupation the most of his life. In 1842 he came to the United States and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, and thence to Dane county, where he lived until 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county, and his residence here has proved him one of the successful agriculturists of the county. He has never been a political aspirant, neither is he a candidate for popularity or public fame. He is a plain, unassuming farmer, social and obliging; as a neighbor, kind and warm hearted; as a friend, hospitable and generous to all, and one whom his adopted county may well be proud to own. He has been twice married; first, November 18, 1840, to Miss Caroline Traversé, of Canada. She died in 1877 leaving eight children: Cordelia (now Mrs. Beatty), Jacob, John, Charles, Clark, Edward and Hannah (now Mrs. Bittenbender) and Sarah. His second marriage occurred in 1879 to Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield whose maiden name was Wilson. She was born in Ohio and has one son, George L., by a former marriage.

SMITH, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Iola. This enterprising citizen was born in Trenton, New Jersey, February third, 1834, is the son of Thomas and Sophia, natives of that State. Henry was raised in the town of his birth until he attained his tenth year. He spent his early life in boating on the Erie Canal, Ohio River and other waters, following those pursuits until the year 1865, when he drifted into Iowa, locating in Wapello county, where he operated a coal mine for a number of years. In 1869 he came to Marion county where he has been actively engaged in farming and coal mining. His estate consists of eighty acres, portions of which are rich in coal. This is Mr. Smith's specialty and during the season he turns out a large amount of a superior article. He married, November thirteen, 1852, Miss Manda Hannan, of Illinois. They have three children: Edward, Daniel and Luellen.

SOLE, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9, P. O. Knoxville. Is a son of Peter Sole and was born in Tyler county, Virginia, May 16, 1826. When Joseph was in his seventh year the family emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and educated. His boyhood was spent in tilling the soil of the Buckeye State. In 1852 he removed to Illinois, engaged in farming and resided there until the spring of 1854, when he came to Iowa and became a resident of Marion county, and is deserving of special mention for the active part he has taken in its development. His farm consists of eighty acres, his home is pleasantly located, commanding a view of Knoxville. In 1862 he made a tour of the far west, spending a year of travel in Idaho and California. He married, in 1852, Miss Malinda Duncan, daughter of Alexander Duncan. They have had four children, two of whom are living: Annie M. and Franklin L. Lost two: Thomas C. and Adolphus D.

SPERRY, E. F.—Real estate agent and one of Knoxville's representative business men. Is a native Cavendish, Vermont, and was born on the third day of August, 1841. The first ten years of his life were spent in his native State, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, the greater portion of it in the latter. In 1852 he accompanied his parents to Iowa. In 1855 they removed to this county and settled in Pella. Here until the outbreak of the war the subject of our sketch was engaged in farming, teaming and teaching. He then enlisted in company B, Third Iowa infantry, and on the tenth day of May, 1861, was mustered into the ser-

vice of the United States. At the battle of Shiloh on the sixth of April, 1862, he lost his right leg and on the fourth day of August, 1862, he was discharged being then only one day over twenty-one years old. He returned to his home and in 1863 was selected by the Republicans for their candidate for county treasurer and was elected to that office and in scanning the records of the county we find that Mr. Sperry gave a bond worth \$200,000, an amount larger than was required at that time of the State treasurer. In his religious preference he is a Baptist, and the society find in him one of its most liberal contributors as well as most earnest and zealous workers. When questions involving the interest of the society and its work arise, an able advocate for its best interests is found in Mr. Sperry. He has long served as the clerk of the church association and he has proved an efficient man in the right place. He was married on the twenty-first day of March, 1866, to Miss Anna Eldridge a native of Coshocton county, Ohio. Their family consists of three children: Loren E., Sylvia A. and Charles E. They lost one son, George E.

STAMBACH, P.—Restaurant and billiard-room. Was born in Pennsylvania, on the second day of April, 1824, and raised there, and in youth learned the trade of hatter, but the business not being congenial to his taste he learned the trade of machinist and followed this business and railroading for twelve years. He enlisted in the army during the late war in the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry and served four years and three months, participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. In 1871 came to Iowa and settled on a farm, and soon after engaged in his present business for which he is peculiarly adapted, and his genial manners and efforts to please his patrons, have secured for him a large patronage and an enviable reputation. He was married to Miss Matilda Hager, December 23, 1846. She was born in Philadelphia. They have two children living: Kate (now Mrs. Jno. L. Davis, of Council Bluffs) and Bessie. They have lost three: Joel H., Henry and Laura.

STROUD, W. L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Attica. Was born in Coffin county, Tennessee, May 4, 1833. His father, Peter, and his mother, Rebecca, were among the early settlers in that State. While W. L. was in his infancy Mr. Stroud removed to Logan county, Illinois, with his family where he resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1849, when they came to Iowa, locating in Marion county, where he was closely identified with its growth and prosperity until March, 1863, when the county was deprived by his death, of one of its pioneers and most valued citizens. Mrs. Rebecca Stroud's death was recorded soon after the demise of Mr. Stroud. W. L. was virtually raised and educated in Marion county, although the educational facilities in his boyhood days were very limited. He has during his life applied himself and his entire attention to the pursuits of agriculture, and is thoroughly conversant with that branch. His estate consists of 249 acres; his barn is among the finest in the township, and is arranged for the convenience of his stock raising, and indicates good judgment. His stock consists of good grades. In 1862 he enlisted in company A, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry; was honorably discharged in 1865. In October, 1878, Miss Mary Henderson, an estimable lady of Marion county, became his wife. Their union has been blessed by two children: Clark and Edith.

STONE, WILLIAM M.—Ex-Governor of Iowa. Is a native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born on the fourteenth of October, 1827.

When but one year of age he accompanied his father to Lewis county, New York, and six years later to Coshocton county, Ohio. Our subject never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months, and in boyhood he was a team driver two seasons on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chair-maker's trade, and followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours. He commenced at Coshocton, and continued his readings at Akron, finishing at Ravenna. In August, 1851, he was admitted to the bar. After practicing three years in Coshocton with his old preceptor, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville. After locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met on the twenty-second of February, 1856. In the autumn of that year he was a Presidential elector on that ticket. In April, 1857, he was chosen judge of the Eleventh judicial district; was elected judge of the Sixth district, when the new constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private; was made captain of company B, Third Iowa infantry, and was subsequently promoted to major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh he commanded the regiment, and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis was paroled for the space of forty days, and afterward had his parol extended fifteen days; was then exchanged. In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood, colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa infantry, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River and in the charge on Vicksburg when he was again wounded receiving a gun-shot in his left arm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf Department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa and they were determined to make him Governor. He was nominated in a Republican convention, held at Des Moines, in June, 1863, elected by a large majority, and two years later was re-elected. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1864 after having been elected Governor. In May, 1857, he married Miss Caroline Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing at Knoxville. They have one son, William A.

STUMP, L. Z.—Dealer in groceries, provisions and quecensware. One of Knoxville's most successful merchants, is a native of Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio. Was born on the twelfth day of October, 1845. His early life was passed in his native State, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he came to Iowa, and during the war he served in the Third Colorado cavalry. He spent six years in railroad work. In March, 1872, came to this county, and in June, of the same year, commenced his mercantile experience. Starting comparatively without means he has been the architect of his own fortune. Temperate in his habits, honest and upright in motive and action, he is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish and his life has been one of ceaseless activity, and is remarkable for energy and courage. As a business man is endowed with rare good sense and a well balanced mind. He married Miss Savina Kistler, on the sixteenth of December, 1873. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have two children living: Lula Myrtle and Ollie May. They lost one son, Freddie E.

TAGGART, JAMES—Of the firm of Taggart & Hindman, proprietors of the City Mills, is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the fifteenth of November, 1831, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was principally raised on a farm. He came to Iowa in 1858, and settled in Marion county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns an improved farm of 160 acres, and has proved himself a successful agriculturalist. In 1875 he purchased the City Mills, mention of which is made in another part of this work. He has a full share of public patronage, and is building up an enviable reputation for the quality of his manufactures, and among the many successful business men of Marion county, no one has a higher standing for honor and integrity. He married Miss Jane Hindman in 1859. She was born in Ireland. Their family consists of six children: William E., Robert M., Mary E., Addie B., Laura J. and Maggie L.

THOMAS, B. E.—Hygienic physician. Was born in Lee county, Iowa, September 18, 1844, and lived there until nine years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Clarke county, and thence to Peoria, Illinois. Here he went into the water-cure establishment, as an assistant, and pursued the study of medicine, at the same time. He remained here four months, under the direction of Dr. M. Nevins. He then went to Galesburg, and associated himself with Dr. McCall, a practitioner of note, and a strong believer in the water-cure system. From there he went to the Hygienic Therapeutic College of New York City, as a student and assistant, and took a thorough course under the instruction of Dr. R. P. Trall, president of the college, and graduated March 25, 1867. He returned to Galesburg, and for a short time was connected with the water-cure, and then went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and accepted a position as teacher of physical culture in the Oskaloosa College, and filled this position two years. He then went to Hannibal, Missouri, to the Spring Valley Hygienic Home, and then spent some time in traveling. He came to Knoxville and engaged in practice, in which he has been very successful. Some of the more prominent principles of his system are: All healing is inherent in the living system; no curative virtue in medicines; nature's materia medica consists of air, light, temperance, electricity, magnetism, exercise, rest, food, drink, bathing, sleep, clothing, passional influence and mechanical or surgical appliances. The true healing art consists in supplying in whatever of the above it can use, under the circumstances. Dr. Thomas was married to Miss Hill, of Indiana, October 30, 1870. She died in 1873. His second marriage occurred January 18, 1880, to Miss J. S. Drummond, a native of Ohio.

UNDERHILL, R. H.—Capitalist and salesman, was born in New York, July 25, 1831, and lived there until eighteen years of age, and then went to St. Louis, and lived there until 1850, and received the appointment of city weigher. From St. Louis he went to Philadelphia, and accepted a position as a traveling salesman for a hardware establishment. He came to Iowa in 1857, and a large part of the time since has represented the firm in this State and Missouri. Mr. Underhill has been a careful, prudent man, husbanding his resources, and is one of the solid men of the county. He married in 1858, to Miss Ada H. Collins, a native of Ohio. They have one son and one daughter: Lizzie H. and Benjamin M.

VAN DER MEULEN, S.—Editor of the Marion County *Express*, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1856, and lived there until sixteen

years of age, and was educated at Elberfeldt. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ottumwa. Until 1879 he had a mercantile experience. In 1879 he engaged in journalism, as editor of the *Marion County Express*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Greenback party, having a large circulation throughout the county. He married Mrs. C. O. McCormack in 1877. She was born in Wapello county. They have one son, W. Herbert. Lost one son, Wiebe.

VAN SYOC, AMOS—Farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Knoxville. Is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Was born April 18, 1838. When five years of age his father moved to Stark county, Ohio, where he remained until 1854, and then emigrated to Iowa, settling in Des Moines county, and lived there two years, then moved to Warren county, where he died, in 1861. Amos remained at home for two years after his father's death. He received the principal part of his education in the Knoxville public-schools. For several years he followed the occupation of teacher. He early formed a taste for agricultural pursuits, and by diligence and industry he has accumulated considerable property, and a comfortable home. He was married, October 2, 1862, to Sarah E. LaMar. She was born in Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, December 29, 1844. By this union they have three children: Ida M., Eva D. E. and Myrtle May. They have lost two.

WAGNER, CATHARINE—Whose maiden name was Harnbaker, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 30, 1830, and when young moved with her parents to Illinois. There she resided until twenty years of age. On the eleventh of September, 1851, she was married to Jacob Wagner, who was born in Germany, March 12, 1812. Mrs. Wagner has been identified with the interests of the county for twenty-seven years, and has shared many of the trials, hardships and discouragements attending the settlement of a new country; but she has bravely met them all, and has brought up, successfully, a large family. She has eight children: John, Jacob H., Mary, Rachel, Sophia, Ellen, Nancy and Ada May. Lost three: Joseph D. (died August 25, 1863), Margaret (died May 27, 1879) and Annie (died November 29, 1879).

WELCH, JAMES—Justice of the peace, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the fourteenth day of February, 1817. He learned the trade of chair-making in his youth, which he followed for a number of years as an occupation. In 1842 he removed to Ohio, and after a residence of four years came to Mahaska county and settled in Oskaloosa, where he continued working at his trade. In 1853 he came to this county and purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and continued the same until 1875, when he retired from the active duties of farm life and moved to Knoxville. He held the office of justice of the peace, and served as assessor for several years, and in the fall of 1880 was elected justice of the peace of this township. But few men have a better record, or have achieved more grand results from a small and discouraging beginning. He was married to Miss Jane Thompson, in 1840, a native of Philadelphia. Their family consists of seven children: David T., Harriet (now Mrs. Henderson), Margaret J. (now Mrs. McMillan), Calvin, Jane, Mary (now Mrs. Bender) and Albert; one son, J. Y., enlisted in the Eighth Iowa infantry and died from disease contracted in the army.

WELCH, D. T.—Of the firm of Welch & McMillan, dealers in dry goods, clothing, notions, etc. Is one of Marion county's leading, as well as most successful merchants, and was born in Savannah, Ohio, on the

twenty-second of June, 1843, and when three years of age accompanied his parents to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, where he lived until 1853. He received his education in the common schools and at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He was raised with a mercantile experience. He enlisted during the late war in the Thirty-third Iowa infantry, and served three years and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He engaged in his present business in 1872, with M. Y. Kinne, under the firm name of Kinne & Welch. This relation continued for seven months, when Mr. John A. Welch purchased Mr. Kinne's interest, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Welch & Welch. Owing to impaired health Mr. J. A. Welch was obliged to retire, and Mr. McMillan became a partner. Under the present name of Welch & McMillan, they have taken a front rank among the business men of Marion county, and have secured a large trade, and enjoy an enviable reputation. He was married in June, 1867, to Miss Maria McMillan, a resident of Marion county, but born in Lafayette, Indiana. They have one son, Archie.

WELCH, JOHN A.—Dealer in dry-goods and clothing. One of the pioneers of this county, was born in Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, on the 24th day of November, 1834, and lived in this and DeWitt counties until 1843, and then removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, and in 1844 came to this county. He was raised a farmer until 1854, and then went to California and spent three years in the mines. He returned to Iowa, and divided his time between attending school, teaching and working on a farm. He enlisted in the army during the late war, and after serving nine months was discharged on account of disability. After returning to his home he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1863 commenced his mercantile experience. He has held the office of coroner, and served part of one term as sheriff. But few men have a better record. He started in life comparatively without means, and his career has been both honorable and successful, and he has always enjoyed the confidence of the community in which he resides. He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary E. Haines, a native of Gloucester county New Jersey. They have four children: Edgar V., Galen H., Otto R., Mary W. Lost three in infancy.

WELCH, J. L.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Paris, Illinois, on the third day of December, 1830. His parents were John R. and Matilda Welch. John R. Welch was engaged in the blacksmithing business at that place. He removed with his family when J. L. was quite young to DeWitt county, where they resided until he attained the age of 14 years. In 1843, the family came to Iowa, locating in Jefferson county. In the spring of 1844, removed to Marion county, locating in Knoxville township. On the third of October, 1856, he was married to Miss Annis McMillen, a native of Ohio, a lady of refined tastes and domestic habits, the daughter of Solomon and Mary Ann McMillen. By this union they had six children, five of whom are living. I. Irene, LeRoy S., Milton R., Mattie, Alvin V.; one deceased. Mr. Welch's educational advantages were very limited, and he secured his education by improving the leisure hours, and an indomitable will. His present farm of 220 acres he has occupied since 1861. He makes a specialty of the stock trade, and has herds that will compare favorably with any in the township. His home is pleasantly situated, and indicates comfort and prosperity. October 1st, 1861, he enlisted in company G, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, participating in many of

the notable events of the war—Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Siege of Corinth. At the time of his enlistment he was appointed hospital steward, which duties he discharged until December, 1863, when he received the appointment of second lieutenant of the Forty-seventh U. S. colored regiment. Was on the Red River expedition, when he received a slight wound in one of the skirmishes, Yazoo City, and eight at Fort Blakely. He was honorably discharged in 1866. It was at the log house of John R. Welch, in the summer of 1844, that the first church services were held in Knoxville township. With the exception of his term in the service and eighteen months he spent in California (going there in 1854), he has been a resident of Marion county since 1844. Thus we have traced the ups and downs of one Marion county's pioneers, but pioneers do not always sojourn in the country that they open up to the world. Such is the case with Mr. Welch. He contemplates leaving Marion. While the county suffers the loss of one of its respected and solid citizens, some other country and county will gain thereby. His mother, Mrs. Martha Welch, died at Butler, Missouri, November 28, 1880.

WELCH, NIMROD—Farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1814. His parents were James and Margaret Welch. He was there educated and raised to manhood. In early life he adopted the profession of farming, which he has followed all his life. In 1840 he married Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Pennsylvania. By this union they have had eight children, Margaret, Mary A., Watson H., Robert Moore, E. E., David O., Wm. A., Sarah Jane (deceased). Mrs. Welch died in 1862. In 1849 he came to Iowa, locating in Mahaska. In 1853 he came to Marion county. His farm of 130 acres is well located. He is a man who has been closely identified with the general improvements of the county, and is numbered among its respected citizens.

WELCH, W. H.—Son of Nimrod Welch. Born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May twenty-fourth, 1847. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1849; to Marion county in 1855.

WETHERELL, A. D.—Physician and surgeon, and one of the best medical practitioners in Marion county. Was born in Burlington, Vermont, on the 21st day of July, 1818, and continued to reside in his native State until 1833, when his parents removed to Licking county, Ohio, settling on a farm. Here the subject of our sketch was principally raised; he received his education in the common schools and supplemented by a few terms in the preparatory department of Granville College, now Dennison University, and aiding his father, more or less, each year in his farm duties. After attaining his majority he engaged in teaching, and having made choice of medicine as a profession his leisure hours were devoted to reading, and after a thorough preparation with Dr. W. W. Bancroft as preceptor, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated in 1844, and after practicing nearly thirteen years in Licking county, in October, 1856, settled in Knoxville, where he continues to practice with marked success. In his medical relations he has built up his reputation by skill and energy. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Harriet Avery, of Ohio, in October, 1843. She died on the 31st of December, 1860, leaving four children: Marion (deceased), Maria (now Mrs. Cathcart), Lizzie (now Mrs. Mieslang), and Frank. His second marriage occurred November, 1861, to Miss Mary Walters, of Knoxville.

WEYERS, WM.—Undertaker. Was born in Prussia, March 27, 1815, and was raised in his native country. He emigrated to the United States

until 1864, when he went overland to California, locating at San Bernardino, where he is at present a resident.

RUCKMAN, S. M.—Coal-dealer and farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Pike county, Ohio, October 10, 1849. His father, David, was a school-teacher in that State. The family, including S. M., emigrated to Iowa in 1851, and in 1852 came to Marion county, where the subject of this sketch was raised and educated. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil. His estate, of forty acres, abounds with a quality of coal that will compare favorably with any in the county. The vein averages four feet. For several years he has made coal-mining his specialty, and his increased trade, during the winter season, requires his entire attention. He married, April 29, 1875, Miss A. Curtiss, of Marion county. They have two children: Edmond Erwin and Dorus Emery.

RUFFNER, J. B.—Proprietor of the Amos House. Is a native of Kentucky, and was born October 26, 1831. In 1835 he was taken to Indiana, where he was raised a farmer. He came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Indiana township, Marion county, and engaged in farming, which he continued for several years, with a good degree of success. He also had a mercantile experience in Attica of four years, and for a number of years was engaged in the stock trade. In 1875 he moved to Knoxville, and sold goods until April 1, 1880, and then engaged in his present business, which his attention to the comfort of his guests, as well as his social and obliging nature, has enabled him to conduct so successfully, and he is entitled to the esteem in which he is held by the traveling public. He has been twice married; first, to Mrs. Sarah C. Kendrick, April 22, 1860. She was born February 14, 1838, and died in December, 1878. His second marriage occurred in 1880, to Mrs. Emma Sharp, a native of Indiana. He has three children by his first marriage: Cameron, Thomas and Ella; lost two. Mrs. R. has one daughter, Maud, by a former marriage.

SAVAGE, W. B.—Of the firm of Bittenbender & Savage, machinists. Is the son of W. G. Savage, and was born in Massachusetts, March 3, 1855, and when nine years of age came with his parents to this county. His father was a practical machinist, and the son may be said to have been raised to the business, and is a master of all its details. He was married in 1879, to Miss Elmira Berkey, a native of Iowa. They have one daughter, Minnie.

SCHLOTTERBECK, JOHN—Farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1805. When but a small boy his father moved to Ross county, Ohio. At the age of twelve years, John, in company with his parents, emigrated to Crawford county, Indiana, where he remained till 1843, when he moved to Iowa, stopping for a short time in Jefferson county, but finally located in Wapello county, where he lived till 1849, when he came to Marion county. In 1851 he moved on to the farm he now occupies. He was married, March 27, 1826, to Nancy Wyman, born in Washington county, Kentucky. They have six children: George, John, Catharine, Mary, Sarah and Jacob.

SCHLOTTERBECK, MICHAEL—Farmer, P. O. Knoxville, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1818. When five years of age he moved with his parents to Harrison county, Indiana, where he lived until fourteen years of age, and thence to Crawford county, in the same State, and remained there until 28 years of age, and then moved to Iowa, locating in Wapello county. In 1852 he came to Marion county. Mr. Schlotterbeck's early life was

spent principally upon the farm. By pursuing a straightforward, upright and honest course, he has gained a good reputation, and has secured for himself and family a comfortable home. He was married in 1842 to Miss Joanna Toller, born in Crawford county, Indiana, in the year 1826. They have four children: Elizabeth, Lucy, John and Willie.

SCHLIDT, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Hessel Cassel, Germany, November 15, 1801. His parents were Henry and Ann Elizabeth. He was raised to manhood and educated in his native county. His early life was that of a farmer boy. In 1832 he came to America, and for a time followed farming in Maryland, after which he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he pursued agriculture for a number of years. He next removed to Allen county, where he resided until 1866. In that year the State of Iowa attracted the attention of Mr. Schlidt, and he emigrated to Marion county, locating where he now resides. He married, the spring of 1839, Mrs. Hannah Dursh, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of William and Sarah Jones. By the union they have two daughters: Ann Isabelle and Sarah Amanda. They are ladies of refined tastes and excellent managers of household affairs. Ann Isabelle is the wife of Andrew Huffman. Mr. Schlidt is the architect of his own fortune, as he came to America in very moderate circumstances, and has by untiring industry and his own efforts secured a fine farm and a pleasant home.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Iola. Was born in France, May 26, 1810. Emigrated to the United States when at the age of twenty years, and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1837, when he moved to Richland county, Ohio. He remained in Ohio for twenty years, and then emigrated with his parents to Iowa and located in Marion county. His death occurred October 5, 1880. Mr. Schmidt was apprenticed to a wagon-maker at the age of fourteen to learn the trade, with whom he remained three years. He devoted the principal part of his time to the prosecution of his trade till 1857, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Assiduously pursuing his occupation he acquired considerable wealth. Was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church; one of its staunch supporters. Mr. Schmidt was married June 13, 1837, to Mary M. Clouse, who was also a native of France; born January 27, 1821. He left a family of six children: George, Sarah, Charles P., Louisa, Mary and Henrietta.

SCOLES, H. J.—Physician and surgeon. One of the oldest medical practitioners of Marion county was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 11th day of July, 1825. His early life was that of a farmer boy, and followed this occupation until 1850, when he removed to Keokuk, Iowa. His mind, previous to this time, was made up to devote himself to the practice of medicine, and he commenced reading with Drs. McGugen and Hughes as preceptors, and after the most thorough preparation he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, and was graduated in 1853. In 1856 he came to this county and pursued his chosen calling. During the war he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa infantry, and was appointed assistant surgeon. After he was mustered out of the United States service he returned to his home and resumed his practice. He was married on the 31st day of March, 1852, to Miss Mary E. McKenzie, a native of Knox county, Ohio. They have a family of three children: Charles E., Harry B., Susanna M. One son, Frank, died July 21, 1882.

the stock business. He commenced his banking experience in the office of his father performing the duty of cashier and book-keeper. He was one of the organizer of the First National Bank of Pella, but disposed of his interest and assisted in organizing the Marion County National Bank. He has been its cashier from the first, and it is largely owing to his financial ability and integrity of character as well as large business capacity, that the institution has secured that reputation for security and safety which it richly merits. Mr. Wright was married in 1865, to Miss Artie Marsh, a native of Washington county, Indiana. Their family consists of four children: Carrie B., Lee, William M. and Maud.

WRIGHT, W. E.—Among the physicians of Marion county deserving of mention is the subject of this sketch. Was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on the eighteenth day of July, 1840, and was raised in this and Franklin counties until 1856 when he removed to Iowa and settled in this county. Until he attained to manhood, his time was chiefly spent in acquiring an education and teaching until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in company B, Third Iowa infantry and was in the service three years. He was wounded by guerrillas on his way to Vicksburg, and was sent to the hospital at Keokuk and while here he made choice of medicine as a profession, and commenced study under the auspices of the College faculty. After a thorough preparation he attended lectures and was graduated from the College of Physician and Surgeons in 1867, and at once entered on the active practice of his profession and in which he has been satisfactorily successful. He married Miss M. A. Woodruff, in 1868. She was born in Ohio. They have five children: Willie B., Jessie M., Edmund F., Katie and an infant.

WRIGHT, P. F.—Dairyman. Is one of Marion county's old and highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Sussex county, Delaware, on the third day of March, 1814, and lived there until 1838. He learned the plastering trade in his youth and has followed it the greater portion of his life. In 1838 he removed to Indiana where he remained until 1856 when he came to this county and followed his chosen occupation and has been closely identified with the growth and material prosperity of the county. In 1874 he retired from the plastering trade, and has since devoted his time to the dairy business, and in this line has an enviable reputation. He married Miss Deborah Conwell, in 1840; she was born in Delaware. They have a family of six children living: W. E. (a practicing physician), David C., Elias, Maggie, Katie, Frank and Lafayette. Lost Samuel and Edmond. Three sons, Wm. E., Samuel and Edmond served in the army, and Samuel died from disease contracted in the service of his country.

YOUNG, W. B.—Physician and druggist. One of Marion county's early, as well as most reliable citizens, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of November, 1812, and when young accompanied his parents to Ohio, and resided at Zanesville and McConnellsville, that State, until after attaining his majority. He was raised on a farm and divided his time between farming and teaching, until making choice of medicine as a profession. After thorough preparation he commenced the practice and continued it for thirteen years, in Wayne and Ashland counties, Ohio, with satisfactory results. In 1852 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in this county, and continued in his chosen avocation. Having gone the security of a friend, in order to save as much as possible he was obliged to take a stock of goods and devote his attention to the disposition of them.

In 1861 he was elected county judge, and served four years. After the expiration of his judicial term, in order to educate his children, he removed to Birmingham, Van Buren county, and remained there three years, and then returned to Knoxville, which has since been his home, and where he has conducted a drug trade. He married Miss Rachael C. McCallister, in 1840. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have four children: Anna, Mattie, James B. and Ohio Pierce.

YOUNG, J. G.—Dealer in drugs, paints, oils and druggists' sundries. Was born in Morgan county, Ohio, on the 29th day of October, 1820, and was raised in this and Ashtabula counties. His early life was that of a farmer. He continued to reside in his native State until 1852, when he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county. The first seven years he engaged in farming and then commenced his mercantile experience and he is a good illustration of what economy and perseverance can accomplish when combined with honor and integrity. He is a true man and a reputable merchant. He was married in 1844 to Miss Hannah Biddinger, a native of Ohio.

YOUNG, E. D.—Undertaker. Was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 14, 1815, and when an infant was taken by his parents to Franklin county, Indiana. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker in his youth, and has followed it the greater portion of the time since. He emigrated to Iowa and settled in Burlington in 1841, and soon after removed to Mt. Pleasant, in Henry county, and voted at the first State election in 1846. After seven years' residence at this place he returned to Indiana, and settled in Indianapolis, and after living there four years, once more retraced his steps to Iowa, and settled in Keokuk, September 1, 1852, and in 1854 came to this county and settled in Knoxville, where he has since lived and conducted his business. For the last twelve years he has devoted his time chiefly to the undertaking business, and no man in Knoxville has a better reputation for all those qualities that go to make up a true man. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Rebecca J. York, January 26, 1836. She was born in Indiana, and died in Mt. Pleasant, in October, 1846, leaving three children: Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. L. M. Brady), Mary J. (now Mrs. J. Terry) and James W. His second marriage occurred in March, 1847, to Miss Lydia Snow. By this union they have three children: Alvin S. (of California), Ephraim B. (a practicing physician of Red Oak) and Hercules C.

ZIN, CHARLES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Jackson (now Vinton) county, Ohio, February 13, 1833. His father, Samuel Zin, was an agriculturist in that State. The subject of this sketch was there raised to manhood, educated, and resided until 1858, when he came to Iowa, locating in Appanoose county, where he resided until 1864, then came to Marion county. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth Long, a native of Ohio, and by this union they have six children: George, Laura, Calvin L., Harvey A., Ira P., and Mary. Mr. Zin's homestead consists of 160 acres; has also 20 acres of timber. His orchard of 140 apple trees is in a thrifty condition. Mr. Zin makes a specialty of stock-raising.

CHAPTER II.

LAKE PRAIRIE.

Organization—The Holland Colony—First Settlers—The City of Pella—Town of Amsterdam—Town of Leersdam—Biographical.

LAKE PRAIRIE township consists of township 77, range 18, and all of townships 75 and 76 north of the Des Moines River. Its area is about equal to two congressional townships or seventy-two square miles, which in acres amounts to 46,080.

Skunk River flows through the northeast corner of the township, and in the southwest part is a small lake from which the township takes its name.

When the county was first organized in 1845, what is now known as Lake Prairie township was constituted an election precinct and called Lake. In the following January the north half was detached and called Jefferson township and the place of voting was designated at the house of Richard Everwine, and the south half was constituted a civil township, known as Lake Prairie township with the place of holding elections at the house of Wilson Stanley. This was the beginning of Lake Prairie township.

During the winter of 1847-8 there was a special act of the Legislature consolidating Lake Prairie and Jefferson townships under the name of Lake Prairie.

The first township election was held in April, 1846, and there were twenty-two votes cast; the names of these voters will afford very authentic evidence of who were the first and early settlers. The names are as follows:

W. H. Buffington, A. C. Buffington, James M. Deweese, G. W. Harris, S. W. Buffington, James Q. Buffington, James O. Raynor, James L. Warren, Andrew J. Brown, Samuel Peter, Jacob C. Brown, Walker Finley, O. Mathews, O. Mathews, Jr., Simpson B. Mathews, George E. Jewett, G. S. Hendrix, Green T. Clark, John Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Wm. McDermit, Asa Koons.

During the summer of 1846 the voting population of the township was further increased by the coming of the following named persons: George Gillaspay, Samuel Gillaspay, Levi Bambridge, I. C. Curtis, Wilson Stanley, J. B. Power, S. P. Parsons, Wm. Welch.

THE HOLLAND COLONY.

The beginning of the Holland Settlement, which has grown till it has occupied nearly the whole of the township, dates from 1847. In that year there was a decided increase in the population of Lake Prairie by the advent of the first adventurers of the now noted Holland Colony. We made brief notice of this in the beginning of the history, and it being one of the most notable events in the annals of the county, we will now, from facts gleaned from its founders, give it more in detail:

Readers of foreign history are familiar with the trouble and enmity that existed in Holland half a century ago, caused by sectarianism. Its origin is traced to the fact that a number of the prominent clergy and laymen of the National Reform Church becoming dissatisfied with its overbearing doctrines, withdrew and formed themselves into an independent organization. Prominent among those that were in favor of religious freedom

was the Rev. Henry P. Scholte. A brief sketch of this gentleman will not be out of place. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1805. In early life he learned the carpenter trade and devoted considerable of his time to sawing. When 17 years of age he was deprived of his father, which event called his attention to the subject of religion, and the result of his considerations was that he commenced a preparatory course, and in 1821, entered the seminary at Amsterdam. In 1824, after passing through the literary examination of the University of Leyden, he began the study of theology in that institution. During a revival in Holland in 1826, after giving the matter of religion mature deliberation, he came to the conclusion that sectarianism and church organization were of a secondary importance. In 1830 a rebellion broke out in Belgium, which Mr. S. took an active part in suppressing. In 1832 he passed the theological examination at the University of Leyden and was licensed to preach. After being examined by the Synod of Holland, he commenced his duties as a minister of the Gospel in the National Reform Church in the beginning of 1833, where he officiated until the division in 1835.

The small body of seceders were not permitted to dwell in harmony, but passed through a series of trials that were fraught with persecutions and imprisonments, instigated by the Synod of Holland. The legality of these acts, for want of a better excuse, was based upon an iron-clad law of Napoleon, which stipulated that not more than twenty persons should assemble in one body for divine worship.

These persecutions instead of having a disastrous effect upon the followers of the new faith, increased its adherents; consequently the government became discouraged and the persecutions ceased entirely soon after the accession of William II. to the throne.

The social condition and pecuniary circumstances of the middle and poorer classes of the country came under the observation of Mr. Scholte during his labors as a minister. He perceived how difficult it was for the poor to eke out a sustenance, and for them to attain a social status was an utter impossibility.

After considering the matter of their relief he concluded that, owing to the crowded condition of the Netherlands, that his efforts to aid them, or to contrive any means to better their condition in their native country would be futile, and that emigration to some other country where they would have a broader scope for their labors, was the only alternative to bring about the desired end. With this project in view, in connection with another minister of ability, they began a series of investigations in regard to the laws, religion and general advantages of different countries. They corresponded with the Minister of Colonies and endeavored to secure free passage to the island of Java and a permit to make a free settlement there. To this the government objected and they turned their attention in another direction. America was the next country under consideration. After making inquiries in regard to the climate, laws, etc., of different parts, Texas was first thought of, but owing to the climate was abandoned. Missouri was next under consideration, but the existence of slavery forbade its choice. Finally Iowa, which was then in its infancy as a State, was chosen to be the land of their future abode.

The next step to be taken was to create an interest among a sufficient number to form a self-sustaining colony. In July, 1846, the first meeting for the purpose was held at Leersdam, and in December of the same year

the second meeting was held at Utrecht, at which an organization was effected, Henry P. Scholte being elected president, A. J. Betten vice-president and Isaac Overkamp secretary. A committee consisting of G. Overkamp, G. F. Le Cocq, John Rietveld and A. Wigny were appointed, whose duty it was to receive members on certain conditions, and arrange for means of transportation. It was required that the members of the organization should be industrious and moral. It was not essential that they should be adherents to a religious faith, but no atheists or infidels were admitted, and Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. Another measure was that each member of sufficient means should take charge of one or more persons or families who desired to go, but were too poor to defray the expense.

In the spring of 1847 the association numbered 1,300 souls, and between 700 and 800 were prepared to make their departure. Four vessels were chartered, three of which sailed from Rotterdam and one from Amsterdam the early part of April. The fleet arrived in Baltimore the early part of June, where they were joined by Mr. Scholte, who had preceded them by steamer. Nine deaths and three births occurred during the voyage.

They were conveyed to Pittsburgh by canal and railway, thence to St. Louis by steamboat, arriving in July. Mr. E. F. Grafe, a German, and for sometime a resident of that city, was aware of their coming and proved to be a beneficial friend to them during their sojourn at that point. It was necessary for them to recuperate and make arrangements for the journey to their final settlement, consequently they constructed a temporary shelter outside the city limits. It was also essential at this time to know the locality in the Hawkeye State where they were to take up their permanent abode, and Henry P. Scholte, Isaac Overkamp, John Rietveld and others for this purpose departed for Iowa as the avant-couriers or prospectors. Rev. M. J. Post, who for a number of years was a minister of the gospel, and mail-carrier in the frontier for a number of years, came in contact with them at Fairfield. Mr. Post recommended the belt of country lying between the Des Moines and Skunk rivers in Marion county as a suitable locality to establish a colony, and with the committee went over the ground.

The location and surroundings were agreeable to their views and Mr. Scholte, as financial manager and agent for the colony, purchased the claims of settlers within a radius of two townships, which was designed for the use of the colony, together with live stock and agricultural implements.

They returned to St. Louis and mechanics were immediately sent forward to construct temporary shelter for the emigrants on their arrival, which was soon. Sheds were erected in different parts of where the city of Pella now stands, some families moved into the cabins recently occupied by those whose claims had been purchased, while others built sod houses on the prairie and improvised a roof of grass which was in abundance on the edge of the sloughs. Thus we find the founders of the now flourishing settlement making their *debut* in Marion county. That they made their now happy and comfortable home out of the raw material is unmistakable, and the prosperity that has attended the colony to the present time is not only familiar to the residents of Marion county, but throughout the entire northwest. Though chiefly instrumental in developing the resources of the township and building up a city which is a credit to themselves and an honor to the State, they were not properly the first settlers. Prior to their coming many of the best claims were taken; the Hollanders generally

ought out the owners of these claims and the first owners took up a line of march for regions further west.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The veritable first settlers of Lake Prairie township were Virginians by name of Nossaman and Hamilton. They came during the year 1843, John B. Hamilton having the honor of building the first house in the township.

The development of the material resources of Lake Prairie township, and the increase in population have been so rapid as to be almost without a parallel in the country.

Notwithstanding the fact that the people who have made that country what it is did not arrive till 1848-9, and when arriving found nothing but a bare soil, they had so far improved and populated the township by the year 1855, as to make the following showing:

Number of polls....	407
Value of lands.....	\$166,624
Personal property	209,080

In 1870 the value of property in the township had so increased as to be as follows:

Lands and town lots	\$593,250
Personal property	274,285

The population in 1875 was 5,209, and the entire valuation of all the property in the township, personal and real estate, is now \$1,461,693.

While this progress has been largely due to the fertility of the soil and the early railroad communication, it cannot be denied that it is chiefly due to the industry and fecundity of the race of people who inhabit it.

John B. Hamilton, one of the first settlers of this township, was the first school fund commissioner. From some of his records still in existence, we find that in 1851 he subdivided Lake Prairie township into school districts, of which there were six in number, making one for every twelve miles of territory. At present there is a school district constituted out of ever four square miles of territory, and all the districts are well supplied with school-houses. Last year, outside the city of Pella, there was raised by special taxation, for school purposes, the sum of \$2,000 and for the improvement of the roads the sum of \$2,519. The present township officers are:

Justices—H. Neyenesch, H. M. McCully, N. de Renss.

Constables—Fred Synhorst, A. de Renss, Jr.

Trustees—Wm. Hagens, M. Sells, Ldt. v. d. Linden.

Clerk—F. W. Brinkhoff.

Assessor—L. Beintema.

THE CITY OF PELLA.

The city of Pella was originally laid out under the direction of Henry Peter Scholte, and named thus from a Hebrew word, which signifies a city of refuge.

The town site was first surveyed by Sanford Doud, in May, 1848, and re-surveyed by a man named Clemons in 1849.

The original town site was part of the north half of section 10, and the south half of the south half of section 3, all in tp 76, r 18.

Some ten additions have been laid out since then, as follows:

Southeast Pella, October 11, 1854; n part e hf of e hf, ne qr section 10, tp 76, r 18, and the w hf of the sw qr section 11, tp 76, r 18, by Isaac Overkamp and G. H. Overkamp.

South Pella, November 30, 1854.

North Pella, September 9, 1854; n hf se qr, ne qr sw qr, section 10, tp 76, r 18.

West Pella, November 7, 1854.

Addition to South Pella, August 16, 1856.

Out-lots by Hoopers, June 25, 1858.

Addition to South Pella, September 3, 1856.

Overkamp's R. R. Addition, October 6, 1864.

Scarff's Addition to South Pella, November 3, 1874.

The first house for the entertainment of the public in Pella was kept by the widow of M. J. Post.

The first post-office was the one originally established on Lake Prairie and moved to Pella in 1848. The first postmaster was Henry Peter Scholta, the founder of the Holland settlement.

Walters & Smith carried on the first business, a store of general merchandise, in a small building about one mile from the center of the city, as it now is.

E. F. Grafe carried on the second business house in the town.

In 1855, one year after the incorporation of Knoxville, the people of Pella took measures to have their town incorporated. The following are copies of the official records, relating to the matter:

"On the twenty-eighth day of June comes ——— and makes due return of the votes cast at Pella, Marion county, Iowa, for and against incorporating the town of Pella into a city. Whereupon examination of said returns, it appears that there were 157 votes cast, of which 135 were cast in favor of incorporation and twenty-two were cast in opposition. Which, from said return, it was found that there was a majority of 113 votes in favor of incorporating the said town of Pella into a city.

"Whereupon the county judge fixed upon the ninth day of July, 1855, as the time, and the said town of Pella as the place of holding an election to choose persons to prepare a charter, or articles of incorporation for the said city or town of Pella. The court also fixed upon three persons as the number to be elected to prepare said charter.

"On the tenth day of July, 1855, comes Hugo Kuyper and makes a due return of the number of votes cast for persons elected to prepare a charter for the city of Pella.

"Whereupon it appears from said return that there were seventy-six votes cast, of which H. C. Huntsman received seventy-two, Isaac Overkamp received seventy, and P. Pravendright received sixty-four. Which appearing from said return that the persons named were duly elected.

"Whereupon the said H. C. Huntsman, Isaac Overkamp and P. Pravendright were duly notified of their election, and the twentieth day of August

must was fixed upon as the day to submit a charter for the said town of Pella, to the legal voters of the said town, and that E. F. Grafe, W. J. Ellis and A. van Stigt be appointed judges, and H. Hospers and Isaac Overkamp clerks of said election."

The charter was adopted, and the tenth day of September, 1855, was the time fixed for electing officers for the corporation.

The first election was held on the day named and resulted in the election of the following officers:

Mayor, W. J. Ellis; marshal, A. Stoutenburg; recorder, G. Boekennoogen; treasurer, I. Overkamp; aldermen, T. Rosborough, M. A. Clark, J. E. Streng, H. Hospers, O. McDowell, J. Berkhout.

The present officers of the city are as follows:

Mayor—H. M. McCully.

Treasurer—I. Overkamp.

Clerk—J. H. Stubenrauch.

Assessor—E. Sterrenberg.

Marshal—A. Synhorst.

Street Commissioner—L. v. d. Sluis.

Solicitor—E. Shaw.

Aldermen—First ward, J. B. Sexton, W. D. Forsythe; Second ward, J. v. d. Zyl, H. Kuyper; Third ward, H. de Booy, F. W. Brinkhoff; Fourth ward, Jonas Liter, Geo. Brown.

The officers of the city from the time it was incorporated until the present, are as follows:

1855.

Mayor—W. J. Ellis. Recorder—G. Boekennoogen, H. Kuyper. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—A. Stoutenburg, J. F. van Nahuis, D. C. Campbell.

1856.

Mayor—W. J. Ellis. Recorder—H. Kuyper. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—D. C. Campbell, O. H. Parish.

1857.

Mayor—R. G. Hamilton. Recorder—P. Barendregt. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—O. H. Parish.

1858.

Mayor—Isaac Overkamp. Recorder—P. Barendregt. Treasurer—A. H. Viersen. Marshal—Thomas Rosborough.

1859.

Mayor—Isaac Overkamp. Recorder—P. Barendregt. Treasurer—J. Nollen. Marshal—B. ten Broek.

1860.

Mayor—J. Nollen. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—W. C. van Vark.

1861.

Mayor—John Nollen. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—O. H. Parish, N. P. Earp.

1862.

Mayor—John Nollen. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—N. P. Earp.

1863.

Mayor—J. Nollen. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—I. Over-
kamp. Marshal—N. P. Earp, H. Van Vliet.

1864.

Mayor—Wm. Fisher. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—I. Over-
kamp. Marshal—John Von Driel.

1865.

Mayor—Wm. Fisher. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—I. Over-
kamp. Marshal—William Holbrook.

1866.

Mayor—William Fisher. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—H. Kraai.

1867.

Mayor—H. Hospers. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—H. Kraai.

1868.

Mayor—H. Hospers. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—H. Kraai, H. Synhorst.

1869.

Mayor—H. Hospers. Recorder—H. Neyenesch. Treasurer—Isaac
Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1870.

The city abandons its old charter and is organized under the general law. The officer heretofore called recorder is hereafter called clerk.

Mayor—H. Hospers, H. Neyenesch. Clerk—H. Neyenesch, W. D. Forsythe. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1871.

Mayor—H. M. McCully. Clerk—W. D. Forsythe. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1872.

Mayor—H. M. McCully. Clerk—A. H. Viersen. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1873.

Mayor—H. M. McCully. Clerk—H. F. Bousquet. Treasurer—Isaac Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1874.

Mayor—H. Neyenesch. Clerk—H. F. Bousquet. Treasurer—I. Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1875.

Mayor—E. F. Grafe. Clerk—H. F. Bousquet. Treasurer—I. Overkamp. Marshal—P. H. Kennedy.

1876.

Mayor—H. Neyenesch. Clerk—P. C. Lankelma. Treasurer—I. Overkamp. Marshal—W. W. Brown.

1877.

Mayor—H. Neyenesch. Clerk—P. C. Lankelma. Treasurer—I. Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1878.

Mayor—H. M. McCully. Clerk—P. C. Lankelma. Treasurer—I. Overkamp. Marshal—A. Lee.

1879.

Mayor—H. M. McCully. Clerk—J. H. Stubenrauch. Treasurer—I. Overkamp. Marshal—A. Synhorst.

1880.

Mayor—H. M. McCully. Clerk—J. H. Stubenrauch. Treasurer—L. Overkamp. Marshal—A. Synhorst.

GROWTH OF BUSINESS AND POPULATION.

It has already been seen that the first town plat of Pella had been surveyed, a few buildings had been erected, a post-office established and one or two business houses located there prior to 1850; that in 1855 the town was incorporated and there were seventy-six votes cast. After the incorporation of the town its growth was continuous and rapid, but its growth and prosperity have been most marked since the completion of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, which fortunately for Pella passed through that town before any of its rivals had any road, and by reason of which it became the only shipping point in Marion county, and in a few years became the chief trading point for a large and productive region of country. The Des Moines Valley Railroad was completed to Eddyville at the county line between Wapello and Mahaska counties in 1861 where the terminus of the road continued to be until 1866 when it was completed to Des Moines. From 1866 till 1875 Pella enjoyed remarkable advantages which were improved to the fullest extent. By the completion of two other lines of railroad through Marion county, Pella has lost a portion of its trade and as a shipping point is not a place of as much importance as formerly. Though still a place of great business activity it will be seen that it has fallen off somewhat, during the past five years in population. According to the census of 1875 it then had a population of 2,536, while in 1880 it was but 2,435. By comparing the amount of shipments for the year 1873 with the shipments during the last six months of the year 1879, it will be seen that there has been a falling off.

Business done by railroad at Pella during the year 1873, pounds:

11 cars of horses.....	220,000
143 cars of cattle.....	2,516,000
476 cars of hogs.....	6,734,000
13 cars of sheep.....	156,000
Mess pork.....	955
Lard and tallow....	115,125
Hides.....	86,095
Wool.....	53,770
Wheat.....	3,843,750
Corn.....	120,000
Oats.....	4,659,735
Flour.....	1,093,960
Grass seed.....	46,730
Potatoes.....	1,982,905
Wool.....	20,000
Stone and brick..	894,070
Agricultural implements.....	115,270
Eggs and butter.....	709,445
Household goods..	87,420
Merchandise.....	306,570

Money realized by the railroad on above freight, \$40,739.35; money received by the railroad for freight delivered at Pella, \$52,930.91; money received for tickets sold during the year, \$16,860.65; total, \$110,361.31.

Shipments from Pella during six months ending November 30, 1879:

Oats.....	167	car loads.
Corn.....	35	" "
Wheat.....	53	" "
Butter and eggs.....	40	" "
Potatoes.....	183	" "
Hogs.....	146	" "
Cattle.....	31	" "
Rock.....	17	" "
Merchandise.....	12	" "
Household goods.....	20	" "

This temporary check which has been given to the growth of the city is scarcely noticeable except in the statistics of the place, and surrounded as it is by so fertile a country and having tributary to it so large a population of industrious and thrifty people it must ever remain a place of considerable commercial importance.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

There are at present two exclusive dry-goods stores. The proprietors of these stores are J. S. Baker and L. Bach.

There are eleven stores of general merchandise with the following named proprietors: G. F. Stegeman, G. Thomassen, William Slob, Kruidenier Brothers, Beard & Scholte, H. de Booy, C. Rhynsburger, B. G. Bowen, John Dykstra, B. H. van Spanckeren and John Gaass.

There are six firms which deal exclusively in groceries, two hardware stores, two dealers in stoves and tinware, three harness-shops, two furniture stores, three firms which deal exclusively in boots and shoes, the number of dealers in drugs and books is four.

There are three firms dealing in grain, two banks, two lumber yards, two grist mills, two woolen mills, one livery stable, two elevators, five hotels, six saloons, three weekly newspapers and two monthlies.

Among the other enterprises not strictly business may be mentioned: One university, three public school buildings, and twelve churches. There are fifteen ministers, ten physicians, five lawyers, twenty-five teachers and one hundred college students.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.

This popular institution of learning is under the control of the Baptist Church, and was founded in 1853. The college building is situated in the midst of ample grounds in the southwest part of the city. It furnishes excellent advantages for the higher education of both sexes, and many annually avail themselves of the advantages here afforded. The instructors are persons of experience and ability, the accommodations are ample and the location is a healthy one.

From a synopsis of the history of the institution from the first down to the year 1871, written by Prof. E. H. Scarff, we glean the following:

The institution was perfected at an educational convention, which met at Oskaloosa, November 10, 1852, when a committee of fifteen was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at Pella, June 4, 1853.

At the adjourned meeting at Pella it was decided to locate the institution at Pella, and active measures were at once entered upon.

E. H. Scarff was appointed to take charge of the school, which was carried on in a brick building on Washington Street till 1856, when it was removed to the new college building. Caleb Caldwell, Julia Tallman and C. C. Cory were the assistant teachers.

At the opening of the spring term of 1857, A. N. Carrier, A. B., was added to the corps of teachers.

At the annual meeting of the board, June, 1858, it was resolved to open a regular collegiate course, and Rev. E. Gunn was elected president of the College.

In 1858, Mrs. D. C. A. Stoddard was added to the list of teachers.

From 1857 to 1861, the prospects of the school were very flattering. Classes were formed in the collegiate department as high as the Junior class. The aggregate number of students for the year 1861 was three hundred and twenty-seven.

At the opening of the war, in 1861, many of the students responded to the call for soldiers, and at the close of the summer term, 1862, there was not an able-bodied man of sufficient age to bear arms in the school. Rev. E. Gunn had resigned the presidency, and Professor Carrier enlisted in the army.

In 1865 Professor Carrier returned from the army and resumed his place in the school. At the close of the war, many of the former students returned, and the school was greatly enlarged. The aggregate attendance for 1862, was two hundred and ninety-two. Of the one hundred and fourteen students who enlisted in the army, twenty-six were commissioned officers, seventeen non-commissioned officers, and twenty-one fell on the field.

At the annual meeting, June, 1870, it was resolved to raise \$10,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. The effort was successful.

At the meeting of the Board, June, 1871, the \$10,000 having been secured, the Board resolved to prosecute the work of endowment, and elected Rev. L. A. Dunn, of Fairfax, Vermont, president of the College.

At the opening of the winter term he delivered his inaugural and entered upon his labors.

Dr. Dunn is one of the most popular and successful educators in the West, and under his energetic and judicious management the college has constantly prospered and extended its range of influence.

In his inaugural address before alluded to he gave a brief outline of the work before him. The following were his closing remarks:

"Among the colleges of the West the Central University of Iowa holds only an humble place, but it is strictly Protestant in its character, and purely American in its ideas; and will labor to the extent of its power to inculcate the great fundamental principle of religious toleration and national freedom that lies at the foundation of our republican institutions.

"Having its home in the valley of the Des Moines, in the heart of Iowa, and near the center of the great valley of the West, in a city called Pella,

name rendered classic by its being the name of the city of refuge to which the Christians fled when Jerusalem was destroyed, and also the name of the capital of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

"Occupying such a central position, and adorning such a city, it hopes to be true to its position and faithful to its high duty and worthy of the confidence of the public.

"It will provoke no controversy; lay no obstacle in the way of any other institution of learning, but in its own quiet and unpretending way will seek to do all it may be able, to counteract all influences deleterious to the interests of our country or to the Christian religion, and to build up in this great valley the principle of sound education and correct religious faith. Embarrassment and discouragements, common to institutions in a new country, have attended the rise and progress of this University, but its growth has been onward and upward, and already it has a history of which it need not be ashamed. But the College, like the State, is yet in its youth, and it is believed that it feels all the strength and vigor of youthful life and will grow with the growth of the people, and that by and by it will ripen with the State into strong and vigorous manhood.

"The prospect for the future is bright and promising; full of hope. It needs but the persevering labor of its friends and the common blessing of Heaven to insure success.

"The work of education in the West, at the present moment, is emphatically *the work*. We lose all if we lose the West. And if we lose our hold on the leading minds all is gone.

"Then, in closing, let me say: stand by the education of the West. Our highest good, our self-preservation and the conservation of the world is in this act."

The present official board have principally to do with the general management of the institution:

Board of Trustees.

Officers—L. A. Dunn, president; J. B. Cotton, vice-president; I. J. Stoddard, treasurer; S. West, secretary.

Class I, term expires 1880.—Hon. B. F. Keables, Rev. J. Y. Aitchison, Rev. Wm. Elliott, C. Craven, E. D. Morgan, A. N. Cain, Rev. John Davies, *Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., Rev. S. Washington, Hon. E. G. Barker, Rev. S. West, E. B. Ruckman, Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn.

Class II, term expires 1881.—Rev. E. H. Scarff, D. D., Rev. A. Robinson, Rev. Jas. Frey, Jr., Hon. N. Littler, *Byram Leonard, Esq., J. B. Cotton, Prof. A. N. Currier, Prof. C. C. Cory, A. H. Viersen, M. W. Forrest, Rev. W. C. Pratt, Rev. C. Payne.

Class III, term expires 1882.—Rev. L. A. Dunn, D. D., Hon. J. K. Hornish, Rev. I. J. Stoddard, Rev. J. M. Wood, Rev. G. W. Hertzog, Chas. Livingston, E. S. Plimpton, John Nollen, Thos. Ryan, Esq., H. G. Curtis, Esq., R. R. Watts, M. W. Rudd.

Executive Committee.—L. A. Dunn, J. B. Cotton, I. J. Stoddard, B. F. Keables, A. H. Viersen, S. West, Thos. Ryan.

*Deceased.

The practical work of the school, at the beginning of 1880, was under the direction of the following

Faculty and Instructors.

- Rev. L. A. Dunn, D. D., president, professor of mental and moral philosophy.
- Rev. E. H. Scarff, D. D., professor of mathematics—resigned.
- S. F. Prouty, A. B., professor of Latin and natural sciences.
- Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn, A. M., professor of rhetoric and belles lettres—resigned.
- I. M. DeLong, A. B., professor of mathematics.
- Miss Laura A. Tone, acting principal of ladies department and instructor in English and Latin.
- Mrs. A. E. Prouty, A. B., instructor in Greek and German.
- Miss Martha Rudd, A. B., instructor in Greek and mathematics—resigned.
- Prof. J. B. Cotton, principal in the musical department.
- Miss A. E. Cotton, M. B., instructor in music.
- John N. Dunn, instructor in reading, and college librarian.

During the collegiate year, ending in June, 1879, there were the following number of students in the several departments:

Collegiate Course.

Graduates	1
Senior class.....	8
Junior class.....	5
Sophomore class.....	6
Freshman class.....	12
Senior academic class.....	36
Junior academic class	19

English Department.

Whole number in department.....	41
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Instrumental Music.

Whole number in department.....	40
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Vocal Music.

Whole number in department	46
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Students in Elocution.

Whole number in department.....	20
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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Pella have long enjoyed the reputation of being among the best in the State. Not only have the people been liberal in voting funds for the erection of school buildings and the payment of teachers' salaries, but what is even more important, they have been careful to vote in

members of the school board who have brought with them to this responsible position, experience and a determination to make of the public school all of which the system is susceptible. They have been fortunate in their selection of a superintendent in the person of Prof. Cory, who has held that position of honor and trust for many years. It has long been demonstrated by experience as it can readily be shown by reason, that the highest efficiency in the public schools can only be obtained by long and uninterrupted tenure of office in the office of superintendent.

There are enrolled in the public schools of Pella between eight hundred and nine hundred pupils; and among the school buildings is a magnificent new brick structure, recently erected at a cost of \$20,000.

The following named persons have had the superintendency of the public schools in the past: 1858, C. T. Chapin; 1859, Warren Olney; 1860, E. D. Morgan; 1861, C. B. Boydston; 1862-1865, F. W. Corliss; 1865-1869, W. D. Forsythe; 1869-1871, W. H. Post; 1871-1880, C. C. Cory.

The schools at present are under the control and management of the following officers and teachers:

Board of Directors—S. H. Viersen, President; W. D. Forsythe, B. Buerkens, E. R. Cassatt, H. Neyenesch, H. Wormhoudt. Treasurer—H. Knyper; Secretary—Wm. v. d. Linden; Superintendent—C. C. Cory.

Teachers—High School, principal, C. C. Cory; assistant, Miss Lois Martin; Department No. 2, Miss A. Reynolds; No. 3, Miss E. J. Stallard; No. 4, Miss M. V. Davenport; No. 5, Miss Addie Monohon; No. 6, Miss Alice West; No. 7, Miss Lillie Viersen; No. 8, Miss Mary Forsythe; No. 9, Miss Bertha Tysseling; No. 10, Miss Meta Shaw; No. 11, Miss Orpha Alexander; No. 12, Miss Mary Johnson.

CHURCHES.

First Baptist—This church was organized in the year 1863. The following were some of the first members of the society:

I. J. Stoddard, R. D. Hartshorn and wife, J. Parker and wife, William Hildreth and wife, F. W. Corliss, H. H. Stevens and wife, H. K. Kean and wife, Mary Parker and Mrs. E. C. Julian.

The church building, which is a large and elegant one, was erected in 1873. It cost about \$11,000, and was dedicated in August, 1874, by Dr. L. A. Dunn.

The following have been the pastors: Reverends E. H. Scarff, J. R. Shanafelt, E. C. Spinney, T. W. Powell, H. R. Mitchell and Charles Payne. Dr. L. A. Dunn is the present supply.

The membership at present numbers 150, and in connection with the regular church organization there is a large and flourishing Sunday-school.

This church is the outgrowth of the Baptist Church which was the first to be organized in the county. They were in a certain sense organized before the Hollanders came, the Rev. C. C. Curtis preaching for them as a missionary. The first organization seemed to nearly or quite die out, and this one was established on its ruins in 1863.

The church edifice is not yet entirely completed. The vestry only has been dedicated, while the main audience room is still unfinished.

Second Baptist—This church was organized in 1858. William A. Bartlett, John Bogue and wife, Henry A. Ritner and wife, M. A. Clark and wife, B. G. Bowen and wife, T. W. Whipple and wife, J. G. Howell and wife,

Samuel Clutter and wife, E. O. Towne and wife and Benjamin Eastman, were the original members of the organization. The society in 1862 bought of the M. E. Church a building and repaired it, which they have since occupied. The original cost of the house with repairs amounted to over \$1,000. Reverends Wm. Elliott, O. L. Chittenden, John G. Craven, S. E. Rice and A. W. Sutton have been pastors in times past.

The present members number about forty. This church was formed from persons leaving the First Baptist Church on account of a difference of opinion on three important things: 1st. This church is opposed to slavery; 2d. It opposed selling and use of ardent spirits; 3d. It opposed secret societies.

First Presbyterian—The First Presbyterian Church of Pella was organized August ninth, 1869, with the following named persons as members: A. F. Smith, Lucy N. Smith, Clara O. Vanderley, Mary T. Morgan, Elizabeth Smith, John K. Voorhees, E. H. Voorhees, Eugenia B. Voorhees, Wm. D. Voorhees, Sallie E. B. Voorhees.

A church building was erected in 1872. It is a frame structure and cost about \$3,000. The building was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God during the winter of 1872-3 by the Rev. John Fisher, who was the first pastor. There is now a membership of about thirty, but the society has no pastor, and no regular religious services.

Methodist Episcopal—This church was organized May 21, 1855, by Rev. J. Brooks, who was then presiding elder of the district.

G. T. Clark, W. L. Baston, R. G. Hamilton, J. B. Hamilton, J. F. Woodside, Horace Strickland and John Greenwood were the first members.

The first church was built in 1857 and was sold for debt in 1862. In 1865 a second church was erected, which was found to be too small, and a larger one was erected in 1867. The contractor failed to do the work according to agreement and the house was sold in 1870, and the proceeds were applied to payment of debts and repairing the old building. The church has had some eighteen different pastors, and the present membership is between eighty and ninety.

A flourishing Sunday-school is managed by this church, which has about one hundred and fifty pupils. The present superintendent is D. S. Huber.

A new parsonage has recently been built at a cost of \$950.

First Dutch Reformed—As at present organized, this religious society dates its origin from the year 1857.

A church known as the Christian Church was organized by the Holland colony in 1847, and the First Dutch Reformed is an outgrowth of that.

The first members were Hendrick Peter Scholte, Isaac Overkamp, G. H. Overkamp, J. F. LeCocq, A. J. Betten, J. Smeenk, A. Wigny, J. Rietveld.

In 1871 a large brick church building was erected at a cost of \$25,000, which was dedicated in June, 1872. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by Revs. E. Winter, H. Vankley, H. G. Kley and K. B. Wesland.

Rev. P. J. Oggel was pastor from 1860 to 1866, since which time Rev. Egbert Winter has been pastor.

The present membership numbers three hundred. The Sunday-school, which is under the management of K. van Stigt, numbers about two hundred.

At first, in 1848, this society used a small frame building on the west side of the square for holding meetings. In 1850 a small brick church was erected. This becoming too small for the use of the society, a frame church which had been erected some years previous and which was then vacant

was purchased; in this last named building the congregation worshiped until 1871, when the present large and commodious building was erected.

Second Dutch Reformed—This church was organized in comparatively recent times. A brick church edifice was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$4,000. The church building was dedicated by Rev. Abraham Thompson, who was the first pastor. Mr. Thompson was succeeded by Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn.

There is a membership of eighty-five.

The Sunday-school in connection with this church is in charge of P. H. Bonsquet. There are in the school twenty-five teachers and two hundred fifty pupils.

Third Dutch Reformed—The following named persons composed the first membership of this church: D. van Lank, T. Veenschoten, A. de Wild, J. de Wild, W. de Hartog, William Buker, Jacob van Boekel, John van Boekel.

A frame church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$5,000, which was dedicated the same year.

Revs. C. Zubli and H. Weiland were the former pastors. Rev. Francis Rederus is the present pastor. The church has a membership of about two hundred.

The pastor is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Holland Presbyterian—This church organization was formed but very recently, the date of organization being June 10, 1880.

The congregation worships in a building which was erected some years ago by the Fourth Dutch Reformed Church at a cost of \$3,000.

Rev. John Isaac Fles is the present pastor; the membership numbers eighty.

The Sunday-school numbers about one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

The church was originally known as the Fourth Reformed Church.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Pella Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.—This society was organized in 1852. The lodge room is in Fisher's Hall; the membership numbers sixty-five. The following are the officers at present: E. R. Cassatt, W. M.; T. J. Welch, S. W.; W. D. Forsythe, J. W.; R. H. Lacy, Sec.; W. Fisher, Treas.; F. M. Sexton, S. D.; C. W. Wilson, J. D.; J. R. Johnson, tyler.

Cox's Light Infantry Band—Pella has the reputation of having the best brass band in the State. The persons composing the band are fine looking men and are under a good state of discipline. They are well equipped with the best instruments and uniforms the country affords and present a very imposing appearance. The following compose the band: E. R. Cassatt, president; J. M. Cox, drum major; Geo. P. Sheelsey, leader, E flat cornet; Henry Verhey, ass't leader, solo alto; A. H. Betzer, E flat cornet; F. M. Sexton, E flat cornet; Sypko Sypkens, B flat cornet; Fred Cory, B flat cornet; W. M. Fowler, B flat cornet; F. W. Stallard, B flat cornet; W. M. Blattner, E flat clarionet; Chas. Blattner, A flat clarionet; Lewis Gregcry, B flat clarionet; Jost De Bnin, E flat piccolo; C. S. Cotton, solo alto; Arie De Vos, first alto; B. H. Van Spankeren, alto; Henry Lobrecht, first tenor; W. B. Neyenesch, second tenor; W. Kruger,

baritone; John Lobrecht, first tuba; Win. Verhey, second tuba; T. W. Cox, snare drummer; Walter Riddle, bass drummer. The band was organized in August, 1879.

Company K, 3d, I. N. G.—This company of militia was organized in April, 1878, and uniformed the following August. There are stated times for target practice and drill. The company is equipped with regulation uniforms and armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles. The rank and file number 63 men. The officers are as follows: J. M. Cox, captain; W. H. Barker, first lieutenant; George Ross, second lieutenant; Isaac Griffith, first sergeant; G. M. Hall, second sergeant; John Drum, third sergeant; W. M. Raney, fourth sergeant; John Forest, fifth sergeant.

THE PELLA PRESS.

The Weekblad—This paper is printed in the Dutch language and being one of the few papers which the Hollanders can read, published in America, has a very large circulation. It was established by Henry Hospers, January 1st, 1860. July 1st, 1871, it was bought by H. Neyenesch, who is the present editor and proprietor.

When published by Hospers it was a five column paper. At present it is a nine column paper, being the largest paper in the Holland language printed in the United States, and having the largest circulation of any Holland paper in this county, having subscribers at present from San Francisco to Massachusetts, embracing nearly all the States and Territories in the United States. Largest circulation of any paper in this county.

The following editorial clipped from a recent number of the *Weekblad* will be of intense interest to the general reader, inasmuch as it affords an example of the Dutch language, and at the same time is an exemplification of the Dutch idea of finance:

“Het bedrag ann goud, dat bij het begin der christelijke jaartelling op de wereld voorhanden was, wordt berokend te hebben bedragen vier hondred zeven en tweutig millioen dollars; toed Amerika ontdekt werd was het verminderd tot op zeven en vijftig millioen; na deze gebeurtenis vermeerderde hetzelve weder langzaam, zoodat het in het jaar 1600 weder eene hoeveelheid van hondred en vijf millioen dollars aan waarde bereikt had; in het jaar 1700 was het aangegroeid tot drie hondred een en vijftig millioen; in 1800 tot duizend hondred vijf en twintig millioen; en 1853 tot drie duizend millioen dollars; en op den tegenwoordigen tijd denkt men dat er eene waarde van acht duizend millioen dollars aan goud op de wereld voorhanden is, hetwelk in dien het gesmolten werd eene kloimp zou vormen van 29 kubieke voeten. Van dit bedrag wordt berekend, dat zes duizend millioen bestaat in gemunt geld, een duizend millioen in horlogien, en het overige in allerhande soorten van artikelen voor gebruik en voor sieraad.”

The Pella Blade—The *Blade* was established in the winter of 1864-5, by Mr. C. S. Wilson, since well known to the newspaper fraternity of the State. In politics, under Mr. Wilson's management, the *Blade* was radically Republican, but it appears not to have met that degree of success which its proprietor anticipated. After about one year the office was sold and removed to Waterloo, in Black Hawk county. Shortly after its removal the *Blade* was renewed again at Pella, by R. Crosby, who was soon joined by J. H. Betzer as a partner. In December, 1867, Crosby sold his interest in the office to H. G. Curtis, who, in about two years, sold to A. T.

Betzer, the proprietors then being J. H. and A. T. Betzer. In the spring of 1871 J. M. Cox became interested in the paper, and the firm name became Betzer Brothers & Cox. In October, 1872, Mr. Cox retired from the business, leaving Betzer Bros. as proprietors. In a few weeks they associated with themselves Mr. W. S. Alexander, under the firm name of Betzer Brothers & Alexander, in a few months, however, giving place to the new firm of Cox & Betzer, composed of J. M. Cox and A. T. Betzer. Thus the firm continued until the spring of 1875, when Mr. Cox sold his interest to Mr. T. C. Masteller, who, with Mr. A. T. Betzer, continued the publication of the paper as T. C. Masteller & Co., until the summer of 1876, when A. T. Betzer became the sole proprietor. During all these changes the *Blade* was a Republican paper, but in July, 1879, Mr. Betzer sold the office to H. Neyenesch and S. S. King, who immediately changed it to a conservative Democratic paper, and thus it continues down to the close of our report.

The Visitor.—About the first of November, 1879, A. H. Betzer, for a number of years foreman in the office of the *Weekly Pella Blade*, purchased a Peerless job press, with a complete outfit for doing all kinds of job work. Many Republicans spoke to him about starting a paper, and on Christmas he mentioned the subject to his present partner, Mr. Geo. P. Sheesley, a former student and graduate of the Central University. Mr. Sheesley seemed to think the paper could be made a success, and made an appointment with Mr. Betzer to talk the matter over. In a very short time the material for a complete newspaper office was purchased, together with a more complete job outfit, and on February 23d, 1881, the first number of *The Weekly Visitor* appeared. Below we give the more important part of the salutatory as published in the first issue, which explains the aim of the publishers: "The man of science reads scientific works; the theologian reads learned commentaries and original Greek and Hebrew; the politician reads messages and state papers; the financier reads treasurer's documents and Wall Street doings; the farmer reads agricultural works; everybody reads newspapers. * * * * The purity of the press may be taken as a certain index of the morals of the people. The morals of any nation or age may be known by their literature. Licentious literature of any period unmistakably stamps the people of that period as licentious and libertine. Leaving out of the question all other classes of American literature as not proper to connection, it must be admitted that the American press is somewhat below the ideal standard of purity. Taking advantage of the freedom vouchsafed them, many of our journals stoop to means entirely unsuited to their mission. It is the province of the newspaper to deal fairly and truthfully in all things, to give the news unbiased by prejudice, to deliver opinions honestly, and to preserve purity of language, discarding coarseness, profanity and vulgarity. It is with the resolution to maintain this standard of purity that we present to the reading public the first number of *The Weekly Visitor*."

The paper is well supported by the reading public and business men of the place, and the business of the office is constantly increasing, and may now be considered one of the permanent enterprises of Pella. They have one of the finest and best lighted rooms of any office in the State, and one of the best stocked offices. The material is all new, of the very best, and is considered by the owners one of the best offices in the State of Iowa.

THE TOWN OF AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam is situated near the Des Moines River, at the upper end of a small lake, from which the township took its name.

It was laid out by H. P. Scholte, in May, 1848. It is situated on section 20, township 76, range 18.

The town received its name from the Dutch metropolis of Europe, but has never resembled that metropolis in anything except its name, as it never showed any signs of growth or prosperity, and now exists only on paper.

THE TOWN OF LEERSDAM.

This town was laid out by a firm named Kline, Vandemyer & Co., in 1860. It was located on section 23, township 77, range 18. It never had any existence only on paper, and even that is traditionary.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AKKERMAN, JOHN, JR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Pella. Was born in 1857, and is a native of Marion county. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and in March, 1880, he began farming for himself. Owns 80 acres of rich farm land. On the twenty-sixth day of March, 1880, Miss Maggie Monster became his wife. She was born on the sixth of December, 1860, and is also a native of this county.

ALLEN, GEO.—A practicing physician of Pella. Was born in Carroll county, Ohio, February 23, 1833, and raised in his native State. He made choice of medicine as a profession, and commenced preparing himself for its active duties; but impaired health led him into other pursuits, and in 1864 he came to this State and settled in Fairfield, Jefferson county. After a residence of two and one-half years he changed his place of residence to Birmingham, Van Buren county, and in 1872 came to this county. Engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. Dr. Allen is one whom nature has wonderfully favored in the healing art; he exercises good judgment, and is particularly careful to administer those remedies which he knows will not injure, rather than experiment with the theories of others. He has built up a large and remunerative practice, and he is ever ready, regardless of weather or distance, to render immediate assistance to the sick and suffering. His cabinet of specimens of his own operations would be a credit to any physician of our larger cities, and the success that has attended them is a flattering testimonial of his skill. He married Miss Miriam Stewart in 1851. She was born in Carroll county, Ohio, March 22, 1833. Their family consists of three children: William L., A. C. and Laura W. William L. is a graduate of the Central University, and is preparing himself for the practice of medicine.

ANDERSON, R. S.—Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born on the thirtieth of July, 1803, in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and resided there until twelve years of age, receiving the benefits of a common school education. About that time his father moved on a farm, and R. S. spent seven years in the rural districts. Then engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store for ten years, when he emigrated to Florence, same county, resumed the same business, and ten years later removed to Pittsburgh. Was there employed in the grocery and provision business for five

years, after which he went to Cochranville and engaged in selling goods; also kept a warehouse. In 1855 he came to this county and settled on a farm in Summit township, where he resided ten years. Then moved to Pella and started a dry goods and grocery store, continued it four years, sold out and retired from business for a short time. Four years of his time was spent in clerking after which he engaged in his present business. In March, 1832, he married Miss Dorcas A. Hopkins, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, born in October, 1812. They have six children living: William H., Robert C., Samuel A., Mary F. (now Mrs. T. H. Scott of this county), DeKalb and James Q. Lost one, Napoleon. Mrs. A. is a member of the Second Reformed Church of Pella. Mr. A. held the office of postmaster in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and was assessor in Summit township. Also held the office of alderman of Second ward of Pella. He has been engaged in active business the most of his life; and, although now 78 years of age, his step is still firm and his faculties sharp and accurate.

AWTRY, S. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-seventh of April, 1841, in Scott county, Illinois, and was taken from there to Jefferson county, Iowa, by his parents, in 1843. In 1844 he came to this county, and spent his youth on a farm, attending the common schools. In October, 1861, he enlisted in company C, Fifteenth Iowa infantry and served three years and ten months. Was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and taken to the hospital, joining his regiment again at Corinth. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea, being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 5, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he commenced farming and now owns 250 acres of land. He married Miss Margaret Flaugh, in March, 1867. She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 14, 1847. Have six children: Ranson, Oliver, Emmett, Zella, Harry and Lena. Lost one, Cora.

BACH, L.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc. Was born in Europe on the 21st day of September, 1844. His youth was spent in his native country where he also received good educational advantages. In 1863 he came to the United States and has since been engaged in selling goods, and is one of the most prominent merchants in Pella. He is eminently a self-made man and commenced in life without means. Has built up his trade on the strictly business principles of industry, honor and integrity and merits the success which has attended his career. He married Miss Julia Eeistan, in 1877. She was born in Illinois, in 1845. They have two children: Isaac Milton and Henry K.

BAKKER, T. T.—Tonsorial artist. Was born August 4, 1845, in the East Indies, and in infancy was taken from that sunny clime to Holland by his parents. Was there raised and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. Served nine years in the Holland army, and for six years held the position of sergeant. In the winter of 1872 he came to America, and settled at Paterson, New Jersey, where he resided about nine months, then coming to Pella, commenced to learn the barber's trade, and in 1879 opened a shop. He is an accomplished workman, and by his geniality has won hosts of friends. In September, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna Deppe, a native of Winschoten, province of Groningen, Holland, born March 28, 1847.

BARKER, W. H.—Dentist. Is a son of the late Hon. F. A. and Catharine Barker, who were among the pioneer settlers of Marion county, and of whom mention is made in another part of this work. He was born in Mor-

gan county, Ohio, on the sixteenth day of October, 1840, and in 1844 accompanied his parents to Iowa. He was raised a farmer and followed it until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in company K, Third Iowa cavalry, and served four years, and was honorably mustered out. He returned to his home and resumed his former business. In November, 1867, decided to make the practice of dentistry an avocation, and in 1869 opened an office for the active practice of his profession and has continued it until the present time, in which he has been very successful. He married Miss E. Edwards, in 1866. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1876, leaving three children: Frank M., Elsie and Nellie. He married for his second wife, Miss Ruth Smith, in 1878. She was born in Illinois.

BEINTEMA, ALBERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Pella. Was born on the 5th of July, 1840, in Netherlands, and worked there as a farmer. Came to the United States in 1867 and settled in Wapello county, Iowa, where he resided some two years farming. Came to this county in 1869. He moved on the place he now resides in 1878, and owns 80 acres of improved land. He married Miss Cebelta van der Ploeg, in 1864, she is also a native of Netherland, and was born on the tenth of September, 1844. They have two children: Dirk H. and Henriette.

BERG, H. G. VAN DER—Mason and brick-layer. Was born July 21, 1833, in Gelderland, Holland, and was there raised and attended school. He learned the mason's trade when young, and when twenty-one years of age, in company with his brother, came to America, and settled in Pella. Mr. van der Berg owns several lots and a handsome residence in the west part of town on Washington Street. He gives his attention entirely to his trade. He married Miss Minnie Bennink, in 1857. She is a native of Holland, and was born July 7, 1835. By this union they have four children: H. J., Lizzie, Minnie and Harmon.

BEZEMER, ARIE—Farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Pella. Was born February 23, 1806, in South Holland, and was there raised and educated. After reaching his majority he worked as a laborer, and in 1849 came to this country, settled in Pella, and engaged in various pursuits. In 1853 he moved on the farm he now occupies, which contains forty-eight acres well improved, upon which are good and comfortable buildings. In 1831 he married Miss Gertrude Barendrecht, a native of the same place as himself. She was born August 9, 1811. They have two children; Gerret and Mary; lost nine. Mrs. B. died on the ninth of April, 1877. Mr. B.'s daughter, Mary, now presides over the home. The family are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

BLOM, C.—Dealer in general merchandise. Was born October 18, 1812, in Netherlands and was there raised and educated. Followed various pursuits in his native country, and served six years in the army. He emigrated to America and located at Pella, in 1847. Worked at different occupations for several years and finally bought a piece of land, upon which was a stone quarry. The latter he worked for a time. Was elected constable; filled the office one year, and for two years held the office of road supervisor. Was a member of the school board over ten years; and also held the office of alderman. In 1865 he commenced his present business. Has been twice married. First to Miss Gannetje van der Hul, in 1839. They had four children by this union. Soon after coming to this country Mr. B. lost his wife and four children by death. December 29, 1847, he married *Elizabeth Van Os*, a native of Gelderland, born April 10, 1811. They have

one child, Elizabeth (now Mrs. A. van Zante). Lost three. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Third Reformed Church of Pella. He has been deacon therein for twelve years, and elder three years. His lauded estate consists of ninety seven acres.

BLOM, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Pella. Was born in the Netherlands, on the twenty-eighth of March, 1830, and was raised a farmer. He came to the United States in 1856, and lived one year on Staten Island, New York. Came to this county in April, 1857, and now owns 300 acres of land. He had but twenty-five cents when he landed, and has made what he has by honest toil. He married Miss Williametje van Mavesan on the twenty-eighth of May, 1858. She was born on the fourth of May, 1834, in Netherland. They have five children living: Peter, John, Nellie, Eva and William. Lost five.

BLOMMERS, JOHN—Blacksmith and manufacturer of farm and spring wagons. Was born on the second of February, 1844, in North Baravia, Holland, and was raised on a farm and attended the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at it some twelve years. In 1868 he came to America, settled in Pella, where he engaged in farming one year, and then commenced working at his trade, in the interest of Mr. Schubring. He worked for him one and a half years, and then joined the new colony in Sioux county. Resided there some four years, and then returned to Pella and started the shop he now occupies, in 1874. He married Miss Nellie Groaneway in March, 1872. She is a native of Iowa, and was born on the sixteenth of June, 1851. They have three children living: Mary, Lena and John. Lost one, Katie (died in 1878). His wife is a member of the First Baptist Church of Pella.

BOEKENOOGEN, G. S.—Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born on the twenty-ninth of November, 1847, in Herkimer county, New York, and came to Pella with his parents in 1852. He spent his boyhood days with his father on a farm in this township and received an education in the common schools. In the fall of 1873 he commenced clerking for F. W. Brinkhoff in his general merchandise store and continued with him until he commenced business for himself on the fourth of November, 1880. He commenced life a poor but honest boy and has been the architect of his own fortune. His father died when G. S. was in his sixteenth year, and the care of his mother and three younger children fell on him. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1876, he married Miss Minnie Wannewitz, a native of Holland. She was born on the twenty-fifth of June, 1847. By this union they have two children: Egbert P., and Lewis G. He is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife is a member of the Protestant Reformed Church of Pella.

BOGAARDS, ABRAHAM—Carpenter and joiner. Was born on the 24th of September, 1824, in South Holland, and spent his boyhood days in the city of Leersdam, where he attended school. At twelve years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and worked at it while he remained there. In 1847 he crossed the ocean with the first Holland colony. He helped build the first house in Pella for the Hollanders, and since that time has given his attention to his trade. He owns a house and lot on Washington Street and a fine farm of sixty acres, a mile and a half north of town. He commenced here with a small amount of capital and has made what he has by steady application to his work. He married Miss Johanna W. Koelman, in 1851. She was born in Gelderland on the 22d of December, 1830.

They have eight children living: Geertrueda (now Mrs. P. Oliveson), Aria, Lizzie, Abraham, Minnie, Cornelia, Nellie and Peter; lost six. Himself and wife are members of the Holland Presbyterian Church of Pella, in which he holds the office of elder.

BONGERS, C.—Proprietor of the American House, is a native of Holland, and was born March 29, 1843. He emigrated with his parents to this county in 1848, and settled first in St. Louis, and thence to Keokuk in 1849. In 1858 removed to Eddyville and in 1864 to Pella, and the year following to Des Moines, returning to Pella in 1866, where he lived until 1870, and then removed to Monroe. After a short residence there returned to Pella, where he has since been connected with the American House. He possesses in an unusual degree those qualities that have contributed to his success as a landlord; and he has secured a large patronage, and well merits and deserves the success which has attended his career. His father was a carpenter, and in his youth he assisted his father. He then worked on a farm, and afterward was engaged in the milling business, and previous to engaging in his present business had a mercantile experience. He married Miss Angie Mortimore in May, 1869. She was born in Indiana. Their family consists of two children: Freddie and Bernard. Lost two: Frankie and Archie.

BOOY, H. DE—Dealer in general merchandise. Was born on the 22d of January, 1825, at Noordeloos, Netherlands. He was raised and educated there and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1847 came to America with his parents with the first Holland colony. They settled on a farm and he spent six years with his parents, then moved into Pella and started a grocery store in 1853, run that one year, then added a stock of dry goods. This is one of the oldest firms in the city, and he is well and favorably known throughout the county. He came here as a pioneer without much capital to start with, and has been the architect of his own fortune, and is one of Iowa's self-made men. He has held the office of overseer of the poor, and in 1868 he held the office of alderman of the Third ward and has held the same office for the last six years. He married Miss Antje van der Linden on the twenty-fifth of August, 1855. She was born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1834, in Vuren, Gelderland. They have seven children living: Cornelia, Susanna, Annie, Matthew, Dina, Harry and Carolina. Lost three. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella, of which he is a deacon.

BOOT, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-eighth of November, 1836, in Netherlands, and came to the United States in 1857, and settled in this county and engaged in farming. He owns 300 acres of land with good improvements, and is quite an extensive stock-raiser. He married Miss Helena Scarff in March, 1863. She is also a native of Netherlands and was born on the twenty-first of April, 1844. By this union they have nine children: Ira, Dora, William, Jane, John, Jacob, M., Frank and an infant. Mrs. B. is a member of the Bethel Church.

BOUSQUET, P. H.—Attorney. Pella was fortunate in having men of solid merit for its founders. Its early settlers gave a good reputation to the town, and that reputation still abides. The subject of this sketch is one who has contributed his full share to perpetuating this good name, and is deserving of more than a passing notice. He was born in the Netherlands on the twenty-third day of December, 1835, and is the eldest son of

A. E. D. and Henrietta M. B. Bousquet, who were prominent in the early settlement of the county. His youth, until 1849, was spent in his native country. He then accompanied his parents to the United States and settled in Marion county, which has since been his home. After coming to the county he engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years. Forming a taste for the profession of law, he made choice of it for an occupation, and after a thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in Knoxville in 1862, and has been in active practice since that time, and has been very successful. He was one of the organizers of the Pella Savings Institution, which was succeeded by the Pella National Bank, and at the present time holds the position of president. He is a man of untiring energy in whatever he undertakes. He is a man of strong will and determined purpose. He is a quick observer and as prompt in his business as he is generous in his social relations. In character, as well as in purse, he is one of the solid men of the county. He has been twice married; first, December 1, 1864, to Miss Sara Maria Scholte, daughter of Rev. H. P. Scholte, who was so closely identified with the history of Pella. She died January 14, 1876, leaving two children: Ama C. and Sara Maria. His second marriage occurred in 1879 to Miss Emma Thompson, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, a daughter of the Hon. Jas. Thompson of that State.

BOUSQUET, H. L.—Assistant cashier of the Pella National Bank. Was born in the kingdom of the Netherlands on the fourteenth day of February, 1840, and on the second day of May, 1849, sailed on board the ship Jacob Catz for the United States, and landed in New York on the first day of July and in August of the same year came to Pella and commenced attending school. His father had cherished the idea of engaging in the manufactory business, and thought it best that one of his sons should be familiar with the working of iron, and he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but the work was distasteful, and after working at it one year he abandoned it and then learned the printing business and worked at it three years, and then resumed his studies one year at Central University. During the late war he enlisted in company G, in the Thirty-third Iowa infantry. After serving in this regiment two and a half years he was transferred to the Fourth Arkansas cavalry as quartermaster, and after holding this position for six months was honorably mustered out of the service. From this period until 1868, his time was largely spent in Memphis. In 1868 he returned to his native place and was elected clerk of the courts of the county, and in 1870 elected his own successor. On the twelfth day of January, 1873, he married Miss Hattie J. Briggs, a native of Troy, Davis county, Iowa, born on the tenth day of October, 1849, a lady of more than ordinary talent and culture, and whose graces of mind and person had endeared her to all who were privileged to enjoy her acquaintance. She died on the twenty-second day of June, 1877, leaving two sons: Cutts (born on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1873), and Henry Lyman (born on the fourth day of December, 1875). From January, 1873, until July 1, 1875, he managed a mill in the interest of J. Nollen & Co., and at the expiration of that time was elected to his present position of assistant cashier of the Pella National Bank.

BOUSQUET, HERMAN F.—Dealer in tin and shelf hardware, stoves and agricultural implements; is one of Marion county's representative business men and was born in the Netherlands the sixteenth day of August, 1841, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1849. He received his education in the common schools and at the Central University.

During the Rebellion he entered company B, Third Iowa infantry and served his country three years faithfully and well, seventeen months of the time in the signal service. He was honorably mustered out of the service and went to Holland for a visit. After his return he formed a partnership with F. W. Brinkhoff, under the firm name of Bousquet & Brinkhoff, dealers in general merchandise. This relation existed until 1872, when Mr. Bousquet engaged in his present business. His store-room is now the finest salesroom in the county and he has secured a large patronage by his straightforward business course. He was elected one of the county supervisors in 1874 and again in 1877. His sound, practical judgment and wide experience for one of his years, has constituted a full share in the successful management of the county's affairs. As a business man he has been upright, reliable and honorable; as a soldier, brave and chivalrous; as a public official, attentive and obliging. He married Miss Sarah C. Reynolds in 1867. She is a native of Iowa and was born in Van Buren county. Their family consists of three children: Abraham E. D., Julia and Herman F. Lost one daughter, Mary.

BOWEN, BANNER G.—Dealer in general merchandise. Is one of the oldest merchants in point of residence in this city, and is deserving of special mention. He was born near Dayton, Ohio, on the thirty-first day of January, 1832. His youth was divided between attending school and assisting in the management of the farm. He followed farming until twenty-two years of age and then emigrated to Iowa and stopped for a short time at Oskaloosa, and thence to Pella. After working for a short time at the carpenter trade he commenced his mercantile experience, and there is no one in town that has sold goods continuously for a greater length of time, and no man in the city enjoys more fully the confidence of the community. He has always shown a worthy public spiritedness, and is closely identified with every public improvement. He was elected in 1868 to represent his district in the State Legislature, and made a diligent and faithful representative, serving with credit to himself and reflecting honor on his constituents. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is one of its active workers and most liberal contributors. He married Miss Alice J. Lindsay in 1857. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have four children living, Arazella I. (now Mrs. W. W. Gibbs, of Harlan, Iowa), Inez Josephine, John B. and Alice Pearl. Lost five.

BROWN, G. W.—Stock-dealer, Pella. Was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on the tenth day of December, 1835, and was raised there on a farm. On the twentieth day of March, 1868, he came to Marion county, and settled on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until 1874, when he moved to Pella and engaged in the grain and stock business. He is now devoting his time entirely to stock. Mr. B. is a good illustration of what a man can accomplish by energy and economy. He came here without means and by pursuing a straightforward course has acquired a reasonable competency. He is a public-spirited man and takes an active interest in the welfare of the city, and is a member of the city council. He married Miss Sarah A. Hayes in 1859. She was a resident of Ashland county, Ohio but born in Pennsylvania. They have one son, Clyde G., and they lost one son, Charlie, and a daughter, Blanche.

BROEK, B. TEN—Cooper. Was born on the eighteenth of January, 1830, in the city Wageningen, Gelderland. He was raised in that province until fourteen years of age, and received a common school education, and

at nine years of age commenced to learn the cooper trade with his father, and followed it while he remained there. In the fall of 1846 he crossed the ocean with his father and brothers. They landed at New Orleans about the first of the year 1847, and came up the river to St. Louis and settled. His father died that same year and the boys went to work at their trades. Our subject worked there some eight years and then came to Pella. In 1854 he opened a shop. Himself and son made 8,500 egg barrels in the last year for B. S. Schermerhorn & Co., besides doing considerable repairing. He commenced here without means and has worked his own way up, and belongs to that class of self-made men of Iowa. He married Miss Gertrude Van Os on the ninth of October, 1854. She is a native of Gelderland, and was born on the twenty-seventh of January, 1828. They have four children living: Henry, Annie (now Mrs. Dr. H. Hierman), Aart and Elizabeth; lost three. His son Aart works with his father in the shop. He is now in his nineteenth year, and is an intelligent and industrious young man.

BUERKENS, BARNEY—Wagon manufacturer. Was born on the twenty-fourth of July, 1842, in Netherlands, and was raised there until twelve years of age. In 1854 he came to America with his parents, and came to Iowa, settling near Burlington on a farm. Here our subject resided for five years, when he commenced to learn the wagon-making trade with Jedia Bennett, of Burlington. In the spring of 1865 he came to Pella and opened a shop, and soon afterward took in Abraham Wisse as a partner. He was one of the organizers of the Pella Manufacturing Company and took eighty-five shares of the stock. In August, 1880, he traded his stock for a farm of 120 acres in Mahaska county. In April, 1880, he opened the shop he now operates. He employs eight men, and his work is well and favorably known throughout the county. He commenced life with a limited capital and has been the architect of his own fortune. He married Miss Jane Johnson, at Burlington on Christmas Eve, 1864. She is a native of Sweden and was born on the twenty-fifth of March, 1842. They have four children living: Nettie, Carrie, Charles E. and James. Lost one, Lucy. His wife is a member of the Second Reformed Church. He is at present a member of the school board.

BUWALDA, ANDREW—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Pella. Was born on the 5th of March, 1855, in Marion county, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving the benefits of an education in the schools of this county. At eighteen years of age he commenced farming for himself, and owns forty acres of fine land. He married Miss Heika Beasina on the 14th of April, 1880. She is a native of Netherlands, and was born on the 16th of December, 1860. He is one of the rising young men of this township. His father, Abraham Buwalda, lives with him. He was born on the 21st of March, 1802, in Netherlands, and came here in 1847. He married Miss Altje Havenga in 1829. She was born on the 24th of March, 1810. They have seven children living: Gertje, Bonkje, Trynty, Povlina, Doetje, Gerrret and Andrew; they lost five. Mrs. B. died in 1869. The old gentleman is now in his seventy-ninth year, and is still active and enjoys good health.

CASSATT, E. R.—President of the First National Bank of Pella. Was born in Wabash county, Indiana, on the 14th day of April, 1839. He lived there until 1857, and then came to Marion county. His education

was received in the common schools of his native State and at Central University of Pella. After finishing his college course he returned to Indiana and read law with the Hon. John W. Pettit, and was admitted to the bar in Knoxville in 1863. He became associated with Hon. J. E. Neil, one of the most enterprising men who ever made his home in the county: but his health soon commenced to fail, and he was obliged to change his business, and was for a time engaged in milling. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Pella, and of the Marion County National Bank of Knoxville. Of the former he has been president since it first went in operation. In a business point his life has been a success. He is a cautious, skillful and prudent man, and one of the best of financiers. He married Miss Emily H. Neil in 1860. She was born in Lee county, Iowa. Their family consists of two daughter: Hortense (now Mrs. Snow), and Nellie.

CATHCART, Hon. J. M.—Among the many worthy citizens of Marion county deserving of special mention is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Indiana, and was born on the 19th day of August, 1819. His early life was spent on a farm, and he followed it as an occupation until 1872, when he retired from active duties. In 1857 he followed a cherished desire of coming to the then new State of Iowa and settled in Indiana township, Marion county. At that time there was not a frame barn in the township, a marked contrast to the substantial improvements of to-day. Here he proved himself one of the most successful agriculturalists and stock-raisers and dealers that ever made his home in the county. He has been closely identified with the growth and improvement of the county, and has always favored what was of a substantial benefit. He has never been a political aspirant, but has been compelled to serve as a member of its board of supervisors and justice of the peace. In 1869, without solicitation on his part, was elected to represent the county in the State Senate. In his youth his educational advantages were limited, the schools of the day being few in number and inferior in quality, but by reading and personal observation he has acquired such knowledge as places him among the leading men of the county. He commenced life without means, and the competency he now enjoys is the reward of an active life combined with industry, honor and sterling integrity, and his character as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attended his career, and his example is before the young men of Marion county as worthy of emulation. He married Miss Nancy Sherwood in November, 1837. She was also born in Indiana. Their family consists of six children: J. K., Thomas S., D. P., E. M., Mary F. (now Mrs. Neff), and Hester E. The highest compliment that can be paid Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart are that their four sons are each of them during a good business and are recognized among the leading men of Marion county.

CATHCART, E. M.—Grain and stock-dealer. Is one of Marion county's live business men. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, April 24, 1855, and came with his parents to Iowa in 1857, and was raised on a farm until 1872. He was educated in Central University, graduating in 1877, and since that period has been engaged in his present business, and few men of his age have done more business, made more judicious investments, or manifested a more mature judgment than the subject of this sketch. He belongs to a family whose watchword is success. He married Miss Emma Ramsey, December 22, 1880. She is a native of Pennsylvania.

CLARK, GREEN T.—Farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 24, P. O. Pella.

Prominent among the early pioneers in this county may be mentioned the subject of our sketch. He was born on the twenty-fifth of March, 1823, in White county, Tennessee, and was taken to Illinois by his parents when six years of age. Removed to Lee county, Iowa, in 1834, and from there to this county in 1843. He settled near where his residence now stands and owns 700 acres of fine land, and has a handsome residence. At the first election held in the county he was elected assessor. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Fifth General Assembly of Iowa, and was re-elected in 1856. He was again elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. He has held the office of justice of the peace some fifteen years, and has also been a member of the board of county supervisors. He is one of the leading stock-dealers in this county. He commenced life a poor boy and has been the architect of his own fortune, and is one of Iowa's self-made men. He married Miss Nancy Wilson in 1846. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1824. Their family consist of four children: Thomas J. Louisa, Allen H. and Ada. Lost two. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COLE & BROTHER—Seedmen. These young men are genuine Hawk-eyes, and were born and raised in this county. Charles Cole, the elder, was born on the seventh of June, 1853. E. N. Cole, the younger brother, was born on the thirty-first of December, 1856. They were raised on a farm near Pella, and received the benefits of an education in the schools of this city. In 1870 they commenced the seed business, on the farm at first, but their business increased so rapidly that they moved to town in December, 1879. They occupy a building twenty-two by forty feet, two stories high, besides the basement. They have a printing press of their own and do most of their own printing. They keep constantly on hand a large variety of seeds, and have over 700 different varieties this year. They issue an annual seed catalogue, and have for the present year, 1881, issued some fifteen thousand copies, containing forty-four pages each. Also advertised in some sixteen hundred papers and periodicals. Their trade extends from ocean to ocean, throughout all parts of the United States and Canada, and their seeds are becoming very popular, as they deal in none but a genuine article. They commenced with a very limited capital, and have built up their business by honesty, industry and enterprise, and they stand among the leading business firms of Iowa. They are industrious and enterprising young men, and such as Iowa may be proud to own.

COLYN, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-third of December, 1829, on the line between North and South Holland. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attending school. In 1847 came to America with the first Holland colony; his parents also came at the same time. He married Miss Portig de Haan the seventh of March, 1853. She is also a native of Holland and was born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1827, and came to the county in 1849. Soon after his marriage he moved on the farm where he now resides, and lived here some three years, then moved to section 16 and built a brick house and resided there until 1877, when he moved back to his present place. He owns 200 acres of farm land besides the place on which he resides. He ran a stone-quarry eleven years and a lime-kiln five years. His family consists of five children living: Ellen, Frankie (now Mrs. D. van Zante), Jacob, Kate and Leonard. Lost eight. Himself and wife are

members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

CORY, C. C.—Superintendent of schools in Pella, and one of the most successful, thorough and prominent instructors in the State, is deserving of more than a passing notice. He is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born on the eighteenth day of September, 1838. He received an academical education at Derby Academy, but he supplemented his education here by close study and application at home. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching. His close application and study were fast injuring his health, and in 1855 he came to Iowa and for several years was engaged in various pursuits until 1865, when he again commenced teaching. In 1866 he took charge of the grammar department of the Central University, and in 1870 took charge of the city schools. His record from that time until the present is one that any teacher in Iowa may covet. In the management of his schools he has the hearty support of his teachers and school officials. His reputation as a conductor of normal institutes is appreciated by a host of friends, and there is always an urgent demand for his services. But few men have a better record or have achieved more grand results from a small and discouraging beginning. He is known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy, and receives and merits the confidence and esteem of those who know him best. He married Miss Aurora Moran in 1857. She is also a native of Vermont. Their family consists of two children: Fred M. and Hattie M.

COTTON, J. B.—Superintendent of the Pella Manufacturing Co., mention of which has been made in another portion of this work. Is a native of New Hampshire and was born on the second day of December, 1826, and lived there until 1865. He was raised a farmer, and at the age of twenty-seven he commenced a mercantile experience. In 1865 he came to this county, and in 1874 was one of the organizers of the Pella Manufacturing Co., and at the present time has entire charge of the work which has become one of the important industries of the city, and is doing a satisfactory business. He is a man of large practical experience and excellent judgment. He married Miss Mary Moran in 1849. She was born in Vermont. They have eight children: Annie E., Jennie G., Ada J., Charles S., Joseph F., Harry A. D., Mabel B. and Leslie E.

COX, J. M.—Station agent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Fulton county, Ohio, March 23, 1844, and when young came with his parents to Iowa. During the late war of the rebellion he enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa infantry as a musician. After he was mustered out of the service he became connected with the Des Moines Valley Railroad, afterward the Keokuk and Des Moines, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and it is not saying too much to note that of the many gentlemanly employes for which the road is noted, no one has a higher standing with the public or is more thoroughly appreciated than Mr. Cox. He is a man of quick perception, clear judgment and a high sense of honor, and as a business man, upright, reliable and honorable and as a public official attentive and obliging, but inflexible and unswerving in the discharge of his duty; in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right. He is captain of company F, Second Iowa National Guards, also manager of Cox's Light Infantry Band, mention of which is made in another part of this work, a band second to none in the

State. He married Miss Luella M. Keables in September, 1871. She was born in Michigan. They have two children: Murry A. and Henry.

OWARTZ, MIKE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Pella. Was born May 11, 1853, in Marion county. He was here raised and educated in the common schools of this county. He owns forty-five acres of fine bottom land which are under good cultivation; also raises considerable stock. He married Miss Mary Ostrom in 1876. She is native of Holland and was born in 1858. By this union they have two children: Ella (born September 20, 1878), and Trankty (born September 11, 1880). Himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church of Pella.

DEN BOER, X. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-ninth of August, 1828, in Netherlands, and worked there as a farmer. Came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Ulster county, New York, and resided there ten years, and then journeyed to Iowa and settled in this county. Lived twenty-one years on Sec. 34. He moved on the place he now resides in 1878, and is in partnership with James Muntingh in the stock-raising business. They expect to keep an average of 100 head of cattle and 150 head of hogs. He married Miss Aaltje de Boest on the second of April, 1859. She is also a native of Netherlands, and was born on the fifteenth of October, 1833. They have by this union seven children: Annie (now Mrs. A. Hays of Pella), Mary (now Mrs. H. Wormhoudt of Pella), Dirk, Nellie, Jane, Cornelius and Henry. Lost four. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Pella.

DUININK, PETER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Pella. Was born February 14, 1837, in Sealand and was raised there until ten years of age, attending the schools of that place. In 1847 he came to America with the Holland colony and settled in this county. He attended school some here and has made agricultural pursuits his business. He owns forty-one acres of fine farm land where he resides and seventy-eight acres in Polk township; has good and comfortable buildings. He married Miss Lena Verduet in 1857. She is a native of South Holland and was born January 10, 1834. They have three children: Newton, Mary and Gertie. Lost three.

DYKSTRA, JOHN—Dealer in general merchandise. Was born on the thirteenth day of November, 1845, in the village of Nylander, province of Friestland, Netherlands, and was raised there, receiving the benefits of a common education. Spent his boyhood days on a farm with his parents, and in the spring of 1867 crossed the ocean and came to Iowa, settling in Jasper county. In the spring of 1874 he came to Pella and engaged in business with Van Spankeren & Stubenrauch, in general merchandising. This partnership continued until the first of August, 1879, when he started in business for himself. He commenced life with small capital and has worked his way up until he is now one of Marion county's self-made men. He married, in the spring of 1878, Miss J. Terpatra. She is a native of New York and was born on the eighth of December, 1858, in the city of Albany. They have one child, Charlotte. Mr. D. has never sought political honors, but has always given his attention to his business.

ENGELSMA, MARTIN J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19, P. O. Pella. Was born on the seventh of March, 1841, in the Netherlands. He came to the United States in 1855 and settled in this county, and enlisted in the late war in August, 1862, in company G, Thirty-third Iowa infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Saline River, Siege of Mobile, and Camden. At the close of the war he returned

to this county and engaged in farming. He owns 105 acres of land. He married Miss Gertitude van den Burg on the sixteenth of March, 1871. She was born on the twelfth of October, 1851. He has held the office of school director and holds that of school treasurer.

EYSINK BROTHERS—Farmers and stock-raisers, Sec. 25, P. O. Pella. These young men formed their partnership in the spring of 1880. They own 120 acres of well improved land and have comfortable buildings for their stock. They commenced life poor boys and have worked their own way, and to day stand among the leading citizens of the county. **L. A. EYSINK** was born on the twenty-eighth of January, 1846, in Netherlands. He crossed the ocean in 1854 and has made his home in this county since. He married Miss Jennie Hendriks on the twenty-first of May, 1879. She was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the seventeenth of November, 1855. They have one child, Annie. He has held the office of road supervisor. **H. W. EYSINK** was born on the fifteenth of January, 1847, in Netherlands. He crossed the ocean in 1854 and was raised a Hawkeye. He married Miss Mary Hendriks on the twenty-first of May, 1879. She was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the eleventh of August, 1862.

FAXON, CHARLES S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1822, in Niagara county, New York, and was raised there until eight years of age. Then emigrated to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, with his parents. They settled in the city of Lewistown, and Charles spent his boyhood days in that city. His father was a machinist, and when Charles was out of school he helped his father in the shop. When he attained the age of twenty-one he emigrated to Bennington, Vermont, and worked in the cotton factories there as boss weaver for one year, and went from there to Perkinsville, upper falls, in 1846. Resided there one year and started two cotton factories, one of forty and one of sixty looms; thence to Manchester, New Hampshire and worked one year in the Amoskeag machine shops. Returned to Lewistown and remained there until 1849; next went to Maryland and worked awhile on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; returned to his old home and married Miss Emily Bartholomew, on the thirty-first of December, 1849. She is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the twentieth of September, 1824. In 1852 he went to Barnsville, Ohio, and acted as clerk for a railroad construction company for six months, returned to Pennsylvania, and went to work in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops for one year and went to Hollidaysburgh and acted as a master mechanic on the State road. From there he went to Memphis, Tennessee and acted as foreman of the Memphis, Charleston and Tennessee Railroad shops; thence returned to his old home, remained there until 1858, when he became master mechanic of the H. & B. T. Railroad. He remained in the employ of that company for some eleven years. Came to Iowa in the fall of 1869, and has remained in this county engaged in farming. Has a farm of 44 acres well improved and his buildings are comfortable. Has held the position of alderman of the Fourth ward; also the office of road supervisor. Himself and wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Pella, in which he has held the office of deacon two years. Their family consists of two adopted children: Harry K. Bickel and Ida May Young.

FORSYTHE, W. D.—Dealer in drugs, medicines and stationery. Was born October 31, 1830, in England, where he resided until twenty-four years of age. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, first receiving

a classical, and afterward a mathematical course. In 1854 he came to America, locating in Narragansett, Pennsylvania, where he resided some two years engaged as a teacher in the academy. From there he came to Keokuk, this State, and for one year was engaged in surveying with Fox and Otley. Removed to Appanoose county, residing there between seven and eight years engaged in various occupations. He came from there to Pella, arriving here on the tenth of August, 1865. Was principal of the public schools of this place for nearly four and a half years when he became engaged in the drug business, which has employed his attention to the present time. His cash capital was small when he commenced life on his own account; but he had something better—a good education and energy. In 1871 he was elected city clerk and held the office two years. In 1867 was elected alderman of the First ward and for the past three years has filled the same office. Has been a member of the school board for the past three years. On the thirty-first of August, 1870, he was married to Miss Parmelia Davenport, a lady of high culture and standing. She is a native of Virginia, and was born on the tenth of May, 1840. By this union they have five children living: Mary, Grace, William, Edward and Claude. Lost one, Henry. His wife is a member of the Baptist denomination. Mr. F is a Mason and secretary of the Pella Lodge, No. 55.

GARLICK, FRANK C.—Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born on the eighth of June, 1845, in Peru, New York, and spent his boyhood days in that village and received an education. There in 1860 he opened a restaurant which he conducted for three years; then emigrated to West Chazy, New York, and remained there two years and went from there to New York City, spending five years. He traveled six years as advertising agent for Mac Eboys' New Hibernian, and finally settled in Pella, February 27, 1875. On the fourth of March, the same year he commenced the mercantile business. He married Miss Henrietta Schoolmaker on the twenty-seventh of July, 1876, in New York City. She was born in that city on the twenty-fifth of November, 1857, and died on the eighth of September, 1877. She was a member of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of New York while she resided there, and was a member of the Pella Baptist Church at the time of her death. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1879, he married Miss Jennie Mortimore. Mr. Garlick is a member of the First Baptist Church of Pella.

GEORGE, W. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24, P. O. Pella. Was born November 18, 1814, in Fayette county, Ohio, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1841 he emigrated to Peoria county, Illinois, and resided there fourteen years; came to this county in the fall of 1855 and engaged in farming. He owns forty acres of good land. He has filled the office of school director three years, also road supervisor three years. He married Miss Susan Wilson in December, 1834; she was born February 2, 1814, in Ohio. By this union they have five children: Wilson B., James W., Fountain W., Abel T. and Marion M. Lost five, two of whom died in the late war. In his religious belief, Mr. G. is a liberal. His mother-in-law lives with him. She was born September 19, 1790, and still possesses her faculties in an unusual degree.

GEORGE, J. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Pella. Was born on the thirty-first of August, 1844, in Peoria county, Illinois, and was raised there until eleven years of age. Came to this county in the fall of

1855 with his parents. He spent his boyhood days with his father on the farm and received an education in the common schools. In 1872 he rented a farm and commenced farming on his account. In 1874 he moved on the place he now occupies and owns—eighty acres of improved land and five acres of timber. He displayed his patriotism during the late war by enlisting in the Seventeenth Iowa infantry, company G, in the spring of 1862, and served three years. He took part in the siege of Corinth, battle of Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Jackson, Mississippi, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and was taken prisoner at Tilton, Georgia, and held for one month. He married Miss E. Prosser on the fifteenth of October, 1865; she was born in Illinois on the twenty-first of February, 1843. They have five children: William, Luella, Ida, Viola, and Minnie. Lost two.

GESMAN & FISHER—Attorneys and notaries public. This partnership was formed in the fall of 1879. Both of these gentlemen have been practicing for a number of years and they are well and favorably known throughout the county. N. J. Gesman was born on the seventeenth of December, 1835, in the village of Charlois, Netherlands. He came to this county with his parents and the first Holland colony. They settled in Pella. N. J. was raised in this city and received an education. At sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade and worked at it several years. In 1861 he commenced teaching and taught some four years, then worked at his trade for a while, and then taught school again. In 1867 he became editor of the *Pella Gazette* and filled that position about one year. About this time he commenced the study of law and has been in the practice since. He has held the office of city solicitor six years. He married Miss Anna de Jong on the twenty-ninth of November, 1856; she is a native of the Netherlands, and was born on the sixth of February, 1836. They have six children: Arie, Jane, George A., Nicholas J., Alida J. and Anna E. Lost three.

GUTHRIE, A.—Physician and surgeon. Was born in West Virginia on the sixth day of December, 1841. He was raised a farmer, and, in 1862, after making choice of the practice of medicine as a profession, commenced reading, with Dr. J. T. Cotton as preceptor. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and graduated in 1866. After his graduation he resumed his studies and attended another course of lectures, and in 1867 received the appointment of resident physician in the Cincinnati hospital and remained in this position two years. He then removed to this county and entered upon the active duties of his profession. To his most thorough qualifications as a physician he adds promptness and energy in his professional duty. He is a member of the Des Moines Valley Medical Association and of the Iowa State Medical Society; he is also assistant surgeon of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. He married Miss Mattie van Vark in 1877; she was born in Pella. They have one son, John A.

HAAAN, D. DE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Pella. Was born February 21, 1831, and is a native of Heerjansdam, South Holland. Was there reared and received the benefits of an education, and in 1849 he crossed the ocean with his father. Settled in Pella and attended school there and afterward engaged in the mercantile business for some two years, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Owns 260 acres of fine farm land, well improved and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain and fruit. He has a neat little brick house and comfortable buildings for his

stock. He stands foremost among the well-to-do farmers here. He married Miss Gritge Nugteren on the twenty-sixth of July, 1857. She is a native of the Netherlands, and was born January 28, 1840. They have seven children: Ellen, Simon, Jacob, Floris, Catherine, Kate and Margrette. Lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church of Pella.

HAGENS, W. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28, P. O. Pella. Was born December 28, 1842, in Gelderland and when five years of age came to America with his parents, they being with the noted first Holland colony. W. C. spent his boyhood days in this township, and attended school in Pella. In 1860 he commenced business for himself. First settled on his father's place close to Pella. In 1870 he moved where he now resides, and has given his attention to agriculture and stock-raising. He owns 160 acres of fine land, well improved and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain and fruit. His farm is well stocked. He married Miss Antinette Pos, in January, 1860. She is a native of Adann, North Holland, and was born January 5, 1843. Six children are living: Bybe, Tony, Gerret, Mina, John and Grades. Lost two. Mr. H. holds the office of township trustee.

HAPGOOD BROS.—Stock-raisers and dairymen, Sec. 9, P. O. Pella. These brothers came to Pella in 1873 and purchased thirty acres of land adjoining the town, one lot lying within the corporation. They raise considerable young stock, some graded. Their buildings are models of neatness and convenience. Their mother, Mrs. Percy D. Hapgood, presides over the home. She is a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, and was born March 23, 1812. She made her home principally in Massachusetts until coming to this county in 1874. **GEO. HAPGOOD**, the elder brother, was born October 30, 1843, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving an education in the schools of that county and resided there until twenty years of age and then moved to Brattleboro, Vermont, and came to this county in 1873. **EUGENE HAPGOOD** was born September 23, 1851, in Acton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and was raised in that vicinity on a farm and received an education in the schools of that county. He worked some five years in a general merchandise store and about one year in Jones & Clark's sewing factory. Then went to Brattleboro, Vermont, and worked one year and a half in the Estey organ factory, and came to this county in 1873.

HAMILTON, R. G.—Lumber dealer. One of the first settlers of Marion county, as well as one of its most worthy citizens. Was born in Bath county, West Virginia, on the second day of February, 1824, and lived there until seven years of age, and then moved with his parents to Indiana and settled near Madison in 1833, and after a short residence in this State removed to Illinois and settled near Peoria, and in April, 1836, removed to Lee county, Iowa, and in April, 1843, came to this county, and was one of the first to select a claim. He learned the trade of carpenter in his youth, but after he came to this county engaged in farming until 1855, when, owing to an accident, he was compelled to relinquish it and moved into Pella and worked at his trade of contractor and builder and followed it until 1872, since which time he has been engaged in the lumber business. He has held the office of justice of the peace, town trustee and mayor of the city. But few men have a better record. He is known as a man of sterling integrity and decided character, and as a business man is endowed with rare good sense and a well balanced mind. He married Miss Rebecca Given in 1848.

She is a native of West Virginia. Their family consists of eight children: James, Charles, Ancel, Elizabeth, Emma, Maggie, Arthur and Mary.

HASSELMAN, A. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Pella. Was born on the 1st of August, 1805, in Netherlands. He learned the carpenter trade when about sixteen years of age, and came here with the first Holland colony in 1847. He worked at his trade sixteen years in Pella, then engaged in farming. His home farm consists of 115 acres of land with good improvements; also owns a farm of 140 acres in Jasper county. He married Miss A. R. G. Temmermans, February 30, 1836. She is also a native of Netherlands, and was born August 16, 1809. They have eight children living: Wilhelmina L. (now Mrs. H. Vennenwegen), Adriana M. (now Mrs. G. Van Horssen), Hermanas J., Catolina (now Mrs. G. de Young), Albattus L., Lovwesen W., Peteranella, and Adam P. They lost five. Himself and wife are members of Bethel Church.

HEIMSTRA, F. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30, P. O. Pella. Was born on the 10th of December, 1828, in Netherlands, and resided there until 1853. He served four years as a soldier under King William. Came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Erie county, New York. Resided there two years, when he came to Marion county and settled, and has remained here since, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns forty-two acres of fine land. He married Miss E. de Haan, in June, 1862. She is a native of Holland, and was born in 1845. By this union they have seven children: Jesse, John, Anna, Jette, Henriette, Harry, and Mary; they lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church of Otley.

HOPSON, P. P.—Blacksmith. Was born on the 11th of July, 1825, in Mason county, West Virginia, and was there raised and received his education. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of sixteen commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at Point Pleasant, which he followed several years. In 1855 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in this county. He engaged in the saw-mill business at Coalport, and in 1860 emigrated to Adair county, Missouri, and resided there some three years. He helped to organize the first Union Home Guard Company in North Missouri, which was known as the famous Washington Union Home Guards. He served some nine months with them. In 1862 he helped to recruit the Fifty-fifth Missouri State Militia, and served eighteen months with them. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the company when they organized, and held that position during his time in the service. After leaving the army he came to Marion county, started a shop at Iola post-office, and came from there to Pella. He helped to organize the Pella Manufacturing Company. In politics he is a staunch Republican, always votes the straight ticket. He married Miss Leah Coffman in 1847. She is a native of the same place as himself, and was born on the 1st of October, 1826. They have four children: Harriet A. (now Mrs. W. Lee), Mary M. (now Mrs. Warren Whaley), Flora R., and Frank M. They lost two children. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church of Pella, in which he holds the office of trustee, and also steward.

HORST, W. VAN DER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Pella. Was born March 22, 1821, in Gelderland, and spent his boyhood days farming, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1856 he emigrated to this country and settled in Chicago, where he commenced the brick-making business. In the fall of 1864 he came to this county and pur-

chased the farm on which he now resides. It consists of seventy acres, well improved, good and comfortable buildings. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Jane Wilmstyn, in 1841. By this union they had two children: Peter and Woater; they lost two children. He lost his wife in 1848. He married Mrs. Melinda Westerlake in 1849. She is a native of Gilderland, born February 7, 1810. By this union there is one child living, William C.; they lost one. Mrs. van der Horst has one child living by her first husband, George W. Westerlake. They also have a sister of Mrs. van der Horst living with them, Annie Murlenburg. They are all members of the First Reformed Church of Pella. He has held the office of school director. Mr. van der Horst belongs to that noble army of which Iowa can so proudly boast. He is a kind-hearted and industrious man, and one of the best citizens of this county.

HOSPERS, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Pella. Was born in the Netherlands, city of Amsterdam, on the thirtieth day of August, 1801. He was raised in this city until thirteen years of age and enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth, and at the present time he speaks fluently the English, French and Holland languages. In 1819 he removed to South Holland and engaged in teaching. He held the office of clerk of two towns for thirty-two years and treasurer twenty-five years, and church treasurer twenty-four years. He was a member of the board of emigration and contributed his full share towards making the colony which settled in Marion county one of the most successful ever made in the country. His duties in this direction prevented his emigrating until 1849, when he came and settled on the land he now occupies. His farm comprises 360 acres, well improved, and his dwelling is one of the most convenient and attractive farm houses in the township, and is a striking contrast to the time he first settled here, when all was a vast wilderness. The howls of wild animals and the mammoth snakes were well calculated to discourage and intimidate the hearts of the most courageous. Since his settlement no one has taken a more active part, or exerted a greater influence in the growth and development of this township, and he has held all of its most important offices. He was one of the organizers of the Pella National Bank, and is one of its directors. No man in Marion county has a better record. In private life he is generous and charitable, devoted to his family and a faithful friend, and it is worthy of note that he has aided twenty-one of his countymen to come to this country, and make themselves homes. He is an active member of the First Reformed Church of Pella, and has held the office of deacon eight years, and elder twelve years, and is the clerk of the session. His social powers are admirable, and his moral character irreproachable. He married Miss Henrietta Middelkoop, August 23, 1829. She was born in South Holland, March 21, 1808. By this union they have six children: Henry, Nicholas, T. de Gelder, Emeline, William H. and Cornelius. Lost four. The third son took his name of de Gelder from his uncle with the approval of the king to whom he paid 100 guilders for the privilege.

HOSPERS, T. DE GELDER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Pella. Was born September 22, 1838, in South Holland, where he was raised and attended the common school. At the age of ten years he came to this country with his parents and joined the colony at Pella, in 1849. He married Miss Johanna Wormhondt, December 25, 1878. They have one child, John. Mr. H. is an honest, industrious and energetic farmer, and

one who attends to his business. He is one of Marion county's best citizens. His second name, de Gelder, was attached to his name by the request of his uncle, who paid 100 guilders to the king for that privilege.

HOSPERS, N.—Farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Pella. Was born in South Holland, May 4, 1836, and lived there until he came with his parents to the United States in 1849 and since that period has been engaged in farming, and has proved himself a successful agriculturist. His ingenuity has led him to receive two patents, one for a corn-husker and another for a churn, both his own invention.

HOUVELINGE, GYSBERT VAN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1, P. O. Pella. Was born in Pella, October 24, 1848, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, his education being received in the common schools. In 1874 he commenced farming for himself; farms eighty acres of land, and is a successful agriculturist. On the 17th of March, 1874, he was married to Miss Nellie de Young. She is also a native of this county, and was born on the eighth of August, 1854.

JELSMAN, S. J.—Insurance agent. Was born on the eighth of June, 1841, in Netherlands, and was brought to this country by his parents when seven years of age. They settled on a farm five miles west of Pella, and here S. J. spent his boyhood days. His father also ran a cheese factory. S. J. attended school some but obtained most of his education by self-application. In 1860 he opened a general store at Pella, and was in business here some eight years, then moved back to the farm, remaining until 1877, when he went into town again. He married Miss G. de Young on the twenty-first of May, 1863. She is a native of the Netherlands and was born on the sixteenth of August, 1841. By this union they have five children: Seitoske, Jannes, Maria, Mentije and Jelle. Lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Pella.

JOHNSON, J. R.—Blacksmith. Was born on the twenty-sixth of April, 1832, in Licking county, Ohio, but was principally raised in Delaware county, following agricultural pursuits. He came to Iowa in 1859 and settled on a farm in Mahaska county. In 1863 he moved to Pella and commenced to learn the blacksmith trade and has worked at it since. In February, 1880, his shop burned, by which he sustained a serious loss. In December, 1880, he built his present shop. He has held the office of alderman of the First ward one term, and city marshal one year. He married Miss Lucinda Croll in November, 1856. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the seventh of February, 1848. By this union they have two children: Mary and Ellen. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

KEABLES, B. F.—The oldest practicing physician in Pella, in point of residence, and one of the earliest to come to the county. Was born in Elba, Genesee county, New York, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Jackson county, Michigan, and lived there until nineteen years of age. In 1847 he removed to Oswego, Kendall county, Illinois, where he remained three years most of the time teaching and studying medicine. In 1850 he attended medical lectures in Keokuk and pursued his studies and was graduated an M. D. In 1852 he came to Pella and commenced the practice of his profession, and has since made it his home. He was one of the organizers of the War Democratic party that defeated the regular Democratic ticket for the first time in the county. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and was president

of the school board when the first school-building was erected. In 1860, owing to failing health, he made a trip to Colorado and returned in the fall very much improved. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Third Iowa infantry, and in October of the same year was promoted surgeon by the special request of the colonel, and held this position until the regiment was mustered out. In 1871-2 he represented his district in the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State Legislature, and in 1872 was elected his own successor. In 1875, owing to impaired health, he made a second trip to Colorado. This proved of benefit to his health but not very happy in a financial point, as he invested heavily in mines whose value rapidly depreciated. He has been interested in the drug business for twenty-five years, and his drug store at the present time is under the management of his sons Henry and Frank. The Doctor is giving his whole time to the practice of his profession. His army experience has caused him to have quite an extensive and successful practice in surgery. He is well known throughout the county, and is held in high esteem as a successful practitioner. He was one of the early Odd Fellows of the county and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Chapter at Knoxville, and the Encampment at Oskaloosa. Soon after locating here as a physician he married Miss Sara, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. P. Scholte, February 24, 1853. Mrs. Keables was born at Doveren, Holland, November 9, 1833. By this union they have five children: Henry S., Kate, John, Haller F. and Mary.

KEABLES, E. H.—Physician and surgeon. Was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1820. He resided in his native State until ten years of age and then removed to Elba, Genesee county, New York, and after a residence of five years in this State went to Jackson county, Michigan, where they lived three years. He was educated in the common schools where he had lived and at Lexington, Indiana, and at Harrison's Academy in Michigan, after which he engaged in teaching. Having selected the practice of medicine as a profession he prosecuted his studies in connection with his teaching, and in 1847 attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and in 1848 commenced to practice in Michigan. In 1852 he went to California, remaining three years practicing in Sacramento. In 1855 he returned to the States and settled in Pella. In 1858 he attended medical lectures in Keokuk and in 1861 graduated from the Medical College of St. Louis. He was engaged in active practice in this county until 1870 and then went to Thayer, Kansas, where he lived five years. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twelfth General Assembly of the Kansas Legislature, and made a diligent and faithful representative. He also held the position of mayor of Thayer. In 1875 he once more made his home in Marion county and settled in Pella and resumed his practice in which he has secured a full share of the practice, meeting with uniformly good success. His reputation for skill is excellent, and is held in high esteem by his brother practitioners. He has been twice married, first to Miss Caroline T. Chapin, February 11, 1847. Mrs. K. died March 23, 1857, leaving two children, Luella (now Mrs. J. M. Cox), and George B. He married for his second wife, Miss Harriet N. Rose, October 20, 1857. She was born in Granville, Ohio, June 4, 1837. They have by this union three children, Nora (now Mrs. Scholte), Charles A. and Alonza M. They have lost three.

KLEIN, G., SR.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Pella. Was

born November 20, 1825, in South Holland, and was raised on a farm and attended the schools of that country. In 1847 he came to America with the Holland colony, settling at Pella. In 1856 he moved on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of eighty-six acres of land well improved upon which are good and comfortable buildings. Also owns seventy-seven acres in Summit township which are well improved. He has been married three times. First, to Miss Neeltje van der Wild, a native of Koko, South Holland. By this union there were two children, Gerret and Seige (both deceased). Mrs. K. died in August, 1854. In December, 1854 he married Jane Korneg, and by this union had six children: Gerret H., Gerret J. Harry, Dina William and Henrietta. Lost seven. Mrs. Klein was burned to death by a coal oil accident, April 24, 1874. On June 9, 1874, he married Miss Henrietta Hessels. She was born June 16, 1855. By this marriage they have three children: Tunis H., Jane and Eva. Lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Pella.

KOCK, PETER DE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Pella. Was born July 29, 1833, in Gelderland, and in youth was engaged in farming, receiving the benefits of a common school education. In 1854 he came to this county, settling at Pella, where he worked at various occupations until 1869, when he moved on the place he now occupies. Owns sixty acres of land with good and comfortable buildings, and well stocked. Mr. de Kock is one of Marion county's self-made men. He married Miss E. Van Zee, February 11, 1858. She is a native of Gelderland, born June 4, 1847, and was brought to this country with the Holland colony. They have seven children: Antonia, Metge, Jange, Koenraad, Elizabeth, Angeline and A. F. He and most of his family are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella. In his manners he is kind and genial.

KOELMAN, P. J.—Retired farmer. Was born February 1, 1829, in Utrecht, South Holland, and spent his youth in that city, receiving his schooling there. In the spring of 1847 his father and two children crossed the ocean with the first colony and arrived here in August, Pella, at that time, consisting of two log cabins. P. J. helped Mr. Scholte to lay out the town and survey the land in the vicinity; he planted the first groves in the city. Mr. K. married Miss Cornelia de Haan in 1852, a native of Heer-gansdam, born on the fourth of February, 1829. She came to this country in 1849. He farmed one year on a rented farm and then moved to Pella residing there some five years, and continued to improve his farm on Sec. 16. In 1859 he again moved on his farm where he resided until 1877, then returning to Pella. Has a handsome brick residence in the northwestern part of town. He also owns five farms, containing in all about 600 acres. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church in which he holds the position of elder.

KOOPMAN, PETER—Baker and grocer. Was born August 21, 1854, in Netherlands, and resided there until twelve years of age. Came to this country in 1866, located in Cook county, Illinois, and remained for a time after which he came to Pella, remained two and a half years, returned to Cook county, and again came to Pella in 1871. A short time afterward he moved to Ackley, Hardin county, thence to Chicago, and once more came to Pella in 1875, where he has been engaged in trade. He married Miss Dina Haze in 1873. She is also a native of Holland, and was born on the twentieth of November, 1853. They have four children: Henry, Minnie,

William and Dirkje C. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church.

KUYPER, ADRIANUS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Pella. Prominent among the substantial farmers of Marion county may be mentioned the subject of our sketch. He was born on the thirtieth of October, 1828, in Charlois, South Holland, and was raised in that village and attended school some. In 1861 he crossed the ocean and landed at New York, and from there came to Pella. He resided one and a half years in Pella and then settled on the farm he now occupies, consisting of 160 acres of fine farm land, well improved. He has never been an office seeker, but has given his attention to legitimate business. He married Miss Dina Koster in 1848. She is a native of the same place as himself, and was born on the twenty-fifth of March, 1829. They have eleven children: Mary (now Mrs. Verkoey), Willempje, Aagje C., Arie, Klaziner, Adrianrs, Cornelius, Dina, W. N., Adriana and Anna M. Lost four. Himself, wife and three of the children are members of the Bethel Church in which he holds the position of elder.

KUYPER, ARIE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 34, P. O. Pella. Was born May 14, 1832, in Netherlands, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He came to the United States in 1847, settled in Michigan, resided there two years, and then came to this county. He worked some ten years here at his trade, then commenced farming, and cultivates eighty acres. He married Miss Jane van der Linden in 1854. She is also a native of the Netherlands and was born on the second of January, 1833. By this union they have nine children: Arie, Cornelia, Gysbert, John, Marie, Susanna, Aagje, Maggie and Antje. Mrs. Kuyper lived to enjoy life until the fourteenth of December, 1878, when she was gathered to rest. He is a member of the First Reformed Church.

LAM, F. 't—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Pella. Was born September 22, 1814, in South Holland, and was there raised on a farm and received an education in the common school. He married Miss Mary Danberger, a native of South Holland, in 1845. She was born August 29, 1817. In the summer of 1847 himself and wife came to America with the Holland colony. He took up a claim and commenced pioneer life in earnest. He still owns the old claim of eighty-nine acres and about 400 acres of other land. About 300 acres are under cultivation. He began life without much means, and has gained what he has by hard work. In his manner he is kind and genial and has won the respect of a large number of friends.

LANGREACK, M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Pella. Was born July 27, 1844, in the Netherlands, and came with his parents to this country, being with the first Holland colony. His youth was spent in this county and he followed brick-making until twenty-one years of age when he commenced farming and has followed it since. Farms 160 acres of land and is quite an extensive stock-raiser. He married Miss Kate van Baren in 1867. She was born in Marion county on the fourteenth of December, 1851. They have five children: Mary, Dirkje, Barbara, Henry and Bennie. Lost one.

LANG, GEËRT—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Pella. Was born in June, 1822, in the town of Noldhorn, Hanover, and spent his boyhood days on a farm attending the schools of that land. He came to this country in the spring of 1858 and settled in Ohio; resided there seven years

working at different occupations. In 1865 came to Iowa and settled at Kellogg. He went into a grist-mill there and followed that business two years. In August, 1867, he married Miss Willmina Young, a native of Holland. She was born on the twelfth of May, 1816. He at once settled on the farm on which he resides and commenced farming. Owns 260 acres of fine farm land. He commenced life a poor but honest boy, and has been the architect of his fortune. Himself and wife are members of the Third Reformed Church of Pella.

LINDEN, LUCAS VAN DER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7, P. O. Pella. Was born September 27, 1832, in Gelderland, and was raised there until sixteen years of age. His father was a brick-maker and the son helped in the yard, and also attended the common schools. In 1848 he crossed the ocean with his parents, coming to and settling in Pella. He owns a fine farm of 80 acres under good cultivation; he raises considerable stock. He married Miss Grace Boland, in 1853. She is also a native of Gelderland, and was born March 10, 1834. By this union there are nine children: Nicholas, Dirk, Herman, Henry, Gerret, Harry, Dina, John and Mary. Lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church of Pella.

LITER, JONAS—Carpenter and joiner. Was born September 2, 1829, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was taken from there to Morgan county, Illinois, when four years of age. There he was principally raised on a farm and educated. In 1851 he came to this county and settled in this township, and has here made his home excepting one year's residence in Mahaska county. He first engaged in teaming and then commenced farming; next built a saw-mill, then a grist-mill, and then a foundry. In 1860 he commenced the carpenter trade. He owns a shop on Oskaloosa Street, and many of the buildings in Pella and vicinity are specimens of his workmanship. He married Miss Isabella Welch, in 1848. She is a native of Illinois, and was born January 6, 1830. They have four children: Ollie, Mary F., Thomas and Luella. Lost two. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church of Pella, and he holds the position of councilman of the Fourth ward of the city.

McCLATCHEY, C. M.—Retired. Was born on the eighth of June, 1830, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was taken from there to Summit county, when nine years of age. He commenced working in the woolen mills when quite young and learned the art of manufacturing woolen goods. He came to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Agency City, Wapello county, and worked there some four years in the woolen mills, coming to Pella in 1859. He opened a woolen mill here, which was the first in the county, and operated it until 1869, part of the time with a partner. They moved the mill to Knoxville, and were joined by a third party, the firm name being Jones, McClatchey & Van Houten. They continued the business two years, when Van Houten retired, and at the end of the four years Mr. McClatchey retired, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He has at present retired from active business. Has never been an office-seeker but has always given his attention to his business. He married Miss Cassia Zulauf, on the nineteenth of May, 1859. She is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was born on the twenty-sixth of February, 1838. By this union they have three children: Mary C. (now Mrs. F. C. Campbell), Fannie C. and Katie M. On the ninth of July, 1866, Mrs. McClatchey died. Mr. McC. is among the respected citizens of the county.

McCULLY, H. M.—Mayor. Was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October

10, 1830 and was raised there. He was raised on a farm and received a liberal education and had recourse to the occupation of aspiring youth, school teaching, which he followed twelve years with a good degree of success. In 1857 he came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county, and in 1863 came to Marion county. He was a member of the firm of Bennett, McCully & Gamble, who established *The Copperhead*. After publishing it three months it was removed to Ottumwa, and Mr. McC. remained connected with it three years. Since his residence here he has been engaged in the lumber business, also land and insurance business. He has held various township offices and at the present time is mayor of the city, a position his long experience eminently qualifies him to fill. He married Miss Mary E. Potter, July 1, 1857; she was born in Carroll county, Ohio. They have two children: Euphrasia L. and Emma A.

MAASDAM, L.—One of Pella's successful men, was born in the Netherlands, on the thirteenth day of September, 1845, and in 1849 emigrated with his parents to the United States and settled in Marion county, and was raised on a farm. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1868 and then engaged in his present business, and in which he has been very successful. He is largely interested in the city mills of this place. He married Miss Mary E. Hagens, in 1870; she was born in Marion county. Their family consists of seven children: Jacob, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Abraham, Mary, Leonard and Grarles.

MAASDAM, J. G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Pella. Was born on the thirtieth of July, 1847, in Netherlands, and came to this country in 1849, with his parents. He was raised in this county on a farm, and received a common school education. In March, 1871, he commenced farming for himself and moved on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 150 acres, and he is quite an extensive stock-raiser. He married Miss Johanna Dielman on the twentieth of March, 1871. She is a native of York State, and was born the thirty-first of January, 1853. By this union they have four children: Mary, Susanna, Elizabeth and Johanna.

MAREN, H. VAN—Wagon and carriage-maker, and agent for McCormick reapers and harvesters, also for B. D. Buford's plows, of Rock Island, and Furst & Bradley of Chicago. Is one of Pella's representative business men. He was born in the Netherlands on the fifteenth day of May, 1836, and in 1847 emigrated with his parents to America and settled in Marion county. His father commenced the manufacture of brick, and the son worked at this business and farming until twenty-three years of age, and then learned the trade of blacksmith. After working at the business for two years he commenced business for himself, and an incident in his experience is worthy of mention. The first customer he had after he commenced business is still one of his best patrons. Mr. van Maren is a good type of one of Iowa's self-made men. He commenced life without means. His capital was his trade, his health and his hopeful heart, and he is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish by giving his time to one subject, and bending his energies in one direction, and his character as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attended his career. He married Miss Johanna Dunik in 1859. She was also born in the Netherlands. Their family consists of six children: John, Johanna C., Newton, Ira, Henrietta and Mary.

MARKEL, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1, P. O. Pella. Was born April 26, 1830, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and was taken to Tippecan-

noe county, Indiana, by his parents, when five years of age. Was raised on a farm, and in 1855 he emigrated to this county, settling on the farm he now occupies, which consists of 300 acres, well improved. He also owns 120 acres in Mahaska, and 160 acres in Adair counties, and forty acres in Indiana. Mr. Markel is vice-president and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Pella. He is one of the most successful agriculturalists and most extensive stock-raisers in the township. He commenced in life a poor boy, and has been the architect of his own fortune, and stands among Iowa's self-made men. He married Miss Salina Earl, on the thirteenth of January, 1850. She is also a native of Ohio, and was born on the seventeenth of September, 1830. They have seven children: Asa E., Florence V. Ida (now Mrs. N. C. Towne), Lizzie, Eddie, Dora and Clarence. Lost one Joseph. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Pella Lodge, No. 55. Is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

MIDDELKOOP, GERRET—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6, P. O. Pella. Was born August 22, 1825, in South Holland, and was there raised on a farm and received an education in the common schools. In 1847 he crossed the ocean with the Holland colony, came to Pella and settled on the land on which he now resides. Owns ninety-nine acres of fine land, on which he has good, comfortable buildings. The K. & D. M. railroad runs within a few rods of his dwelling. He married Miss Cornelia Rietveld in 1853. She is a native of South Holland, and was born May 31, 1831. By this union they have six children: Eva (now Mrs. Waechter), Dirkie, Barbara, Nicholas and Cornelia. Lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Pella.

MUNTINGH, JAMES—Merchant. Among the most prominent of the representative business men of Marion county, and one who has been a leader in all that tended to build up Pella and Lake Prairie township, may be mentioned Mr. Muntingh. He was born in the Netherlands, on the fourteenth day of November, 1820, and was raised there. He received excellent educational advantages in his youth, and for some years was engaged in teaching. He was one of the original members of the Holland colony that settled in Pella, and contributed his full share in making the town what it is. In point of residence he is one of the oldest merchants in the city. After coming to the United States he followed teaching for three years and then engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has been very successful. He is no political aspirant, but has always manifested a commendable interest in public affairs and has served as a member of the city council and town clerk. His public spiritedness is evinced in the most substantial block in the city. But few men have a better record. He is known as a man of sterling integrity and decided character and his character as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attended his career. He married Miss Christine Anbert in 1843. She was born in Prussia.

NEYENESCH, H.—Iowa is largely indebted to Europe for its rapid settlement, and among these settlers are found some of Marion county's most successful business men and best scholars. Among them the subject of this sketch is deserving of special notice. He was born in the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1823. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth and was for some years engaged as an instructor in his native country. In 1855 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pella, where for fourteen

years he was engaged in teaching. In 1870 he commenced his journalistic experience as editor of the *Weekblad*, a nine column paper published in the Holland language and with a circulation larger than any paper in Marion county. He is also the owner and publisher of the *Pella Blade* of which his son William is the managing editor, and recently he has commenced the publication of a religious paper in the Holland language and known as the *Christian Herald*. This paper, as are the other papers under Mr. Neyenesch's supervision, is a model of mechanical execution and in editorial ability will compare favorably with any of the religious issues of the day. Mr. Neyenesch has been prominently identified with the interests of the city and county since he has made his home here, and has favored all improvements that have a tendency to advance the material prosperity of the county. In 1860 he was elected city recorder and held this position eleven years, and in 1874 was elected mayor and held this office five terms and was justice of the peace for eleven years. He is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish by giving his time to one subject and bending his energies in one direction, and he richly merits the esteem in which he is held. He married Miss Anna M. Neuwenhuysen in 1863. She is also a native of the Netherlands. He is the father of seven children: Hattie, Herman, William, Henry, Amanda, Mary and Julia.

NIEUWERF, N.—Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born on the eighth of August, 1839, in South Holland and was there raised and educated in the common schools. His father was engaged in the nursery business. In 1857 he crossed the ocean with his parents and settled in Buffalo, New York, and engaged in the nursery business. Nicolis resided with his father some three years and came to Pella in 1860. He commenced clerking in G. Dingeman's store and staid with him some two years, and then took a position as clerk in Snow & Huber's warehouse. He worked with them some twelve years and then commenced business on his own account. He married Miss H. A. Gralengar in 1860. She is a native of Holland and was born in 1842. By this union they have nine children: Mary, Annie, Peter, Charlie, William, Herman, Henrietta, Carrie and Emma. Lost three.

NOLLEN, JOHN—Cashier of the Pella National Bank. Was born at Didam, Netherlands, April 4, 1828, and was raised there. He received excellent educational advantages and for ten years was engaged in teaching. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Pella. He commenced his banking experience in 1857, and no man in Marion county or central Iowa stands more prominent as a successful financier, and he has the unlimited confidence of those with whom he has business transactions, and he thoroughly merits the esteem in which he is held by those who know him best. The bank with which he is connected is one of the soundest financial institutions in the West. Mr. Nollen has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and his advice, counsel and good judgment have gone far towards raising the standard of the Pella schools. He married Miss S. J. S. Scholte, a daughter of the late Rev. H. P. Scholte, in 1862. She was born in the Netherlands, June 3, 1842. Their family consists of four children, Henry, John S., Sarah M. and Gerard H. Mr. and Mrs. Nollen are members of the Second Reformed Church.

NOSSAMAN, WELLINGTON—Owner of the Nossaman House. Was born in Monroe county, Virginia, April 12, 1817, and removed with his parents to Pike county, Kentucky, when two years of age. He was raised

on a farm and attended the common schools. In his sixteenth year he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, remaining there nine years, and in 1842 came to Iowa, settling in Jefferson county. Resided there one year and on the seventeenth of March, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Welch, a native of North Carolina, born February 26, 1825. On the first of May, 1843, he came to this county, took up his claim, and on the eighteenth of the same month brought his family. They settled on the Des Moines River, about three miles south of Pella, built a cabin (which, to Mr. N.'s knowledge was the second one in the county), and broke a piece of ground. He built the first horse-mill for grinding corn in the county, and in partnership with his father-in-law started the first pottery, in 1845. Started a horse saw-mill on the first of September, 1845. He was elected the first coroner, and by virtue of his office acted as first sheriff of Marion county. He was a member of the first jury that sat in Mahaska county. Bought an interest in Joseph Porter's first saw-mill of Pella and in 1851 he opened the Franklin Mill in Pella, running it for about three years. He commenced the mercantile business the same year and was thus employed for ten years. Next engaged in making lime and started the first perpetual lime-kiln in Iowa. In 1872 he moved to Pella and commenced hotel keeping. In 1875 he built the house which now bears his name, which he operated until the fall of 1880, then renting it to his son-in-law, J. W. Todd. His family consists of twelve children living: Mary E. (now Mrs. J. W. Todd), Eliza J. (now Mrs. Theodore Thomas), John C., Isabella (now Mrs. W. C. Hyler), W. W., Frank, Eva C. (now Mrs. John Shupe), Caroline, Sallie, Harmon, Allen J., and William J. Lost one, Emma. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Pella, they being its founders.

NUTT, Mrs. M. A.—Farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Otley. Was born on the 2d of November, 1826, in New Jersey, and removed from there to Ohio in 1837. She married W. L. Nutt in 1848. They came to Iowa in 1856. Mr. Nutt died on the 23d of February, 1878, leaving Mrs. Nutt with seven children: W. C., J. M., A. J., L. J., M. E., E. E., and J. A. She owns 100 acres of land, and has a fine residence. Is a member of the Baptist Church. The third son, A. J., resides with his mother at present, and superintends the farm. He was born on the 5th of February, 1855, in Delaware county, Ohio, and was brought to this county by his parents in 1856. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and received a common school education. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Anna Doyle on the 31st of October, 1877. By this union they had one child, Joseph W. (born on the first of February, 1879). Mrs. Nutt died on the 24th of September, 1879. On the 29th of December, 1880, he married Miss M. E. Boot. She was born September 2, 1858. They are members of the Baptist Church of Otley.

OVERKAMP, I.—Whose portrait appears in another part of this work is one of the leaders of the original Holland colony who settled here in 1847. He was born in the Netherlands February 26, 1810. He received excellent educational advantages in his youth and followed the occupation of teaching. In 1847 he emigrated with the colony to the United States and was one of the number that selected Lake Prairie township as their home. He was the first teacher in Pella, and has always been interested in educational matters, and there is no one in the city whose life has been more closely identified with its interests. He has held the position of city treasurer since Pella was incorporated, excepting the time he was serving as mayor. He has held the office of township clerk and postmaster. He

is an elder in the First Reformed Church, and one of its staunch supporters and most liberal contributors. He is a man whose standard of morality is high, and whose convictions of duty are strong, and in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, and he justly rates his own self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow citizens of more value than gold. His social powers are admirable and his moral character irreproachable. At over three score and ten his step is still firm, his form erect, and his countenance cheerful. He married Miss H. den Beste in 1850. She was born in the Netherlands in 1828, and died in Marion county in 1854, leaving one daughter, Artie (now Mrs. John D. Gaass), with whom Mr. Overkamp finds a pleasant and happy home.

OVERKAMP, G. H.—Retired merchant. Was born in De Hague, Holland, February 15, 1808, and was taken from there to Leersdam when two years of age. Was there raised and educated and learned the painter's trade, and at the age of twenty-one he opened a shop and worked at his trade until 1847. Then came to this country with his parents, being in the first Holland colony. He was the first Hollander to erect a house in Pella. In 1850 his second son, Isaac, started a furniture factory, continuing that business until 1857, when he died. Mr. Overkamp, in company with Mr. J. H. Wormhoudt, was his successor, and they conducted the business until 1880, Mr. Overkamp then retiring. He married Miss Aafje Kruyt on 1st of January, 1830. They have lately celebrated their golden wedding. She was born on the 6th of September, 1804, in Holland. Their family consists of four children living: Aafje (now Mrs. G. H. Dingeman), Hendrina (now Mrs. Henry Hospers), Antje (now Mrs. H. Wormhoudt), Marie (now Mrs. J. Vos). Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella, in which he holds the position of elder. Being one of the first settlers here he has taken an active part in the early settlement of this county.

PORTER, JOSEPH—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Pella. Was born in Kent county, Delaware, August 10, 1818, and spent his youth on a farm, with his father, until nineteen years of age. Then walked to Lafayette, Indiana, a distance of 900 miles, and made the trip in twenty-six days. There worked on the Wabash and Erie Canal and at odd jobs. In 1841 he commenced farming, and followed that occupation seven years. In 1847 he emigrated to this county, purchased a claim, and after residing upon it about five years he moved to Pella and built a saw-mill, which was about the first in the county. Two years afterward he built a second mill in Pella, and a grist-mill in the township, and he sawed most of the lumber for the first buildings in this part of the county. In 1857 he traded his mills to John B. Hamilton for part of the tract of land on which he now resides. He owns 300 acres of fine land, well improved, and he has a handsome brick residence and one of the finest barns in the county. Has about seven miles of fence on his farm, and also owns three farms in Mahaska county, containing in all 270 acres; also owns one-third interest in 320 acres in Kansas. He has held office of township trustee about fifteen years, and school director, off and on, for some twenty years, and has always discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. He married Miss Mary A. Chezern December 31, 1840. She is a native of Indiana, and was born July 22, 1821. By this union they have nine children living: James, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Wm. Millison), Mariou, Nancy (now Mrs. N. Wray), William, Charles, Mary F. and Joseph F. (twins), and Margaret Catharine.

They lost four. He owned the first reaper in the county, and also run one of the first threshing machines. He commenced life without much capital, and by his honesty and industry has been the architect of his own future, and belongs to that noble army of self-made men of whom Iowa can so proudly boast.

POST, M. H.—Was born in St. Francisville, Missouri, on the sixteenth day of August, 1840, and is the son of Rev. M. J. Post, deceased, mention of whom is made in another place. His father being a Baptist minister, they lived in various places until 1847, when they removed to this county, and the settlement of the Holland colony was made in Pella at the suggestion of Mr. Post's father, who had traveled the trackless prairies on his mission. His father died the following year. Here the subject of our sketch was reared and educated. For a long time was engaged in the hotel business, in which he was satisfactorily successful. He married Miss Nancy Mortimer in 1862. She was born in Indiana, and died in 1869, leaving one daughter, Nancy J. He married for his second wife, Miss Nellie van der Linder, in 1871. She was born in the Netherlands. By this union they have two children: Helen and Julia. Lost one daughter, Hattie.

PROUTY, S. F.—Professor of Latin and natural sciences in the Central University. Was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 17, 1854, and came to this county in 1855. He was raised a farmer, and his time was divided between farm duties and attending school. He was educated at Central University and graduated in the class of 1877, and it is a high compliment to his scholarship that his "Alma Mater" has selected him for his present position. In 1879 he was elected by the Republican party to the lower house of the State Legislature another compliment for one so young. He married Miss A. E. Livingston in 1878. She is also a native of Delaware county. They have one child.

RAMSAY, WILSON—Dealer in lightning rods. Was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1833, and was raised on a farm, receiving an education in the common schools. During the late war he enlisted, in the spring of 1864, in company D, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, as a private and at Nashville was made mounted-orderly for the quartermaster general of the supply train. He served some eight months and was discharged on account of sickness. In the spring of 1867 he came to Iowa locating in Pella, and, in company with his brother, engaged in the agricultural implement and grain business. This they continued about five years, when he engaged in the pump and lightning rod business. Since 1875 he has confined himself to the latter, and runs from two to six teams every season. He owns a fine residence, pleasantly situated, and a conveniently located warehouse. In 1851 Mr. R. went to California, spending two years in mining. He married Miss Eliza J. Smith on the fifteenth of June, 1858, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She is a native of that place and was born on the seventeenth of April, 1836. By this union they have eleven children: Virginia A. (now Mrs. L. H. Springer of Prairie City), Parthenia A. (now Mrs. E. M. Cathcart of Pella), Howard N., Harry E., Ida M., Lilly B., George W., Florence M., Albert E. and Alfred E. (twins) and Anna B.

RENAUD, EDMUND C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19, P. O. Pella. Was born February 6, 1854, in France, and was brought to this country, when about eight years of age, by his parents, who settled in this

county. Edmund spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1877 he commenced farming for himself, and cultivates 100 acres of land. He married Miss Johanna van Rees in 1877. She was born in this county, on the thirteenth of August, 1860. They have two children: Edmund J. and Aaron J. He is one of the rising young men of the county.

REUS, ARIE DE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Pella. Was born on the eighth of April, 1837, in the Netherlands, and was raised on a farm. He came to the United States in 1850 and settled in this county, and engaged in farming, and cultivates fifty-six acres of land. He has held the offices of school-director, secretary of the school board and constable. He married Miss Margrette Brugginan in 1859. She is a native of the Netherlands and was born on the seventeenth of December, 1839. By this union they have nine children: Maggeltje, Arie, Peter, Henry, Nellie, Johnnie, Mary, Willie and Nelna. Lost four.

RIDDLE, W. S.—Moulder. Was born on the twenty-second of September, 1853, in Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and was brought to Pella by his parents when six months old, and he has here been raised and educated. In 1874 he commenced to learn the moulder's trade, with the Pella Manufacturing Company, which he has since followed. He is corporal in Cox's light infantry company, and plays B flat cornet. He married Miss Hattie Horner July 16, 1878. She was born July 31, 1862, in Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa. By this union they have one child, Claude L.

RHYNSBURGER, C.—Dealer in general merchandise. Is one of Marion county's representative business men, and is deserving of more than a passing notice. He was born in the Netherlands, on the eighth day of January, 1839, and lived in his native country until sixteen years of age. In 1855 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Marion county. He was raised a farmer and followed it until 1861, when he commenced his mercantile experience. In connection with his business as a dealer in general merchandise, he is also a jobber of notions, and as a business man has been eminently successful. He is upright in his dealings, prompt and energetic, and has secured the esteem of all with whom he has had business intercourse. In every measure calculated to benefit the city he has been prompt to act and efficient to work. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served for nine years in its school board. He is also a member of the State Board of Emigration. He married Miss R. van der Ley in 1863. She was also born in the Netherlands. Their family consists of seven children: Willie, Jennie, Mary, Nellie, Peter, Cornelia H. and Amelia E.

RHYNSBURGER, JOHN—Of the firm of G. van Vlick & Co., grocers, bakers, etc. Is a native of South Holland, and was born June 11, 1859, and was raised in his native country until ten years of age, and then emigrated to America and settled in Pella, where he has since made his home, and he is one of the rising young business men of the town.

RIETVELD, W.—Retired farmer, and one of Marion county's most successful agriculturists, is a native of the Netherlands and was born on the twenty-first day of February, 1829. He was raised in his native country until eighteen years of age on a farm. His father, John Rietveld, was one of the leaders of the Holland colony, and a man who contributed his full share in establishing the reputation for which it is so widely known. The

subject of our sketch emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1847, and the same year settled in Marion county, since which time he has been prominently identified with its history and growth. He owns 900 acres of land and for years has been one of the largest stock-raisers and feeders in this part of the county, and is known as a man of sterling integrity and large practical experience. He married Miss Annie Grundman, on the first day of July, 1858. She was born in the Netherlands and came to the county in 1849. Have one son, Herman, aged sixteen years. Lost three: Johnnie, Conrad J. and Diedrick.

RIETVELD, DIRK—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Pella. Was born October 18, 1846, in Netherlands, and was brought to this country by his parents in 1847. They came with the first Holland colony. Dirk spent his boyhood days on a farm and attended the common schools of this county. In 1867 he commenced farming on his own account, and owns a farm of 117 acres in Clay township. He lives at present on his brother's farm, consisting of 150 acres. He came here when the country was new and has had his share of the hardships to endure. He commenced here poor and what he enjoys is the fruit of honest toil. He married Miss Elizabeth van Lint in 1865. She was born in this county on the twelfth of January, 1849. They have six children: John, Cornelius, Altje, Dirk, Dirkie and Adriannas N.; lost two.

SCHOLTE, HENRY PETER—Founder of the Holland colony, was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1805, at Amsterdam, kingdom of the Netherlands. Here he was educated, passing a literary examination in the University of Leyden in 1824; studied theology in the same institution, and was licensed to preach in 1832; entered upon the active duties of the ministry in 1833, in the National Reform Church, Synod of Holland, where he officiated until the division in 1835. Owing to religious persecution he came to this country in 1846, for the purpose of finding a place for the founding of a colony. Various States were mentioned but finally Iowa was selected, and the land in Marion county chosen for their abode. Preparations were at once commenced for the reception of the emigrants, and in 1847 they came, Mr. Scholte meeting them at Baltimore. He erected a meeting-house in 1856, at his own expense, and it was occupied by him at the time of his death. The organization was not connected with any particular denomination, though in sympathy with all that were evangelical in their tendencies. A sketch of Mr. Scholte's life appears in connection with the history of Lake Prairie township. He was twice married; first, to S. M. Brandt, at Amsterdam, Holland, December 20, 1832. There were born to them: Sara J. S. (November 9, 1833, at Doveren, now the wife of Dr. B. F. Keables), Maria (May 3, 1836, died July 3, 1836, at Amsterdam), S. M. (December, 1837, died February 19, 1838, at Utrecht), S. M. (June 6, 1879, died January 14, 1876, at Pella; first wife of P. H. Bonquet) and S. J. S. (June 3, 1842, at Utrecht, now the wife of John Nollen). Mrs. Scholte died January 23, 1844, at Utrecht. His second marriage was to M. H. E. Krantz, at Utrecht, June 16, 1845. She was born at Maestrecht, in the Duchy of Luxemburg, March 26, 1821. By her he had nine children: Six died in infancy; one, T. M. J., died in her twelfth year; and two, Henry P. and J. W. David, are still living. Mr. Scholte died at Pella, August 25, 1868, aged sixty-two years and eleven months. By his death the county lost one of its true and noble-spirited citizens. He had done much for the county and for the city of Pella, and his loss was keenly felt.

SCHERMERHORN, B. S. & Co.—Dealers in eggs and butter. Among the business interests of Marion county special attention should be given to the business of this firm, who themselves are deserving of more than a passing notice. The firm is composed of B. S. Schermerhorn, J. J. Bousquet and H. Rhynaburger. But few houses in Iowa are doing as large a business in their line and still fewer have the good reputation for their sterling business integrity and their standard business qualifications, and they are contributing their full share in sustaining the business reputation for which the city of Pella is noted. A prominent feature of their business in the future will be their creamery, for the accommodation of which they have just completed a large building to be conducted on the most approved system, and with all the improvements, calculated to raise the standard of the products. In this, as in other enterprises, this firm are entitled to the gratitude of the community and the city to this important factor of future prosperity, and they have earned and richly merit the success which is sure to crown their enterprise. Mr. B. S. Schermerhorn, the senior member of the house, is a native of New York, and was born on the thirty-first day of March, 1837. His early life was spent on a farm. He learned the milling business and followed it in New York and New Jersey for twelve years. In 1878 he came to this county, and soon took a prominent place among its business men. He is peculiarly clear and transparent in all his business transactions and inspires confidence in all with whom he has business relations. He married Miss Margaret A. Van Allen in 1861; she was born in New York. Their family consists of two children; Charlie and Louie.

SCHAKEL, ARIE—Sec. 16, P. O. Pella. Was born in South Holland, June 6, 1821, and was there reared. In 1857 he came to this county and for fifteen years was engaged in farming. He has now retired from the active duties of life. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Pella. Has been a hard working, industrious citizen, and as he commenced life without means, what he now has is the result of his own labor.

SCHUBRING, E. H.—Owner and proprietor of Schubring's Hotel. Is a native of Prussia and was born in the city Broemberg, May 7, 1828. Was raised in that village, and received the benefits of an education. At the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade, and followed it while there. In 1854 he crossed the ocean and landed at New York, and worked about two months in that city. Then went to Michigan, worked about six months in Detroit, thence to Iona county, the same State, where he resided some six years, following his trade. Miss Margaret Farley, a native of England, became his wife on the second of March, 1856. She was born on the twentieth of December, 1830. In the spring of 1859 he sold his shop and started for Colorado. He spent one year and eight months among the mines and working at his trade, and in the fall of 1860 returned to Michigan. From there he came to Iowa in the spring of 1861. Arrived at Pella in July of that year, bought a blacksmith shop and commenced to work at his trade. In 1864 he started the Pella City Brewery in partnership with two others, and after three years sold his interest and bought the lots upon which his hotel now stands. There was a blacksmith shop and a dwelling house on it at that time, and he worked in this shop until 1875, excepting one year and eight months. In 1877 he built the hotel he now owns. His family consists of three children: Ida Lilly and William. Lost one, Surepta. He commenced life without much

capital and has been the architect of his own fortune, and by his honesty and industry has won the respect and esteem of a large number of friends. His hotel will compare favorably with any in the county.

SELL, MARTIN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30, P. O. Pella. Was born on the thirtieth of August, 1832, in Preble county, Ohio, and was raised there until 1840, when he emigrated with his parents to Elkhart county, Indiana. He spent his boyhood days there on a farm and received an education in the common schools. In 1850 he came to Iowa and settled in Pella and acted as sawyer in Joseph Porter's mill, remaining eleven years. In 1861 he took up agricultural pursuits and has made that his business since. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and he has followed it some through life. He has a farm of fifty acres, well improved. He married Miss Henrietta Hiemstra on the third of July, 1856. She is a native of Friestland, and was born October 20, 1835. They have raised one young man, William T. Woodward, and have another adopted child, Olevia B. Reynolds. For eleven years he has been president of the school board. Himself and wife belong to the Baptist denomination.

SHEESLEY, GEO. P.—Editor of the *Weekly Visitor*. Was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the second day of October, 1853, and in 1854 was brought by his parents to Mahaska county. He was educated at the Central University of Iowa, and graduated in 1878. After teaching for nearly ten years he embarked in his present business, and is well worthy the success which has attended his career. **A. H. BETZER**—Of the firm of Sheesley & Betzer, editors and publishers of the *Weekly Visitor*, and one of the most practical printers of Marion county. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, in March, 1850. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, and lived there twelve years. His youth, until eighteen years of age, was spent on a farm. In 1868 he came to this county and learned the trade of printer. He married Miss Lucretia Dearing in 1876. She was born in Iowa. Their family consists of two children: Irvin and an infant daughter.

SIMPKINS, WILLIAM N.—Carpenter, contractor and builder. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1830, and was raised there. When fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he moved to Ohio and came to Iowa, settling in Van Buren county in 1854. Worked at his trade ten years and came to this county in the spring of 1864. Engaged in the lumber business and kept a hotel one year, and then took up his present business. He held the position of foreman of the building of the first large court-house at Winterset; also two school buildings at Knoxville. In 1879 he took a trip to Kansas and spent eighteen months. He married Miss Naomi Jolley, in March, 1853. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-second of September, 1833, in the same house in which her father was born. They have nine children living: Jennie, Milton, Emma, Alexander, Adelia, Kate, William, Earl and Clyde. Lost one, Bell. Mrs. Simpkins is a member of the Baptist Church.

SLOT, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7, P. O. Pella. Is a native of Friestland and was born on the twenty-fifth of December, 1825. He resided with his father on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1847 came to this country with his parents, being in the Holland colony. His father died at St. Louis. John settled on the land which he now occupies, engaged in farming, and has made that his business since. He owns

154 acres of improved land, with comfortable buildings. Also owns twenty acres of timber. He commenced life a poor boy and has made what he has by hard work. He is honest, industrious and energetic, and a first-class farmer. He married Miss Maggie Millner in 1857. She is a native of Friestland and was born in 1832. They have four children: Jacob, Maggie, Jane and Peter. Lost six. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

SNOW & HUBER—Dealers in grain and produce, Pella. No business firm in Marion county are more widely known than Snow & Huber, and none have contributed more to its good name. They have always been foremost and taken an active part in every public improvement and contributed liberally to every enterprise. They have always acted on the principle that in every good bargain both parties are benefited. In the purchase of grain they have confined themselves to a legitimate business, and this has secured the unlimited confidence of the community. Their shipments are the largest on the line of K. & D. M. V. R. R., and it is an acknowledged fact that no firm has contributed as great a benefit to the city or greater advantage to the agricultural interests. C. E. SNOW, of the above firm, was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 31, 1828, and was raised with a mercantile experience. In 1856 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Keokuk. During the building of the K. & D. M. V. R. R. he had charge of the west end of the road in putting the stations in good running order, until the road reached Eddyville, and there engaged in the grain trade, and at one time he was interested in four houses on the line of the road, but being unable to give them as much attention as was necessary, the firm concentrated all their interest at this place in 1868. His life has been one of ceaseless activity and is remarkable for energy of body and mind. In business he attends to its minutest details—has let no threads run loose and nothing needlessly run to waste. He is no political aspirant, preferring the peace and quiet of his legitimate business to the strife and turmoil of public life. He has been twice married; first to Miss Sarah Norris, who died leaving one son, Frank A. His second marriage occurred in 1859 to Miss Sarah Matthews, a native of Ohio. By this union they have five children: Jennie, Carrie, Bessie, Eddie and Allie. D. S. HUBER, of the above firm, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the nineteenth day of February, 1838, and lived there until 1851, and then moved to Winchester, Van Buren county. In 1852 he went overland to California and remain there two years and was engaged in mining and farming. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he had a mercantile experience of four years and then came to Iowa, and thence to Missouri, where he remained one year, and then engaged in his present business and in which he has been very successful. He married Miss S. A. Goodall in 1863. She was born in Van Buren county, Iowa. They have two children, Lucy W. and an infant.

SNYDERS, H. J.—Merchant tailor. Was born in the Netherlands, October 10, 1819, and was raised there until seven years of age. Then went to Germany to learn the trade of tailor, and worked at it for fourteen years. Then returned to Holland and settled in Amsterdam where he lived for six years, pursuing his chosen avocation. Removed to Utrecht, worked four years, and from there to Elsts, where he remained eleven years. He emigrated to the United States, and settled in Pella. He started the shop he is now in and has been engaged in the business since, and is well and favor-

ably known throughout the county. He was left an orphan at seven years of age, and has worked his own way through the world. He has been twice married; first to Miss G. Hebek, in 1845. She died in 1854, leaving three children: Bert, Amanda and Gertie. Lost four. He was married again to Miss Neltje de Booy, in 1854. She died October 8, 1880. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Pella.

STEENBERGEN, LEONARD VAN—Coal operator, Sec. 22, P. O. Pella. Was born September 30, 1842, in the Netherlands, and was there raised until eleven years of age, on a farm, receiving an education in the schools of that land. He came to this country with his parents in 1854, and in 1865 took a trip to Oregon. Resided there a short time and returned to this county and commenced farming and coal operating. He owns 28 acres of coal land and the coal is of the finest quality in the county. He does a fair business, everything around the bank is in good repair, the veins are from two and a half to three feet. He has held the offices of school-director three years, and road supervisor one year. His father, C. van Steenbergen, resides on section twenty-two. He owns 42 acres of land. Is a native of Holland and was born November 17, 1806. He married Miss H. de Brown, February 19, 1830. She is also a native of Holland and was born October 30, 1816. They have seven children: Dirkie, Nelle, Leonard, Wilhelmina, Mary, Jennie and Kryn. Lost four.

STEENHOEK ARIE—P. O. Pella. Was born July 4, 1829, in the Netherlands, and came to the United States in 1857. Landed in this county on the eighth of May of that year. He owns 164 acres of fine land and has comfortable buildings. He married Miss Petermella Steenhoek in the fall of 1856. She was born in September, 1833, in Netherlands. By this union they had four children: Adriana, Trankje, John and Cornelius. Lost three. Mrs. Steenhoek died on the twenty-ninth of July, 1865.

STEENHOEK, GYSBERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-seventh of August, 1837, in Netherlands, and was there raised and received the benefits of an education. He spent his boyhood days in the city of Ond Beyerland. Emigrated to this county in the spring of 1857 and settled in Pella and engaged in farming. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa infantry, company H, on the first of February, 1862, and took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Vicksburg. Was severely wounded at the latter battle and was in the hospitals at Memphis and Jefferson Barracks until May, 1864, when he was discharged. He owns a fine farm of 179 acres well-improved. He has held the office of road supervisor one term and school director some five years. He married Miss Henrietta Klyn, on the eighteenth of July, 1865. She is a native of the Netherlands, and was born on the eleventh of February, 1846. By this union they have nine children: Lena, Arie A., Gysbert S., Neiltje, Lyntje, Gerret, Jana, Foliewa and Simon. Lost one. Himself and wife attend the Third Reformed Church of Pella.

STUBENRAUCH, JNO. H.—Cashier of the First National Bank of Pella. Is one of Marion county's most respected citizens and stands prominent among the self-made men of Iowa. He was born in Netherlands, October 8, 1842, and in 1846 was brought by his parents to the United States, settling first in Baltimore, thence to Albany, Buffalo and St. Louis, and in April, 1851, came to this city. His father and grandfather were by occupation tailors, and it was natural, according to the custom of the country, that the son should become proficient in the same trade. He worked with

his father until fifteen years of age. The business being distasteful and trade dull, and at this period the free school system having gone in operation, he availed himself of this opportunity and made the best practical use of his time, and after supplementing his education thus received by a few months attendance at Central University, he engaged in teaching and from 1860 until 1876 was engaged in teaching in this independent district. For three years previous to resigning his school he was employed out of school hours as book-keeper for the First National Bank, and in 1876 devoted his entire time to the business, of which he was assistant cashier, and in January, 1880, became the cashier, a position he is eminently qualified to fill. While it is true that some men inherit greatness, others have greatness thrust upon them, a large number are the architects of their own fortune. He has held various township offices, serving as clerk seven years, five years city assessor, member of the city council, and city clerk. In 1878 was appointed by Gov. Gear one of the trustees of the institution for the deaf, and dumb, and in 1880 was elected to the same position by the State Legislature. He married Miss Catherine Dielman in 1868. She was born in Iowa, May 15, 1850. Their family circle consists of three children: Dirk, Peter and Frank. Lost one daughter, Everdiena.

SYDE, H. VAN DER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twentieth of January, 1828, in Netherlands, and worked there as a farmer. He came to the United States in 1855, and settled in Amsterdam, this county, and engaged in farming. Owns 254 acres of land with good buildings. Has held various township offices. He married Miss Nellie Rysdyk in 1853. She is also a native of Netherlands, and was born on the eighth of December, 1830. They have eight children: Jane, Elizabeth, Harriet, Jacob, Bessiejanie, Cornelia, Cornelius and Nellie. Lost six. His wife died on the twenty-fourth of February, 1880. His daughters are his housekeepers. He and two of the daughters are members of Bethel Church.

TER BEEST, HENRY—Of the firm of Komagore & Co., owners and proprietors of Skunk River Steam Saw-mill. Was born in Netherlands, January 25, 1847, and in 1865 came to the United States. He remained three years in Wisconsin, and after traveling over the Northwest for a time, settled in this county. He married Miss Cornelia Visser in 1871. She is also a native of Netherlands, and was born in November, 1847. They have one child living, Peter. Lost four. Komagore & Co. started their mill in 1874, and are doing a very good business.

TER LOUN, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Pella. Was born in the Netherlands April 22, 1825, and was raised there a farmer. He emigrated to the United States in 1855, and settled in this county, and now owns a farm of 216 acres. He has served his township as school director. Mr. Ter Loun was married in 1859 to Miss Stantje Korver, a native of the Netherlands, born March 12, 1843. They have seven children: John, Martje, Gerret J., Hendrek, Geritje J., Nekalas and Wansena. Have lost five. Mr. and Mrs. Ter Loun are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

TER LOUN, H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Pella. Was born February 17, 1824, in South Holland, and was there raised on a farm and attended the schools of that land. After becoming of age he worked as a laborer until 1855, when he came to Pella. He worked at odd jobs for some time and settled on the place where he now resides in 1862. His farm

consists of sixty acres of cultivated land on which he has comfortable buildings. He has been twice married; first to Miss Orange Deregts in 1862. By this union they had three children: Gertie, Jane and Henrietta. In March, 1880, he married the second time Wootherge Albers. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Pella, and his wife belongs to the Third Reformed Church of Pella.

THOMASSEN, G.—Dealer in general merchandise. Was born in the Netherlands on the first of September, 1832, and lived there until sixteen years of age, and in 1847 emigrated with his parents to the United States, settling in Marion county. His father was a merchant in Holland, and at this business the son was raised. His father brought a small stock of goods from Holland, and the greater part of which was sold the first year. For seven years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1854 commenced his mercantile experience. He purchased his first stock in Keokuk. In 1866 he built and put in operation a woolen mill, and in 1870 built a flouring mill. During this time he was largely engaged in buying and shipping stock, doing an extensive business. During the past two years he has been putting up various kinds of domestic wine of superior quality and of unexcelled purity. He has held the office of city alderman for thirteen years. He has been twice married; first to Miss Nelly Rysdam in 1854. She was born in the Netherlands. She died in 1874, leaving five children: John, Garret, Denna, Leonard and George J. His second marriage occurred in 1876 to Miss Jane Koopman. She was also born in the Netherlands. By this union they have two children: Dirkje and Henrietta H.

THOMASSEN & DE BRUIN—Dealers in jewelry and fancy goods. J. G. Thomassen was born on the twenty-second of December, 1855, in Pella. He was raised and educated in this city, and in his younger days learned the weaver's trade. At the age of sixteen he engaged as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store. On the first of October, 1880, he commenced the business in which he is now engaged in partnership with his brother-in-law, Joost De Bruin. Mr. Thomassen was formerly a member of the Pella Band. **JOOST DE BRUIN**, was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1859, in Pella, and spent his boyhood days in this city, receiving the benefits of a good education. He learned the trade of wagon painting in his youth. For a number of years he has been engaged in clerking in different stores. He is a member of Cox's Light Infantry Band of Pella. Miss G. G. Thomassen became his wife in April, 1879. She is a native of Pella, and was born on the fourteenth of November, 1859. They have one child, Junellie. Mrs. De Bruin is a member of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

THOMASSEN, G. G.—Dealer in groceries and provisions. Was born in Gelderland, December 23, 1840, and came to this country with his parents with the first Holland colony in 1847. They settled in Pella and G. G. spent his youth here, and was educated. At the age of sixteen years he commenced buying and selling stock for his brother, and made that his vocation until he commenced his present business. In 1874 he started a meat market and still continues to run it. In 1877 he opened his grocery store. He commenced without means, and has gained what he now has by hard work and economy. He has been twice married; first to Miss Maggie van Wyngarden in March, 1864. She was born June 25, 1844. She died leaving five children: Dina, Janie, Minnie, Johanas and John. Lost two. He married the second time Miss Elizabeth Dan Bargaen in 1876. She was born on the nineteenth of April, 1857. By this union they have two child-

dren: Maggie and Josanna. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMPSON, Wm.—Coal operator, Sec. 33, P. O. Pella. Was born in England in 1833, and was raised there in the mining business. He came to this country in 1856, and settled first in Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, and after returning to Pennsylvania he came to this county, in 1873. He owns ninety acres of land, on which he has a valuable coal bank, with a vein four and a half feet thick, of superior quality. The shaft is sixty feet deep, and has been opened five years and his product finds a ready sale. He married Miss Harriet Podmore of England, in September, 1851. Their family consists of eleven children: Anna, James, Melinda, Flora B., Lydia, Ellen, Harriet, William, Albert, Mary and David.

TICE, THEOPHILUS D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1, P. O. Pella. Was born July 27, 1855, in Mahaska county, Iowa. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1878 he commenced farming on his own account, and now owns 114 acres of land. He married Miss Harriet A. Goddey, on the 3d of July, 1878. She was born on the 12th of December, 1855. By this union they have two children: Lester C. and William M. Mrs. Tice is a member of the Christian Church.

TOOM, JOHN A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Pella. Was born in South Holland, May 28, 1820, and passed his youth on the farm with his father. He attended school there and in 1847 came to this county with the first Holland colony. Started a brick-yard near where his dwelling now stands, and followed that business for twenty-six years. A good share of the brick buildings in Pella, Knoxville and other parts of the county, are of his manufacture. Was also engaged in burning lime for a number of years. In 1876 he quit the brick-making business, and since that time has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns 250 acres in this township and 140 acres in Polk township. The farm on which he resides contains 150 acres of well improved land; his buildings are good and comfortable. He came here in a very early day and has done his share toward improving the county. He married Miss Jane Rietveld, on the 2d of October, 1853. She is a native of South Holland, and was born in October, 1833. By this union they have seven children: Gan, Dirkie, Betty, Johnnie, Cornelius, Henry and Mary. Lost five. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Pella.

TOWNE, N. C.—Real estate and insurance agent. Was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 18, 1849. In 1851 his father moved to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county, and in 1853 came to this county, and was numbered among its prominent and respected citizens. In 1862 he engaged in the real estate business, and in 1868 N. C. became interested in the business. After his father's death, in 1874, he succeeded to the business, and there are few men who are as well known throughout the county as Mr. Towne, or who have succeeded in building a more prosperous business. His sterling integrity and honorable business dealing and successful career have given him a prominent place among the business men of the county, and in everything that promises a public benefit he is prompt to act, efficient to work and he possesses, in an unusual degree, the confidence of the community. He married Miss Ida Markel, a daughter of one of Marion county's most substantial citizens, May 14, 1874. They have one child, Irma.

TYSSELING, WILLIAM—Miller. Was born on the 24th of April,

1852, and is a native of the Netherlands. He resided there until about nine years of age, when he emigrated to this county with his parents, in the spring of 1861. They first settled in Mahaska county, this State, and made that place their home until 1877, when Mr. Tysseling came to Pella. The greater part of his sojourn here he has been engaged in milling. He is evidently a self-made man, as he came here poor and has made what he now has by labor, economy, etc. Mr. Tysseling was married in 1877 to Miss Harmina Overbergen, also a native of the Netherlands. They have two children: Herman R. and J. G. Mr. and Mrs. Tysseling attended the Reformed Church of Pella.

ULRICH, JOHN—Butcher and manufacturer of bologna sausage. Among the rising young men of Marion county may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wirtemberg, Germany on the 8th day of August, 1847, and raised there. In 1867 he emigrated to the United States and settled first in New York, and in 1869 came to this county and engaged in his present business, and has built up an enviable reputation for the qualities of his manufacture which find a ready sale not only in this place, but adjoining towns, and the demand is far greater than the supply. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Bertha Vanderzyl in 1870. She was born in Holland, and died in Pella in September, 1875, leaving two children: Katie and Wilhelm Frederick. His second marriage occurred in July, 1876, to Miss Mary Rhynsbarger, a native of Holland. By this union they have two children: Lena and Sophia.

VAN BAALE, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Pella. Was born April 15, 1830, in Netherlands, and worked there as a farmer. He came to the United States in 1855, and settled in this county, engaging in farming. He cultivates 200 acres of land. Holds the office of road supervisor, and is quite an extensive stock-raiser. He married Miss Angeline Van Vaark in 1857. She was born in Netherlands, April 16, 1837. They have nine children: Martha M., Johanna, William, John, Jacob, Johnnie, Minnie, Engel and Kryn. Five are deceased. Mrs. Van Baale died in 1876, and the daughters are Mr. Van Baale's housekeepers.

VAN DER BAARD, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Pella. Was born on the 15th of August, 1821, in Netherlands, and was raised a farmer. He came to the United States in 1848, stopped four months in St. Louis, then came to this county and engaged in farming. He owns 200 acres of land. He married Miss Altje Laagstraat in 1847. She was born on the 29th of September, 1827. They have five children living: Cornelius, Gertrude, Peter, Ella, and Nellie. They lost five.

VAN DER BAARD, CORNELIUS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Pella. Is the oldest son of John Van Der Baard, and was born on the 1st of July, 1849, in this county. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and in the fall of 1875 he commenced farming for himself. He cultivates ninety-five acres. He married Miss Maggie Van Bantam on the 11th of November, 1875. She was born on the 15th of June, 1853, in Netherlands. By this union they have three children living: Ella, Sarah, and an infant unnamed. They lost one.

VAN DE VEN, H.—Druggist. Was born in the Netherlands, October 7, 1836. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth, and served four years as a colporteur. In 1858 he came to the United States, and since that period has been a resident of Marion county. He engaged in his present business in 1863, and at the present time is the pioneer in

his line in the city; he carries a full line of drugs, medicines, oils, etc. Mr. Van de Ven has been twice married. First, in 1859, to Miss A. M. Vanloosen. She was born in the Netherlands. They had three children: Henry J., Frank G., and Anna M. Mrs. Van de Ven died in August, 1874. In June, 1877, he was again married, to Miss Alma Rhodes, a native of Rhode Island. She was born in August, 1843. They have two children: Robert and Maria.

VAN DER WILT, G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Pella. Was born December 19, 1818, in Netherlands, where he worked as a farmer. He came to the United States in 1863, and settled in this county and engaged in farming. Owns 145 acres of fine farm land, well improved. He married Miss J. Stam, April 7, 1853. She is a native of Netherlands, and was born February 13, 1833. They have eleven children: Gerret, Sophia, Henry, second Gerret, Nellie, Sarah, Katie, Willie, Antonia, Jennie, and Dirk; lost one. They attend the Bethel Church.

VANDERZYL BROTHERS—Provision dealers, meat market and live-stock dealers. Among the business firms of Pella is the name that heads this sketch. The firm is composed of G. G. and Simon Vanderzyl. In addition to this business of a regular butchery business they are larger dealers in live-stock, and as such have a prominent place among the business interest of the city. They are good representatives of a typical class of self-made men for which Iowa is noted, and whatever success they have attained has been by industry and close application to business combined with good judgment and practical experience. Their aim in life has been to retain the custom they receive by straightforward honest dealing and have richly earned and thoroughly merit the esteem in which they are held. **G. G. VANDERZYL**, the senior member, was born in the Netherlands, April 10, 1843, and lived there until 1866 and then emigrated to the United States, and settled in Pella. He was raised a farmer, but after coming to this county commenced his present business and in which he has been very successful. He married Miss Christine Streng, in 1868. She was born in Iowa, in 1849. They have five children: Maggie, Ella, Mary, Minnie and Gerke. **S. VANDERYLZ** was born in the Netherlands, August 24, 1851, and came with his parents to this county in 1866. He may be said to have been literally raised to the butchering business. He married Miss Lena Homer, in 1872. She was born in Ohio. They have three children: Fannie, Georgie and Mamie.

VAN EERSEL, CORNELIUS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Pella. Was born June 8, 1856, in Pella, and here was raised and educated. For three years he taught school and in 1877 commenced farming and now owns 80 acres of well improved land, with a good brick residence and comfortable buildings for stock. He was married September 27, 1877, to Miss Dirkje Blom, a native of Netherlands, born March 19, 1859. The father of our subject, Gerret Van Eersel, is living with his son. He was born April 13, 1815, in Netherlands, and came to the United States in 1854, settling in Pella. He opened a shoe-shop and continued to run it some twelve years. He married Miss Barbara Kramer, May 5, 1849. She was born September 29, 1818, and died February 27, 1864. They had four children and lost three. Mr. V. took a trip to his native country in 1869, and was gone eight months. In 1870 he went to Sioux county, remaining eight years.

VAN HOUTEN, E.—Dealer in grain, produce and agricultural implements, and one of Marion county's prominent and energetic business men.

Was born in the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the fourteenth day of March, 1839, and lived there until ten years of age, and in 1849 emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled first in New Jersey where they lived three years, and in 1852 came to Iowa. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He commenced his mercantile experience in 1865, and in 1868 engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1870 he removed his machinery to Knoxville and engaged in milling and manufacturing woolen goods, and remained there until 1872 and then returned to Pella and engaged in his present business, and in which he has secured a large trade. As a business man he is prompt and energetic. He is a man of quick preception, clear judgment and a high sense of honor, and as a citizens has always shown a worthy public spiritedness and has sympathized with all the local improvements and enterprises. He married Miss Josephine Smith, in 1870. She is a native of Summerset county, New Jersey. Their family consists of two children: Henry W. and Eilko P.

VAN REES, LEONARD—Deceased. Was born in 1821, in the Netherlands, and was employed as a watchman on the dykes. He came to the United States in 1855 and settled in this county. On the eighth of February, 1880, he was called to his rest. At the time of his death he owned 640 acres of land. He was twice married; first, to Miss Sygje Veda. By this union have two children: Lawrence and Johanna. Lost eleven. He married, the second time. Altje De Vries, By this union has three children living: Bastenan, Agnes and Lena.

VAN REES, LAWRENCE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Pella. Was born on the sixteenth of December, 1856, in Marion county. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and received the benefit of a common school education. In the spring of 1880 he commenced farming for himself, and cultivates 140 acres. Has held the office of school treasurer. He married Miss Sarah De Vries, in the spring of 1880. She was born in May, 1861, in the Netherlands: They have one son, Leonard.

VAN ROCKEL, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Pella. Was born February 14, 1835, in the Netherlands and came to the United States in 1859, settling in Marion county. In 1863 he commenced farming on his own account, and in 1867 moved upon the place he now occupies. Owns 180 acres on which is a good house and barn. He married Miss Hendreka Klein, in 1863. She is also a native of the Netherlands, and was born on the fifteenth of December, 1845. By this union they have six children: Berand, Jane, Minnie, Gertie. Mertie and Tony. Lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Bethel Church.

VAN SPANCKEREN, B. H.—Dealer in general merchandise. Was born in Amsterdam, Holland, October 5, 1826, and was raised and educated in that city. When fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the baker's trade, at which he worked for five years. In 1846 he came to America, and landed at Baltimore where he remained one year, working at his trade. He emigrated to St. Louis, spent one year there working at his trade, and came to Pella in 1848. He there commenced his trade and worked at it until 1873, when he commenced the business in which he is now engaged, first with a partner, until he became familiar with the business, and since then on his own account. In his manners he is kind and genial and he has won the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, and may be numbered among the leading citizens of the county. He married Miss Dirkje Versteeg in 1851. She is also a native of Holland and was born on the eighth of

July, 1832. By this union they have four children: B. H., Carrie, Dora, and John. Lost ten. His wife is a member of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

VAN STIGT, A.—Dealer in leather, findings, harness, saddlery, etc. Was born August 6, 1832, in the Netherlands, and passed his youth in Westmaas, in the province of South Holland. His schooling was obtained in that village. In 1847 he came to America with his parents, being with the first Holland colony. They arrived at Pella in the spring of 1848, and settled here, engaging in shoe-making. In 1855 he opened a shop on his own account, continuing in that business until 1865, when, in partnership with his brother, he started in his present business. In October, 1880, his brother retired and Adrianas took the business in his own name. He married Miss Teentje den Hartog, on the eighteenth of April, 1855. She is a native of the same province as her husband and was born on the nineteenth of October, 1836. They are raising an adopted child, Sygie Van der Wilt. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella, in which he holds the position of elder. He has been a member of the school board here and has also held the office of township trustee for several years. He commenced life without much capital and has earned what he now has by the sweat of his brow.

VAN STIGT, K.—Dealer in boots and shoes. Was born on the eighth of August, 1837, in Westmaas, South Holland, and was raised there until ten years of age, attending school some five years. In 1847 he came to America with his parents in the first Holland colony. Resided in St. Louis nine months and then came to Pella. His father started a shoe shop and Kommer attended school here. At twelve years of age he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade and worked at it ten years and then came in as a partner with his father. They dealt in boots and shoes, leather, findings, etc. This partnership lasted until January, 1865, when his father was called to his final rest, and Kommer ran the business in his own name until the twenty-seventh of June of the same year. His brother, A. Van Stigt, then purchased an interest. On the first of February, 1878, Kommer opened a stock of boots and shoes in the store he now occupies, and in October, 1880, he retired from the partnership with his brother, and gave his entire attention to his own store. He married Miss Johanna de Zeeuw, a native of Holland, born on the nineteenth of May, 1837. Their marriage occurred on the twenty-third of September, 1859. By this union they have five children: Cornelius, Anna, Jane, Christena and Sarah. Lost two. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella, in which he holds the office of deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has held the office of alderman of the Third ward of Pella. He owns a handsome dwelling-house on Washington Street.

VAN VLIET & CO., G.—Dealers in staple groceries and proprietors of bakery and restaurant. G. Van Vliet was born in South Holland, July 9, 1849, and was brought to Pella by his parents in 1854. In 1865 he commenced to learn the baker's business, in the shop which he now owns. In 1872 he bought this shop, and, in partnership with his brother-in-law, continued this business until 1876, when the latter retired and J. Rhynsburger purchased an interest. Mr. Van Vliet married Miss N. J. Tenhagen, July 4, 1870. She is a native of Iowa, born August 6, 1851. They have two children: Johnnie and Cornelius. Lost two. He has held the position of assistant postmaster in this city. **J. RHYNSBURGER**, the Co. of the

firm, was born on the eleventh of June, 1859, in South Holland, and resided there until ten years of age, when he came to America with his parents, in 1869, locating in Pella.

VAN VLIET, NICOLAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Pella. Was born in this county, on the twenty-fifth of July, 1857, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. In the spring of 1876 he commenced farming on his own account. He owns eighty acres of well-improved land. He married Miss Maggie Van der Wilt, on the fourth of April, 1876. She was also born in Marion county, on the twenty-seventh of June, 1858. By this union they have two children: Mary and Jacob. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Pella.

VAN VLIET, H.—Was born in the Netherlands, on the sixteenth day of September, 1840, and in 1847 came, with his parents, to the United States, and spent their first year in St. Louis, and in 1848 came to Iowa and settled in Marion county. He married Miss W. Van Vark in 1862. She was born in the Netherlands. Their family consists of five children: Henry, Mattie M., Willie, Joseph and Minnie.

VAN ZEE, CONRAD—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Pella. Was born November 29, 1813, in Gelderland, and was raised on a farm, receiving an education in the schools there. In 1847 he came to America, with the first Holland colony, and in 1850 he settled on the place he now occupies. It consists of 226 acres of well improved land, on which is a neat brick house and comfortable buildings for his stock. He has held the office of school-director several years, and at the present time holds the office of trustee. He married Miss Mattie de Kock in 1837. She is a native of Gelderland, and was born November 29, 1815. By this union they have five children living: Angeline (now Mrs. de Kock), Peaderke (now Mrs. C. Verploegh), Engle, Mary A. (now Mrs. Grandy) and Jennie. Lost two. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Pella.

VAN ZEE, S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Pella. Was born, February 12, 1817, in Gelderland, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving an education in the schools of that place. In 1847 he crossed the ocean with the Holland colony, and settled in Pella, and worked at various occupations for four years. Then settled on the farm on which he now resides, containing 170 acres, and ten acres of timber. His farm is well stocked, and contains good and comfortable buildings. He commenced life a poor and honest boy, and has been the architect of his own fortune. He has held the office of school-director six terms. He married Miss Judith Van Zee in the fall of 1842. She is also a native of Gelderland, and was born November 30, 1820. By this union there are ten children living: Gerret, Angeline (now Mrs. S. de Kock), Mary (now Mrs. A. Signhardt), Nellie (now Mrs. K. de Young), Julia (now Mrs. A. Grandice), Govert, Katie and Ellen (twins), Jennie and Ira. Lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Third Reformed Church of Pella.

VAN ZEE, PETER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Pella. Was born August 4, 1820, in Gelderland, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received an education in the common schools. In 1854 he came to Marion county, and resided one year in Red Rock. He then moved on the place where he now resides, consisting of 360 acres of fine farm land; also fifteen acres of timber. His farm is well improved, and he has a good comfortable house and other suitable buildings for his stock. He has held

the offices of school director some seven years, road supervisor four years, and school treasurer, seven years. He married Miss Nellie De Bruin in 1842. She is a native of Gelderland, and was born October 26, 1820. By this union they have nine children: Nellie (married), Gerret, Kryn, Cornelius N., Ira, Dirk, Johannas, Jan and Mary. Lost two. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church.

VAN ZEE, ENGLE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Pella. Was born in Gelderland, October 9, 1841, and was brought to this country by his parents, who accompanied the first Holland colony, in 1847. They settled on a farm and Engle spent his youth tilling the soil, attending the common school. In 1859 he commenced life for himself and settled on the farm on which he now resides, containing sixty acres. His buildings are good and comfortable. He married Miss Affa Cloyn, in 1869. She was born in Iowa, on the 28th of November, 1852. They have five children: Lena, Conrad, Elizabeth, Ester and Bertha. Lost one. He and his wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

VERRIPS, A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28, P. O. Pella. Was born in Leersdam, Netherlands, October 2, 1831, and there was raised and educated. In 1847 he accompanied his parents, with the first Holland colony to America. He settled in this county and now owns 120 acres of fine land, well improved. His buildings are comfortable. Mr. V. has held the office of school director for four years. He has been twice married; first, to A. Va Van Arch, in 1855. She was a native of Holland, and was born in 1829. By this union there were two children: Antonio and Merenis. Mrs. V. died in 1859. In 1861 he married Gertie Willamse, a native of Holland, who was born in 1842. By this union there are nine children: Mary, Willemppe, Dirkie, Cyntha, Rosa, Elias, Conrad, Simon and Aart. Lost two. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Pella.

VERSTEEGH, GERRIT—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Pella. Was born on the twenty-seventh of August, 1813, in Netherlands, where he learned the carpenter trade. He came to the United States in 1849, and worked some two years at his trade in Pella; then worked four years in a shingle factory. He settled on the place where he now resides in 1857. He owns 160 acres of fine farm land and twenty-four acres of timber, and what he now enjoys is the fruit of his own labor. He married Miss Haentje den Boest, 1855. She was born in Netherlands, December 25, 1830. They have seven children: Jonas, Anna, Hubert, James, Katie, Gerret and Jane. They are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

VERPLOEGH, C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Pella. Was born December 7, 1831, in Netherlands, and followed farming until he came to the United States, in 1853. He settled in this county and now owns 16½ acres of fine land. Has filled the office of road supervisor for several terms. He married Miss Petertje Van Zee, in 1858. She was born in Netherlands, December 27, 1839. They have nine children: Adarana, Mertje, Hendrek, Hester E., Aartje, Elizabeth, Mary, Conrad and Cornelia. Lost one, Henry. They are members of the Reformed Church of Pella.

VERPLOEG, GOVERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 35, P. O. Pella. Was born May 11, 1838, in Gelderland, and was there raised on a farm and received the benefits of a common school education. In 1853 he came to America with his parents, and they settled in this county. Has a farm of seventy acres, which is under good cultivation, and contains good comfort-

able buildings. In 1865 he took a trip to Oregon and resided there some two and a half years. He married Miss Van Steinberger in 1864. She is a native of the same place as himself, and was born in 1840. By this union they have nine children: Artie, Minnie, Katie, Cornelius, Jane, Henry, Leonard, Conrad and Kryn. Lost one. Himself and wife are members of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

VERPLOEGH, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Pella. Was born February 28, 1843, in Gelderland. He emigrated to the United States in 1853 with his parents. His father died on the ocean. Henry landed at New Orleans and came from there to this county. He owns a farm of sixty acres and is one of the sturdy, honest and industrious farmers of this county. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth Van Zee in 1869. She was born in 1844. By this union they have two children: Aartje and Conrad. Mrs. V. died in 1871. He married for his second wife Miss Aartje van Arkel in 1876. She is a native of Gelderland, and was born in September, 1856. By this union they have four children: Mary, Henry, Judith and Elizabeth. His mother, who has passed her eightieth year, finds a pleasant home with her son.

VIERSEN, S. H.—Was born in the Netherlands on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1842, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1847 and settled in Marion county where he was principally raised on a farm. He afterward commenced his mercantile experience. He was elected county recorder in 1872, and held the office two years. He has always taken great interest in educational matters, and has been an efficient worker on its school board, of which he is president. He married in 1872, and has two children: Jesse L. and Sepke S. Lost one son, John H.

VIERSEN, H. Y.—Was born in the Netherlands April 10, 1794, and was raised there. He engaged in mercantile pursuits and was also a large chicory manufacturer and grain dealer. He was one of the colony who settled here in 1847. After coming to this county he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the farm on which he settled, a short distance west of town, is now occupied by his widow and sons. He married Miss Hilje Sipma, July 12, 1829. She was born in the same province on the seventh day of October, 1805. Mr. Viersen died August 3, 1864, leaving six children: Siebergje H. (born January 8, 1830), Auke H. (born May 26, 1831), Ipe H. (born May 24, 1833), Oeberle (born June 10, 1835), Heerke H. (born December 11, 1838), Sipke H. (born August 9, 1842).

VIERSEN, A. H.—Postmaster. One of Marion county's esteemed citizens. Was born in the Netherlands, March 26, 1831, and lived there until 1847. Then emigrated to the United States with his parents, and settled on a farm in Marion county, H. Y. Viersen being one of the original settlers. Our subject had a mercantile experience of twenty years. In 1858 he was elected city treasurer at the time that Isaac Overkamp was mayor. Mr. Viersen is the only one who has held that office, excepting Mr. Overkamp. From 1861 until 1862 was county treasurer and recorder. He has held other offices: city clerk, township clerk, and a member of the city council. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster, a position which he still holds, and is admirably qualified to fill. In 1857 he was married to Henrietta F. Roelofsz, a native of the Netherlands. Their family consists of twelve children: Joost, Lillie, Mary, Auke, Henrietta, Lulu, Lydia, Josie, Benjamin, Ype, Andrew and Birdie. Mr. Viersen has taken a great interest in educational matters.

VISSER, WILLEM—Farmer and brick-maker, Sec. 16, P. O. Pella. Was born December 6, 1814, in Rotterdam, and spent his boyhood days with his father on the farm, and attended the schools of that county. In 1848 he came to America, and joined the Holland colony at Pella. In 1872 he moved on the farm on which he now resides. He owns 145 acres of fine land. In brick-making he averages about three hundred thousand a year. A good share of the buildings in Pella and vicinity are made from his yard. He gives his attention mostly to that business, and makes first-class brick. He married Johanna M. Venermide in 1834. She is a native of the same place as her husband, and was born March 2, 1812. By this union there are nine children: Gertie, John, Martin, Pietter, Allie, and Gerret. They lost eight. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

VISSER, PIETTER—Farmer and brick-maker, Sec. 16, P. O. Pella. Was born February 4, 1842, in Rotterdam, Holland, and was there raised until five years of age. Was brought to this country by his parents in 1847, and received a fair English education. In 1878 he emigrated to Kansas and took up a homestead in Gove county, but in 1880 he returned to this State and settled on a part of his father's farm, and turned his attention to making brick. He had followed this business five years prior to going to Kansas. He married Miss Teentje Schakel in January, 1864. She is a native of Holland, and was born in June, 1847. By this union they have eight children: Mary, Minnekis, Gertie, Allie, William, Leonard, John, and Jane. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

VOS, B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Pella. Was born November 21, 1821, in Netherlands, and was raised a farmer. He came to the United States in 1849, and settled in this township and engaged in farming. He owns a fine farm of 110 acres. He has filled the office of school director some fourteen years, and road supervisor several times; also school treasurer. He was \$70 in debt when he came here, and what he enjoys is the result of his own labor and good management. He married Miss Gertjy Kaamp, in 1848. She was born in Netherlands, November 8, 1821. They have four children: Abraham, William, Jonnatje, and Klaas. They are members of the Bethel Church.

WAGAMAN, W. K.—Of the firm of W. K. Wagaman & Co., proprietors of the City Mills. Is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the 27th day of October, 1844, and lived there until nineteen years of age, and in 1863 removed to Stark county, Ohio, and two years later came to Iowa and located in Marion county. He was raised a miller, and it may be said was bred to the business. His large practical experience gives him an advantage rarely possessed by men in this line. The mill does both a custom and merchant business, and has an enviable reputation for the qualities of its manufactures which meet with a ready sale. He married Miss Elizabeth Rhineheart in 1866. She was born in Pennsylvania, and principally raised in Ohio. Their family consists of three children: Katie C., Peter, and Cora E.

WEIERSE, A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27, P. O. Pella. Was born in South Holland, October 22, 1822, and there was raised and educated. He came to this country in 1855, and settled in Marion county on the land which he now occupies. He owns fifty acres of fine farm land, mostly under cultivation, and his buildings are good. He married Miss Wilhel-

minia Colyn in 1858. She is a native of Gelderland, and was born October 30, 1835; came to this country with the first Holland colony. They have a family of eight children: Cornelia, Trintie, Jane, Leonard, Harman, Sufrin, Jacob, and Albert. Have lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Third Reformed Church of Pella.

WELLE, CORNELIUS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 32, P. O. Pella. Was born in South Holland, September 13, 1828, and was raised in the city of Gorengem, receiving a common school education. He learned the baker's trade from his father, and worked with him in the shop until they crossed the ocean in 1847. They settled in Marion county, and Cornelius helped his father on the farm and devoted his spare moments to the study of English. He now has a very fair English education. When twenty-eight years of age he settled on the place he now occupies, in 1856. Mr. W., Sr., died February 9, 1880, aged eighty-two years. He left an estate of 400 acres of improved land to be divided between his wife and four children. Being one of the early settlers, our subject has had his share of hardships of pioneer life to contend with, and he has acted his part faithfully. He married Miss Twantye Nollen, in 1861. She is a native of Gelderland, and was born November 9, 1839. They have four children: Henry, Peter, Twantye and Dirkge. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Presbyterian Church. In his manners he is pleasant and agreeable.

WESTERKAMP, HERMAN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Pella. Was born August 20, 1844, in the Netherlands, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He came to the United States in 1869, and settled in this county and engaged in farming. Owns 109 acres of land. His father, Fedde Westerkamp, lives with him. He was born on the twenty-first of February, 1813. His wife was born on the fifth of May, 1814. They had two children: John and Herman. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Pella.

WINTERS, E. E.—Pastor of the First Reformed Church of Pella. Was born on the fifth of January, 1838, in the village of Zoutkamp, Province of Groningen, Netherlands. He remained there until six years of age and then moved to Vlrum, and resided there until the fall of 1849, when he crossed the ocean with his parents. They settled in Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan. He secured a common school education in Europe and took a preparatory course at the Holland Academy in Michigan. In 1857 he commenced a collegiate course at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated there in 1860, and entered the Theological Seminary at the same place in the fall of the same year, and graduated from there in May, 1863. Was licensed by the Classis of Holland and ordained in August of the same year by the Classis of Orange, New York, and was settled as the pastor of a church at Cuddebackville, Orange county, in 1863. In March, 1866, he came to Pella, and took charge of the First Reformed Church. He has been twice married. First to Miss Mary E. van Liew, on the twenty-sixth of May, 1863. She was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was born on the twenty-sixth of December, 1840. She lived to enjoy life until the twenty-third of March, 1864, when she was gathered to the land of rest. He married again on the twenty-eighth of November, 1865, Miss Minerva Kenebeck, a lady of rare talent and culture. She was born in June, 1835, in the city of Cuddebackville, New York.

WISSE, ABRAHAM—Wagon-maker. Was born October 21, 1834, in the Netherlands, and came to the United States in 1854, settled in New

York State and farmed about three years, then came to Iowa and settled in Burlington, and worked two years at the carpenter's trade. Then worked some four years for Mr. Nealys, a nurseryman, after which he again took up carpenter work. Came to Pella in the spring of 1865 and commenced working at the wagon trade with Mr. Buerkens. They continued the business until the Pella Manufacturing Co. bought them out. He was one of the organizers of the company, and owns eighty-five shares in it at present. He commenced life a poor man and has gained what he now has by hard work. He married Miss Dina Lubberden on the thirteenth of June, 1868. He is a native of Netherlands and was born on the fourth of January, 1842. By this union they have one child, John. Lost one. Mrs. Wisse is a member of the First Reformed Church of Pella.

WORMHOUDT, H.—Lumber-dealer. Was born in Rotterdam, February 15, 1825, and learned the carpenter's trade in his youth. He emigrated to the United States in 1847. and settled in Marion county, and worked at his trade and in the saw-mill business until 1872, when he engaged in the lumber business as agent for a Mr. Baldwin, and in 1875 became a partner of the firm of Waechter & Wormhoudt. The firm are doing a large and lucrative business in their line, and have the unlimited confidence of their patrons. Mr. W. has been prominent as a member of the city council, and in educational matters, at the present time serving on the school board. He is also a deacon in the First Reformed Church. He married, first, Miss Martje Overkamp in April, 1850. She was born in the Netherlands and died in Pella in October, 1855, leaving two children: Johanna M. (now Mrs. Hospers, born July 28, 1851), and Gerret H. (born November 2, 1853). He married for his second wife Miss Annie Overkamp, a sister of his first wife, in 1858. She, also, was born in the Netherlands. By this marriage they have seven children: Henry D. (born July 22, 1860), Effie (born October 28, 1862), Isaac Andrew (born November 14, 1866), John (born August 10, 1869), Edward (born July 13, 1872), Andrew I. (born September 1, 1875), Dominicus (born January 11, 1879). One son, Isaac A. (born March 13, 1865), died November 15, 1865.

CHAPTER III.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

Summit Township—Town of Otley—American City—Biographical.

SUMMIT township was organized from part of the old township of Red Rock in March, 1854. The following is taken from the official records:

“On March 3, 1854, the petition of Jacob Pendroy and sixty-one others, was presented to the county judge asking that the township of Red Rock be divided and a new township to be called Summit be organized. The petition was granted, and the first Monday in April was fixed as the time for holding the organizing election. John C. Donnel was appointed to carry out the provisions of the order, and the house of Jacob C. Brown was designated as the place for holding the first election.”

The township corresponds with congressional township 77, range 19. The north and east portions of the township are prairie, and constitute a part of the water-shed between the basins of the Des Moines and Skunk

rivers. There is considerable timber in the southwest part which borders near the Des Moines River. There are no large streams in the township.

The coal fields of the township are of wide extent and are very productive. The first mine is said to have been discovered in 1849 by Mr. John A. Scott, and was for many years the only one worked. The next mine was opened in 1861 by William Fisher. The coal veins average from four to seven feet in thickness, and the coal is of the best quality found in Iowa.

When the organization of the township was first talked of, the name Harrison was proposed, but the name Summit was finally adopted. It is said that the name, as adopted, was advocated by a number of settlers who originally came from Summit county, Ohio.

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1854, at the house of Jacob C. Brown, and the following are the names of the officers elected: John Ribble and A. F. McConnell, justices of the peace; Geo. Reynolds, I. N. Crum and Ira Kelsey, trustees; Abram B. Scott, clerk; Ira Kelsey, assessor; and A. Donnel and P. P. Harp, constables.

Some changes were effected in the civil geography of this township, which, though they were the result of partisan wire-working, and occurred at a comparatively recent date, we shall take the liberty of sketching briefly. In 1862, in response to a petition of a portion of its citizens, the township was enlarged by the addition of that portion of Polk (township 76, range 19) lying north of the river. This change not being agreeable to the Republicans of the township, they petitioned the board of supervisors to have the above mentioned territory, locally known as the "Whitebreast Settlement," re-attached to Polk, which was accordingly done at the September session, 1864. But, owing to the neglect of the clerk, John B. Hamilton, to transmit to the board of trustees an official report of the change, much embarrassment and partisan feeling resulted at the election that fall in relation to the admission of the vote of that district. A hot dispute was carried on for some time that very nearly resulted in personal violence. But the difficulty was finally settled by the admission of the challenged votes.

Soon after this the Democrats again petitioned for the attachment of the disputed territory, which act was received by the opposite party as an acknowledgment that it was *not* a part of the township at the time of the election. The petition was granted, and Whitebreast was now indisputably a part of Summit, and so it remained till 1867, when the board was again asked to restore it to Polk, which was accordingly done, and where it has since remained.

Prominent among those who settled in the township at the earliest date are James Price, the Wilsons, David and Allen Tice, and Andrew Merz. Among those who came later, were, Joseph S. West, the Harps, I. N. Crum, James Deweese, S. S. Roberts, Alex. B. Donnel, and Allen Lawhead. Many of these are still residents of the township. Others took claims at a very early date, but did not become permanent settlers. Most of the first settlers located in and along the edge of the timber, and it was not till '45 that the divide began to be permanently occupied.

James Price was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 14, 1817, emigrated to Cass county, Michigan, at the age of thirteen, and from thence to Burlington, Iowa, in 1840. From there, early in the spring of '43, in com-

any with Jonathan Donnel, he came into this county and selected a claim. The first cabin they built was a few rods below the coal mine owned by S. Roberts. Some slight remains of this pioneer building are still visible. His house he occupied with his family on the twenty-second of June. That spring Mr. Price broke nine acres of prairie on his claim, planted it with corn, and realized from it a surplus of two hundred bushels, which he sold for fifty cents per bushel. On the following season he obtained some good wheat from Fairfield, and obtained from it a fair crop. During the first summer he went to Burlington to mill, and in the winter to the nearest mill on the Skunk. On the occasion of his winter trip he had to ferry his load over that river in a canoe. On his return from a trip to Fairfield, it rained much of the time, then turned so cold that his clothing was frozen stiff on his body. On another occasion, returning in company with Ray and Samuel Wilson, from a milling expedition to Skunk, a heavy snow-drift obstructed the way so much that it was necessary to make frequent stops till one or the other should go forward in search of the path and break the drifts.

Andrew Metz settled in the township in 1846. Andrew Donnel came the same year. The former was a native of Germany, the latter was a native of Pennsylvania, from whence he moved to Ohio in 1818.

A somewhat amusing instance of claim jumping may be related here. Andrew Donnel had made a claim and hauled some logs to the ground, preparatory to the erection of a house thereon. But, after a few days absence on some other business, he returned to the place and found, to his astonishment, and, we presume, somewhat to his grief, that the house was already built and occupied by Mr. John Scott. Mr. D. preferring not to disturb the intruder, made another claim in the neighborhood, which proved to be far superior to the first in value.

The first post-office in Summit township was called "Divide," and John S. Scott was commissioned P. M. in '47. But, as Mr. S. did not serve, the office was immediately discontinued, and he carried the mail to Red Rock for several years. At first, not having any regular mail-bag, he took the whole amount of matter directed to that place tied up in a handkerchief.

In the summer of '57 a post office was established on section 16, called Newark, Wm. H. Anderson, P. M. Some years after this it was shifted to the hands of various persons, and finally got settled at Otley, where its name was changed to that of the village, Geo. H. Hammond, P. M.

The first day school was taught by Abram B. Scott, in the southern part of the township. Watson, better remembered as "the one armed Watson," afterward taught in a small cabin on the divide. In the same cabin the first Sunday-school was organized and conducted by Andrew Donnel and others, in the summer of '49, and preaching was had there on irregular occasions. The next year after the organization of the township, in 1855, Summit township contained:

Polls	117
Real estate valued at	\$89,002
Personal property	33,557

In 1870 the valuation was

Real estate	\$146,772
Personal property	49,927

In 1879 it was

Real estate	\$269,400
Personalty	84,452

The independent school district plan prevails in this township, there being nine independent districts. There are also nine road districts. A road tax of two and one-half mills on the dollar was levied last year, from which there was realized for the improvement of the roads the sum of \$800. The aggregate tax levy of the township for all purposes, last year was sixteen and one-half mills on the dollar.

There are in the township public and private burying grounds to the number of eight, as follows:

- Private ground on the land of William Fisher.
- Private ground on section 16, called the Pendroy ground.
- Honnold ground in section 13.
- Burkhalter ground in section 29.
- Viersen ground in section 29.
- Yowell ground in section 30.
- The West ground in section 34.
- Public cemetery in section 27.

The Otley coal mines are located a half mile south of the town of Otley. The vein is from four to eight feet in thickness and is of an excellent quality.

The following is the official directory of the township for 1880:

- Trustees—John Ribble and M. Tilma.
- Justices of the Peace—John W. Honnold and N. A. Bovee.
- Olerk—W. S. Honnold.
- Assessor—E. S. Bearden.
- Constables—G. D. Pastina and John Brown.

TOWN OF OTLEY.

Otley was laid out in August, 1867, by J. F. Baldwin, Columbus Long and George W. Johnston. It is located in sections 15 and 22.

The depot was the first building in the town, and it may properly be termed a railroad town and being such is characterized by much of the enterprise, dash and sprightliness common to towns of that kind.

The first store building was erected by Mr. R. Weaver, and Alexander Jolly built the first dwelling.

Otley post-office dates from the spring of 1868, J. W. Honnold having been the first postmaster. His successors have been as follows: J. S. Davis, J. C. Donnel, G. M. Hammond, Simpson Bell and Isaac N. Crum.

The town of Otley was named in honor of Col. Otley, engineer of the Des Moines Valley Railroad at the time the town was laid out.

Otley is regarded as one of the liveliest towns along the railroad. Great quantities of grain, stock and farm products of all kinds are annually shipped from this point.

The public school consists of two departments; H. B. Wilson is at present principal and Miss Ida Dunn assistant.

Isaac N. Crum is the present postmaster, and T. M. Donaldson is railroad station agent.

There are three store of general merchandise kept by the following persons respectively: Isaac N. Crum & Son, W. B. Keeler & Son, L. Plette & Co.

M. K. Walker and T. J. Kirkwood are the proprietors of the two drug stores.

Boots and shoes are sold by J. Minaardi.

Groceries are weighed out by L. Wielenga.

Besides the foregoing houses of business there is one hotel, one harness shop, one millinery, two blacksmith shops, two grain elevators, both operated by J. B. Hendershott; one grist mill, turning lathe operated by wind power, and stock yards.

CHURCHES.

There are three churches, Baptist, Methodist and Dutch Reformed.

The Baptist Church—This church was organized in February, 1871. J. T. Hendershott, J. B. Hendershott, Mrs. Penninah Hendershott, Columbus Long, M. W. Yowell and wife, Mrs. Sophrona Yowell, William White and wife and Mrs. C. Finley, constituted the membership of the church.

The same year the church was organized a large frame church building was erected at a cost of \$4,000.

The building was dedicated in November, 1871, by Rev. Wm. Wood, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fry.

The membership of the church numbers sixty, Rev. F. M. Archer being the pastor.

The Sunday-school in connection with the church has an average attendance of seventy-five; J. T. Hendershott, superintendent, and Miss Lottie Keeler, secretary.

Methodist Episcopal Church—The first M. E. Church was organized by Rev. R. B. Allender, in 1855. The following persons constituted the class: W. B. Keeler and wife, Boyd Donnel and wife, Thos. Honnold and wife, Eli Pendroy, Jacob Pendroy and wife, Jacob Honnold and wife, John Young and wife and Wm. Donnel and wife.

The first regular pastor was R. B. Allender; the second was Rev. Fleming; third, E. Woods; fourth, Austin Coleman; fifth, A. Lanbach; sixth, R. Holland; seventh, Ira O. Kemble; eighth, T. J. O. Wooden; ninth, Marcus Carrier; tenth, Rev. King; eleventh, J. H. Armstead; twelfth, T. J. Myers; thirteenth, E. Sampson; fourteenth, A. Kersha; fifteenth, A. J. Belknap; sixteenth, J. A. Cooke; seventeenth, A. H. Shaffer; eighteenth, F. M. Slusser; nineteenth, L. M. Hartley; twentieth, Rev. Cowen.

A frame church was erected during the summer of 1870. It is 30x40 feet, will comfortably seat 250 and cost \$2,500.

The church when first organized used the Summit school-house as a place of worship.

There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church, with an attendance of about forty. The superintendent is Wm. Durose.

Dutch Reformed—This church was organized in 1871. In the same year the organization was effected a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$2,200. Rev. A. G. Lansing, A. G. Zigler and J. A. Meuland

have been the pastors. The present membership numbers about one hundred.

There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church. John Bram, superintendent; William Lille, secretary.

The population of Otley is about 300.

AMERICAN CITY.

In July, 1848, a town was laid out on the west half of section 15, and called American City. James D. Putnam, S. S. Mangrum, Isaac K. Crum and G. F. Hendry were the four proprietors of this pretensions town. Nothing but the stakes driven by the surveyor ever indicated the existence of American City.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BAKER, A.—Blacksmith and farmer. Is a native of Ohio, and was born in Highland county, July 15, 1826. When an infant he was brought by his parents to Belmont county, where he remained about two years and then removed to Wayne county, Indiana, living there for two years. He went to Cass county, Michigan, and in the summer of 1845 he took up his residence in St. Joseph county. His father being a blacksmith, young Baker learned that trade. In 1850 he went to Berrien county, Michigan, where he was engaged at his trade till 1853, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Red Rock, Marion county. Was there employed in blacksmithing for fourteen years, when he located on a farm, where he now resides. Now owns 100 acres, mostly improved. Was married to Miss Patient Garrett, October 29, 1850. She was born in Canada, January 28, 1831. They have seven children living: Flora M., Esther G., Martha P., Willet G., A. J., Louis and Nathan. Lost five.

BALDWIN, Jno. F.—Deceased. One of Marion county's most esteemed citizens, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and came while quite young with his parents to the northern part of Ohio. That portion of the State at that time was a wilderness, and his father had to cut a road and mark it, by blazing the trees, from what is now Akron, Ohio, seven miles, to Yellow Creek, and was one of the first white families to settle on that stream. The father died after a few years, leaving the care of the family to John F. In 1850 John, with a brother, made the trip across the plains to California, and was moderately successful. In the winter of 1852-3 he returned to Ohio and sold his property, and removed with the family early in the spring of 1853, to Iowa, crossing the river at Keokuk, and with an ox team they set out for the west, going as far as Winterset, and not liking it as well as some they had passed, they returned as far as what is now Summit township, Marion county. Here some of the family being taken sick, they were detained a few days, and liking the country better as days passed away, and the sick recovering, they concluded to remain, and made a purchase of lands. From that time to the time of his death, Mr. Baldwin was prominently connected with the transactions going to make up the the history of Summit township and Marion county, being one of the first to move for the organization of the township. It was named "Summit" for Summit county, Ohio, from whence he came. He, at various times, held township offices. During the late war he, being unable to go to war, did more than his share in car-

ing for those around him, who were left at home while their husbands or brothers went. After the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad he was one of the first parties concerned in getting the station located here, at what is now "Otley," donating for the purpose a large sum of money, and a part of the station ground, giving also several hundred dollars to assist in building the three houses of worship at this place. Mr. Baldwin was for several years a member of the Congregational Church, and a consistent Christian. In politics he was Republican. Mr. Baldwin was never married, having devoted his whole life to the care of his widowed mother, who still survives him at the age of eighty years. Mr. Baldwin was always planning and making improvements around him, and had planted and cultivated several fine groves of trees, both native and foreign; had a comfortable residence, that was a home in every sense of the word. He died suddenly of congestion of the brain, attend by paralysis of the right side, November 27, 1880.

CRUM, I. N.—Of the firm of Crum & Son, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., Otley. Is one of the pioneers of Marion county and one worthy of special mention. He was born in Clarke county, Indiana, March 15, 1820, and moved with his parents to Morgan county, Illinois. Was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1845, when, having an attraction for the Territory of Iowa, he came to Marion county in the spring of that year. In 1857 he moved to Red Rock and erected what was known as the Buckeye House, being engaged in the hotel business until 1865. He then purchased a store which he operated in Red Rock until the fall of 1868, when he moved stock and building, including residence, to Otley. Here he and his son have been doing a leading business. In connection with their store they have the post-office, the duties of which they have discharged since the spring of 1869. The subject of this sketch is also engaged in agricultural pursuits and deals extensively in stock. His landed estate consists of 460 acres. Miss Sarah M. Harp, of Tennessee, became his wife, January 3, 1844. She was born January 16, 1824. Have two children living: John P. and William S. **JOHN P.**, a member of the firm, was born in Marion county, Iowa, September 28, 1849. Has been raised and educated in his native county, and is now considered one of its prominent business men. He was married to Miss Allie Rowley, December 21, 1877. She was born in Wapello county, Iowa, October 20, 1853. They have one child, Maud (born November 16, 1878).

CRUM, S. G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Otley. Was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 14, 1854, and when about 5 years of age his mother brought him to Marion county, Iowa. She remained but a short time and then returned to Illinois, S. G. being left in care of an uncle, I. N. Crum, by whom he was raised and educated. He owns over 96 acres of land, on which is situated a good house. Has about 150 bearing apple trees. Miss Phebe A. McComas, of Union county, Indiana, became his wife June 25, 1875. She was born May 26, 1853, and remained in her native county till twelve years of age, when, with parents, she moved to Marion county, Iowa. They have two children living: Charles W. and Effa M. Lost one.

DEN BESTE, C.—Of the firm of Wielenga & Den Beste, dealers in dry goods and groceries, Otley. Is a native of the Netherlands, and was born March 1, 1853. He came to America in the spring of 1863. His occupation was farming until December 24th, 1880, when he embarked in

the mercantile trade. He is a man honorable and upright in all his dealings. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Mack, March 1, 1878. She was born in Marion county, Iowa, in 1857. Her ancestors were natives of the Netherlands. They have one child living, Frank (born November 1, 1880). One deceased.

DONALDSON, T. M.—Railroad agent and telegraph operator, Otley. The subject of this sketch was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1855. When about two years of age he, with parents, moved to Ottawa, Illinois, remaining about six months, when they located on a farm in Lucas county, Iowa. There he was mostly raised and educated. In March, 1866, they moved to Marion county. June 2, 1873, he began to learn the art of telegraphing at Otley, where he assisted in the office till May 1, 1875, and since that time has been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the K. & D. M. Railway. He has discharged his duties as an agent to the satisfaction of the company, and also to the people of this vicinity.

ETHERINGTON, R. J.—Farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Otley. Was born in Marion county, Iowa, December 25, 1850, and is a son of Robert Etherington, who came to this county in an early day, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits until his demise, August 8, 1875. R. J. has been raised and educated in this county, has adhered closely to his occupation, and now owns 160 acres of land, most of which is improved. Miss Martha Emerson, of Georgia, became his wife November 27, 1873. She was born January 14, 1855. Have four children: William, Nora A., John and Julia.

FINLEY, MRS. C.—Sec. 12, P. O. Otley. Whose maiden name was Catharine Neal, was born in the State of Vermont, June 7, 1824. When quite young, she moved with her parents to Pennsylvania, locating in Philadelphia county, at which place she was deprived of the care of her father by death. She resided here until grown to womanhood, and on the 8th day of April, 1840, became the wife of James Finley, a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington county, June 10, 1806, and was there educated at the common schools. When he attained manhood he engaged in mercantile business, which he successfully followed until his death, which occurred on the 12th day of January, 1858. In 1860 Mrs. Finley came to Marion county, settling upon her present farm, which contains 80 acres. She is a lady of culture and fine domestic habits. The family numbers seven children, five of whom are living: John R., Byron S., Roland W., Florence E. and Robert F. One son, William P., was a sergeant in company E, First regiment, Excelsior brigade of New York, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, dying May 5, 1862; was acting as captain at the time of being wounded. He was a graduate of Duff's Mercantile College of Cincinnati, and a young man of more than usual business tact.

GIBBONS, LEVI M.—Sec. 20, P. O. Otley. His paternal grandmother was from Ireland, where she was raised and married to a Mr. Dobbins, who died, and she settled in Pennsylvania, where she married Joseph Gibbons, who was raised in that State, but born in Maryland. He (Joseph Gibbons) was of English-Irish extraction. Ashel was born to them in Pennsylvania, January 10, 1799, and married Mary Satterfield, who was of English-Dutch descent. Her mother was from the Steidman stock known to early American history in connection with Harper's Ferry

and Winchester. To Ashel and his wife were born five boys and three girls, one of the former being the subject of this biography, who was born May 21, 1821, in Belmont county, Ohio. He was raised in Kentucky, and attended school but nine days, having acquired what practical education he has without assistance. He came to this county in August, 1855, and three or four years subsequently bought forty acres of unimproved land, to which he has since added sixty-five acres more. He married Sarah Hoops, a lady of Dutch lineage, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio. The fruits of their union have been: Mary (married to Samuel Low), Pleasant, Annie (dead), Joseph, and Nimrod (died in extreme infancy). Mrs. Gibbons died in March, 1871. Mr. Gibbons owns 105 acres of excellent farming land, in splendid condition, well stocked and entirely free from debt.

GRAY, JOHN B.—Farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Monroe. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Allegheny county, January 11, 1832. He spent his boyhood days on a farm in his native county. In the year 1864 he volunteered his services in company C, of the Fifth Pennsylvania heavy artillery, and was discharged in about ten months, when he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. In 1866 he moved to Iowa and located in Marion county. He is a model farmer and owns 120 acres of well improved land; his house and surroundings are pleasant and inviting. Was married to Miss Minerva Howell, October 25, 1855. She was born December 9, 1835. They have seven children: Sarah L., George O., Jane H., Catherine M., Annie L., John H., Lottie M. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

HAMMOND, GEORGE M.—Otley. Is a descendant from Thomas Hammond, who was one of the first settlers in Hingham, Massachusetts, where land was granted him in 1636. He took the freeman's oath March 9th, 1637. His (Thomas') wife was named Elizabeth Cason, of Lavenham, England. This story is told of her: When young, she took a walk with other youths to the Bank of England to see how money was made. The master of the mint was pleased with her appearance and chat, and gave her an invitation to try her hand in making money. She had made some impression upon him, and he was desirous of knowing if she could make an impression on the coin. He placed a piece of silver upon the die, about the size of a half crown. She came forward and grasped the lever, and stamped a fair impression on the coin. He presented her with the piece. It is now possessed by Stephen Hammond, of Roxbury, whose son William, of the eighth generation from her, is expected to inherit the treasure. Two of his children were baptized in Hingham. He moved to Newton after the birth and baptism of Elizabeth, in the year 1640, September 13th, and Thomas was born March 12th, 1643. In Newton two others were born, Sarah and Nathaniel. The father died September 30th, 1675. His estate was appraised at £1,139, 16s. and 2d. His wife, Elizabeth, was executrix. Four children are named in the will: Sarah, who married a Steadman; Elizabeth, who married George Woodward; Thomas and Nathaniel. To Thomas he gave the homestead and the barn. The following items are in the will: Nathaniel was to have one-third part of the fruit of the orchard, year by year, till he have an orchard of his own; and the use of the barn till his brother Thomas helped him build one. The subject of this sketch was born April 2, 1829, and was raised partly on a farm and educated in Summit county, Ohio. At the age of ten years he moved with his father

to Licking county, Ohio, where he finished his education at Grant Academy. He started for California, but stopped in Oregon, where in the fall of 1853, he engaged in Indian skirmishes, under General James Lane, and where, during the winter of 1854-55, he was engrossing and enrolling clerk in the Territorial Legislature, the preceding summer having been occupied in surveying government lands, under Colonel Ford. During the summer, fall and winter of 1855 he was again engaged in the Indian war. In the spring of 1856 he went to California and engaged in gold mining with moderate success, until the following October, when he returned in a steamer by way of the Isthmus of Nicaragua to his family, who had moved to the present site of Otley. He platted a portion of Otley, and was the means of securing its location at this point. In 1860, with others, he took a trip to Pike's Peak, and returned the following fall and engaged in trading until the spring of 1861, when he went to farming. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Jasper Grays, of Jasper county, which afterward became company B, of the Fifth Iowa volunteer infantry. Serving two months more than the time of his enlistment he received his honorable discharge August, 1864. He opened one of the first coal mines of this township. Mr. Hammond married, May 5, 1851, Annie Baldwin, who was born November 19, 1829. His children are Llewellyn B., and John Ben (dead). Mr. Hammond was the first notary public in the township, receiving his appointment from Governor Stone.

HENDERSHOT, I. B.—Dealer in grain and live stock, Otley. Was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1834. His youth was spent on a farm and his education received in the common schools. In 1865 he became a citizen of Marion county, and on arriving at his newly adopted home, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He dealt largely in young stock until 1868, when he moved to Otley, and since that time has been engaged in the grain and live stock trade. His elevator has all the modern appliances to facilitate business. Mr. Hendershot was married February 28, 1866, to Miss M. E. Harp, a native of Marion county. By this union they have four children: Laura, E., Charles L., Clara B., and Ethel. Last one, a twin of Charles L.

HONNOLD, WILLIAM S.—Farmer, Sec. 9, P. O. Otley. Is of German-English extraction, and was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 12, 1833. Was there raised and educated, and served an apprenticeship of three years in New Philadelphia, as a printer. Came to this country and entered land in December, 1855, but did not settle until the spring of 1856. During the next winter, in company with S. U. Hammond, he revived the *Pella Gazette*, but in March, 1860, he abandoned that enterprise and moved to Knoxville, where he became associated with Wm. Horner in the publication of the *Knoxville Journal*. This was continued until the fall of 1861, when they sold out, Mr. Horner entering the army. Mr. Honnold worked in Cincinnati, Chicago and other places until the fall of 1864, when he entered company I, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteers, and went in front of Richmond, where they wintered. The company participated in the capture of Petersburg, and also of Lee at Appomattox Court-house. Was honorably discharged at Richmond, June 24, 1865. Worked at his trade in Chicago until the fall of 1867, when he returned to this township. He owns 12 acres of land well improved. Mr. Honnold was married in Ohio, November 11, 1858, to Martha C. Timmerman, of German ancestry, born November 19, 1836, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. She died April 30, 1878, leaving

three children: William H. (died August 13, 1860), Claude Edgar (died September 27, 1878) and Forrest Belle. This young lady is keeping house for him, she having had the care of the household since the death of her mother.

ARNAGIN, H. A.—Farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Otley. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, June 2, 1832, and was raised and educated in his native county, remaining there until the fall of 1855. Then moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he remained one year; thence to Marion county, Iowa. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Fortieth Iowa, for three years and was discharged in August, 1865. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Ashburn, of Highland county, Ohio, December 30, 1852. She was born November 20, 1820. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: John W., Mary F., Henry A., Sarah M., Nora T., Jasper S. and Oakley H. Mr. J. and family are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHNSTON, CAPT. G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15, P. O. Otley. Was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1832. He was raised and educated in his native town and was engaged in the mercantile business until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he was engaged as clerk on a steamer, of which he was soon captain, holding the position until 1868. He drifted westward, locating in Marion county. He was engaged in the raising of stock and tilling the soil, and is numbered with the most popular and enterprising men of the county. Miss Mary J. Ewing, of Columbiana county, Ohio, became his wife September 30, 1862. She was born March 19, 1837. Six children were the fruit of their union: John W., George A., William E., Mabel B., Mary J. and Thomas C.

JOHNSON, JACOB—Farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Otley. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, December 29, 1827. He lived in his native county until February, 1864, when he moved to Iowa and located in Marion county, where he has been since that time, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Was married to Miss Elizabeth McClellen, of Ohio, June 1, 1862. They have five children living: David, Mary E., Ellis E., Jacob M. and Arminda M. They have lost two.

KARR, JOHN MARION—Otley, where he keeps the only first-class hotel in the city. His grandfather was born and raised in Ireland, and in early manhood came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Hannah Peas, a lady of American parentage. Their son, George W., was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was a farmer and married Eliza Dickey, a lady of American birth, who bore him ten children, one of whom was John, who was born September 9, 1837, in Bartholomew county, Indiana. When ten years old his father emigrated to this county, locating at Red Rock, in September, 1847. Here he was raised on a farm and educated. The father entered 180 acres of land, upon which the family settled and have lived ever since. He enlisted in company H, of the Fortieth Iowa volunteers, August 16, 1862. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and all skirmishes in the war-record of that company. He received his honorable discharge August 26, 1865, and returned home and commenced farming. In 1871 he bought a saw-mill and ran it successfully for nine years. He sold his mill November 1, 1880, and bought the hotel at Otley, of which he took possession the twentieth of the same month and where he is now keeping a good house. He married January 14, 1866, Miliza Moon, who was born February 13, 1847, in Kentucky. They have three children: William, Nellie and Minnie. Mr. Karr, an honest, frugal

and industrious gentleman, owns besides the hotel in Otley, about two thousand dollars in personal property.

PLETTE, LUBBERTUS—Of the firm Plette & Papma, dealers in general merchandise. Is a native of the Netherlands, and was born September 26, 1850. Came to America in 1857, locating at Pella, where he was raised, and followed farming until February, 1880. Then he entered into his present business. He is a man of sterling business qualifications, and one well respected by the community. He was married to Miss Hendrika Klein, October 5, 1869. She is a native of Marion county, but of Holland extraction, born March 12, 1851. They have five children living: Edward, Katie, Bauchie, Lennis and Garrett. Have lost one.

PLOEG, R. VAN DER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Otley. Is a native of the Netherlands and was born December 5, 1837. He came to America in 1857, locating in Marion county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and raising stock. He came to the county in very meager circumstances, and his success can be inferred from the fact that he now owns 605 acres of land which will compare with any of the county. He was first married to Miss Hannah P. Vandid, of the Netherlands, September 15, 1864. By this union they had two children: Mary C. and Delia. He married Miss Pechey Terpestra, his present wife, April 21, 1872. They have four children: Annie, P., Charles L. and Phelina P.

PRICE, F. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27, P. O. Otley. Is a native of Marion county, Iowa, and a son of James Price, one of the pioneers of the county, and now a resident of Michigan, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His landed estate in Michigan consists of 160 acres, and in Iowa 583. The subject of this sketch was born October 3, 1853, and was raised and educated in his native county. In the spring of 1872 he had an attraction for the mountainous country, and spent four years in Idaho, Arizona, Utah and Nevada, most of the time in Utah and Nevada. In 1876 he returned to his home in Marion county. He was married to Mary E. Phillips, of Terre Haute, Indiana, April 24, 1880. She was born December 25, 1861.

RIBBLE, JOHN—Farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Otley. Was born in Montgomery county, West Virginia, March 6, 1821, and when about nine years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Delaware county, Indiana. There he was raised on the farm, and remained till 1851, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Warren county for the winter. He located in Marion county the following spring, and since that time has been engaged in tilling the soil. His farm consists of 160 acres well improved. Was married to Miss Rufina Guthrie, of Montgomery county, West Virginia, May 18, 1843. She was born February 10, 1826. They have one child, John N. (born May 9, 1844). Lost one.

RICHARDS, CAPT. NATHAN—Farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Otley. Was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 20, 1827. When three years of age he moved with his parents to Seneca county, where he was raised and educated. Was there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In June, 1846, he enlisted in the Mexican War, company F, Third Ohio. Was mustered out in June, 1847, returned to Ohio and learned the carpenter and millwright trades. In the spring of 1850 he moved to Marion county, Iowa, where he was engaged at his trade until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in company H, Forty-third Iowa. Was mustered in as captain, November 15, 1862, discharging his duties until March 20, 1864, when he was dis-

ged by his own request on account of impaired health, and returned to ion county. His landed estate consists of 119 acres. Has been twice ried; first, to Miss Patience M. Rea, of New Jersey, November 18, .. She died November 27, 1854. Had one child, Lucretia. His sec-marriage was to Miss Mary J. Harsin, of Indiana, December 11, 1856. died June 18, 1871, leaving five children: Bell, Elsie, John G., Patience and Daniel G. Lost two.

OBERTS, S. S.—Farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Otley. Is a native of Dauphin ty, Pennsylvania, and was born in Harrisburg, October 9, 1808. He ained in his native county until the age of ten years, when with his nts, he moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he remained until about ty-two years of age. Then went to Huron county, Ohio, where at the of twenty-one, he apprenticed himself to the carpenter trade, and in a years, in connection with this trade he learned the mill-wright trade h he followed for a number of years, in various places. When about ty-eight years of age, he went to St. Louis where he purchased a patent mill wheel, and after canvassing the greater portion of Missouri in the rests of this enterprise, he returned to Huron county, Ohio, about 1842.

fall of 1846 found him a citizen of Marion county, Iowa, being one of pioneers. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth Conrod, tive of Middletown, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1844. She was born ust 3, 1820, and died December 20, 1849. Had three children: J., . and Chas. Lost two. Miss Nancy M. Donnel, of Seneca, Ohio, became second wife, September 22, 1850. She was born February 12, 1829. y had ten children, eight of whom are living: Orren, Sabina, Eva, ie, Mary E., Sarah, Elsie and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members e Congregational Church. Mr. R. is also a member of the Masonic ernity.

COTT, JOHN A.—Farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Otley. One of the pioneers of Marion county, we mention as our subject. He was born in Chester ty, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1804. Spent his boyhood days on a farm his parents, and remained in his native county until he attained the of fifteen years, when they moved to Belmont county, Ohio. There he le his home till about twenty-four years of age. In 1832 he moved to carawas county, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits l 1846. Then came west and located in Marion county. He came to county in very meager circumstances and now owns 440 acres of land. s married to Miss Maria Howell, of Belmont county, Ohio, January 8, 9. She was born May 14, 1807. They have eight children living: abam B., James L., Dossey W., Martha J. (now Mrs. Hevilin), Marga-et A. (now Mrs. Canin), John P., Malona I. (now Mrs. Dennis) and ph N. Lost three.

TIRNEMANN, JAKOB—Blacksmith, Otley. Was born October 1, 0, in Switzerland, and there grew to manhood and was educated. When lve years of age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade of his er. He came to the United States in 1867 and worked in various States l he settled in Otley in the fall of 1868. He engaged at his trade and given good satisfaction. Owns forty acres of land on Sec. 10, this nship, six lots in Otley, and has a nice residence. He married Miss ia Carter, a native of Ohio, July 5, 1869. She was born January 24,). Their family consists of three children: Minnie (born April 22, 2), John (born April 23, 1875) and Simon (born January 29, 1880).

TICE, ALLEN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Monroe. His father was of German origin, born in South Carolina, in 1780. Left there for Virginia at an early age and when thirty-four years old he married Miss Jane Hall. He followed the cooper's trade and died at the age of seventy-eight. Allen was born March 25, 1820, in Montgomery county, Virginia, and when nine years of age accompanied his parents to Illinois where he was raised and educated in Menard county. He worked for his father until he was twenty-one, when he came to this township and worked a claim made by his brother David. Entered his present property in the fall of 1847; entered eighty acres and shortly afterward bought another eighty. Here he has since lived. He owns 200 acres in all, forty of which are in Red Rock township. The home farm is considered the best in the township, being subject to a larger tax than any other adjoining it. Mr. Tice was married in Red Rock township, October 21, 1854, to Harriet Buckhalter, who was born in Indiana, October 13, 1838, of Holland descent. She died June 4, 1872, leaving seven children: Mary B., Flavins L., J. H. Cason A. B., Alice E. A., M. U. G. (deceased), and unnamed infant (deceased). Mr. T. sometimes traveled to mill 100 miles, through snow and flood, to the so-called old purchase. One point was Bentonsport, and a trip to the latter place consumed a whole month. Once while returning from mill he came to a creek; the cattle being very thirsty, the leaders having crossed the bridge, rushed down the embankment, emptying the contents of the wagon into the water. On one day during the winter of '56, as many as fifty wolves were killed in their neighborhood.

TILLMA, M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Otley. Is a native of the Netherlands, and was born March 4, 1831. His youth was that of a farmer boy. In the spring of 1852 he came to America, locating in Erie county, New York, and in the fall of 1855 became a citizen of Marion county. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in company H, Fortieth Iowa, for three years, but was discharged December 16, 1864, being disabled. His landed estate consists of 130 acres, 120 of which are improved, and ten acres of timber. Was married to Miss Annie Schregardus, of the Netherlands. December 7, 1853. She was born May 29, 1825, and came to America in 1849, settling in Lancaster, Erie county, New York. They have six children: Dowe, Michael, Catharine, Gertrude, Tennis and William. They lost one.

VAN IPEREN, KOEN—Farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Otley. Is a native of the Netherlands, and was born August 25, 1825. He remained in his native country until the spring of 1856, when he had an attraction for America and crossed the briny deep. He located in Marion county, Iowa. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, having begun life very humble circumstances, and, by untiring industry and skillful management, has reaped that reward which invariably follows. His success in life may be inferred from the fact that he now owns a farm of 130 acres, 120 of which are in cultivation, and on which is situated a brick residence, a model of convenience. He was married to Miss Julia Froeongen, of the Netherlands, in February, 1856. She was born in 1827. They have six children living: Cornelia, Otto, Catharine, Sarah A., Abraham and William. They have lost one.

VEENSTRA, HENRY—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27, P. O. Otley. Was born in the Netherlands, January 27, 1832, and remained in his native country until the year 1856, when he came to America, locating in Marion

nty, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He owns 217 acres of land, which are well improved. He was married to Miss Helen Jelsma, of the Netherlands, January 6, 1857. She was born November 27, 1837. They have seven children living: John (born March 11, 1859), Jake (born July 1863), Carrie (born January 3, 1866), Barbara (born May 11, 1869), Mary (born November 10, 1871), Cattie (born December 27, 1847), Minnie (born June 4, 1878). Mr. Veenstra and family are members of the Reform Church at Otley.

VERDUGHT, W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 25, P. O. Otley. Was born in the Netherlands, February 6, 1837, and in the spring of 1845 came to America, locating at St. Louis, where he remained until the spring of 1846. Then located in Marion county, and is now the possessor of 220 acres of land, which are pleasantly located. He was married to Miss Mary Jong, of the Netherlands, January 25, 1859. She was born June 15, 1830, and came to America in the spring of 1855. They have eight children: Mary, Liena C., Dirk, Peter, William, Cornelius, John, and Maggie. They also have one adopted child, Nettie Verbertes.

VERHEUL, ARIE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24, P. O. Otley. Was born on the 27th of February, 1829, in the Netherlands, and was raised there a gardener. Came to the United States of America in 1847, soon after the Dutch Holland colony. He settled in New Jersey, and resided there nine years, following gardening, then came to this county. He has a fine farm of 100 acres and good comfortable buildings. Has held the office of school director several years. Commenced life poor, and has been the architect of his own fortune, and belongs to Iowa's army of self-made men. He married Miss Martha Baker in August, 1854. She is also a native of the Netherlands, and was born on the 6th of December, 1830. By this union there are six children living: Mary, Henry, Jane, Kryn, Martha, and Fannie. They lost two. Himself and wife are members of Bethel Church, which he holds the position of elder.

VIENEKE, G. A.—P. O. Otley, in which village he also resides, and is at present engaged in the management of the Otley beer business. He was born in Almena, district of Varenleolz, Germany, under the sign of the Prince of Lippe Dedtmold, August 18, 1847. He was raised entirely at Almena, where he attended public school. Hoping to better his fortunes he came to America early in life, and has not been disappointed. After varied business experiences in Illinois he finally adopted this State as home. He is now married and happily situated in his cheerful home in Otley. He owns a block in Newton, and is a man of prosperity and influence.

VIELENGA, L. J.—Of the firm of Wielenga & Den Beste, dealers in dry goods and groceries, Otley. He was born in Kollum, Netherlands, January 2, 1845, and was raised and educated in his native town. His occupation in that country was that of a sailor. In the spring of 1867 he came to America, locating in Marion county, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he pursued till 1879, when he engaged in the mercantile business, and is now one of the leading business men of Otley. Mr. Vielinga, in 1875, took a pleasure trip to his native home, where he remained about five months. He was married to Miss Johanna Hoekstra, of the Netherlands, December 19, 1871. Six children were the fruit of this union: John, Jake, Maggie, Henry, Lutecia and an infant.

WILLIS, HIRAM—Farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Otley. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, and was born in Coshocton county, December 9, 1811, and spent his boyhood days on a farm with his parents. Was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county until December, 1852, when he became a citizen of Marion county, Iowa. His landed estate now consists of 266 acres. He was married to Miss Christena Clark, of Coshocton county, Ohio, June 27, 1833. She was born October 17, 1811. They have one child living, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Thomas). She was born January 15, 1835. Have lost one. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 55.

WITZENBURG, M. A.—Farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. Pella. Was born in the Netherlands, August 2, 1820, and remained in his native country until September 22, 1849, when he sailed for the United States, locating in Marion county, Iowa. Is now considered one of her best citizens. His landed estate consists of 525 acres, well improved. Was married to Miss Lucy Jelsma, of the Netherlands, in May, 1845. She was born January 15, 1827. They have five children living: Seitsle M., Quna M., Rebecca M., Jell M., John M., and have lost five. Mr. W. has served as township trustee two terms.

WOODY, JOHN—His ancestors were supposed to have come from Ireland. His father was a farmer in North Carolina, and married Sarah Thompson. In this State John was born, December 27, 1806, and moved with his father into Indiana, where he was raised and educated. In 1849 he came from Lawrence county to this county, and in May of that year entered eighty acres of the northeast quarter of section 6, and bought sixty-seven acres more of the northern part of the same quarter. Here he lived until his death, January 19, 1863. He had been a leading deacon in the Baptist Church for many years. Was married in Lawrence county, Indiana, January 1, 1829, to Miss Mary Horton, who was born in Tennessee, January 17, 1813, of English parentage. Their children were: Joseph N. (married Louann Piper, and is living in Jackson county, Oregon), James F. (deceased), William H., Lucy A. (married J. A. Whited and lives in Jasper county), John T. (married and lives in the same county), Asa N., Sarah E., Emily J. (married Ellis Gifford, living in Jasper county), Eliza A. (married J. W. McCroskey, living in Sac county, Iowa), Nancy C. (deceased), infant unnamed (deceased) and Leonard (deceased). Mrs. Woody died February 27, 1880. About \$6,000 worth of property was left to the heirs. Mrs. W. had been a faithful member of the Baptist Church for forty years.

WOODY, A. N.—Farmer, Sec. 6, P. O. Monroe. Was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, April 12, 1841, and came to Marion county, Iowa, in the spring of 1849. Owns a farm of sixty-four acres. Was married to Miss Sarah C. Jarnigan, of Highland county, Ohio, December 29, 1867. She was born May 19, 1846. They have two children: Gustavus J. (born October 6, 1868) and Geo. P. (born October 2, 1872). Has been school director eight years.

WRIGHT, E. R.—Physician, Otley. Is a native of Union county, Indiana, born December 25, 1824, and was mostly raised there. When sixteen years of age he moved with his parents to Putnam county, Indiana, and in 1847 to Jasper county, Iowa, where he was principally engaged in teaching school. Has the name of teaching the first school in Jasper county. The fall of 1850 came to Marion county, where he was engaged in teaching and clerking in store. In 1859 he went to California, returning

in 1862. In May, 1864, he enlisted in company A, Forty-seventh Iowa, and was mustered out in October of same year. In 1872 he moved to Putnam county, Indiana, where he remained, engaged in the practice of medicine, till 1877, when he returned to Marion county, Iowa. His landed estate consists of 103 acres in this county, and fifty-three in Indiana. Has been twice married; first to Miss Nancy A. Harson, of Vermillion county, Indiana, April 15, 1852. She was born September 17, 1827, and died June 17, 1858. Had four children by this union: Mary E., Martin G., Louisa J. and Luella M. Was married the second time to Miss Nancy F. Case, of Ross county, Ohio, January 17, 1863. She was born May 29, 1834.

YOWELL, M. W.—Farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Otley. Was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, January 13, 1823, and was there raised and educated. He followed farming till 1848, when he moved to Fayette county, Ohio, and remained about six years. Then moved to Iowa and located in Marion county. His estate now consists of 142 acres of land, 136 of which are well improved. Was married to Miss Susan E. Colvin, of same county as himself, October 13, 1847. She was born December 27, 1822. Have seven children living: John W., C. W., A. J., Francis M., Eliza J., Homer E. and James K. P. Lost two.

CHAPTER IV.

RED ROCK TOWNSHIP.

Township of Red Rock—Town of Red Rock—Biographical.

RED Rock township consists of all of township 77, range 20, north of the Des Moines River. It is bounded on the north by Jasper county; on the east by Summit; on the south by Union, with the Des Moines River as its boundary line; and on the west by Perry. Most of the township is well timbered, though in the northern part, approaching the upland prairie, the timber scatters into separate groves, that margin the small streams. The principal streams that course through it, running southward, are Calhoun and Miksell's creeks, each large enough to afford saw-mill water-power three or four months of the year. Coal exists in many places, but has not been so extensively mined as in some other parts of the county, fuel being abundant and coal market rather distant.

Red Rock township, as first organized, January 6, 1847, included, besides its present territory, all of township 77, range 19 (Summit); all of township 76, range 19, north of the river (now a part of Polk), and all of township 77, range 20, south of the river (now belonging to Union). The place of holding elections was at the house of Benjamin Bowman. Only a part of the territory that is now known as Summit; all of Polk north of the river; and so much of the present township of Red Rock as lies east of what was known as the "old Indian boundary line," a short distance west of the present site of Red Rock village, first belonged to what was called "Red Rock precinct"; and the remainder of the township, lying on the west side of said line, including all of the present township of Perry, belonged to Gopher Prairie precinct.

On the eighth of January, 1850, the township was extended so as to include sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, of town-

ship 76, range 20. This took the remainder of the present township of Union, and one tier of sections now belonging to Knoxville: but by the organization of Union and Summit in 1850 and 1852, the township was reduced to its present size and shape.

We have been unable to obtain a full list of the officers elected in this township, both before and after its township organization, but we have the name of Robert D. Russell as justice of the peace, and John Tallman as constable, as early as 1845. John D. Bedell was first justice after its organization.

With Mr. Bedell's settlement in Red Rock begins the history of the township and village; and we shall therefore introduce the history by a brief sketch of his life up to time of its location.

Mr. B. was born in Bath county, Kentucky, September 25, 1817, from whence he emigrated to Montgomery county, Missouri, in the fall of '28: from thence to Clark county, same State, in the fall of '30, and from thence to Van Buren county, Iowa, in the fall of '42, and made a claim near the present site of Farmington, and erected a cabin. Two weeks after making this claim he sold it and returned to Missouri. But early in the spring of '43 he returned to Iowa, and at Iowaville met and formed the acquaintance of a Frenchman named Lewis Leplant, who could converse in the Indian language, with whom he formed a sort of copartnership in an expedition into the new purchase in quest of a location for a settlement.

He then went to Agency, and applied to Captain Allen, who had command of the post there, for permission to pass the line. But the captain refused, adding that he had no authority to grant such a privilege, but he could take it at his own risk, only being careful to avoid discovery by the dragoons, who sometimes amused themselves by persecuting the whites who could show no legal authority for their presence in the territory.

Mr. Bedell assumed all responsibility and went forth to possess the land. On taking a survey of the locality, he thought the beautiful plat partly walled in by hills would make a good place for a trading house and a town. So he immediately decided to locate there so soon as it should be practicable to do so, and in order to effect a sort of preliminary establishment of his claim, he "blazed" a tree that stood on the bank of the river, a short distance below where his store now is, and from thence blazed a line northward, taking in not only the whole town plat, but a considerable tract of land besides.

This done, he and Leplant returned to Missouri for provisions. These they brought on horseback, arriving about the last of April, 1843. On the first of May a house was built. It was a light pole cabin, fourteen feet square, covered with bark, and stood about twenty steps from the river bank, near where stands the old frame building built and formerly owned by James Harp. Their only assistant at the raising was John Jordan, who, as we have heretofore stated, kept a trading house on the other side of the river, and they finished the building ready for occupation by three o'clock in the afternoon.

About two weeks after this Mr. Bedell, in company with John Jordan, went to Keokuk and purchased a keel boat and loaded it at Alexandria with about ten tons of such merchandise as was needed to stock a frontier trading house, and hired it pushed up the Des Moines to their settlement.

The first person who succeeded Mr. Bedell as a settler there, was Amos Shaw. He built a cabin in which he also traded till he died, some time in

1845 or '46. In the spring of 1844, Ray Alfrey and wife moved in and occupied the cabin of Mr. Bedell, he boarding with them.

Red Rock township, as originally constituted, was the most populous in the county.

At the April election in 1846, Red Rock township polled 46 votes, to 26 in Knoxville township, and 22 in Lake Prairie.

The election referred to was the first spring election held in the township. It was held at the house of Robert D. Russell. The judges were Robert D. Russell, James Chesnut and Claiborn Hall. J. D. Bedell and J. W. Hart were the clerks.

No better evidence of the number and names of the first settlers of the township is attainable than that found in the names of voters in the poll book of said election. They are as follows:

John Ross, Joseph S. West, Josiah Fair, Elisha Hana, Nathan Coleman, Benjamin McConnell, John W. Alley, Isaac Metcalf, C. S. Mitchel, Pharies Gooden, Claiborn Hall, James Chesnut, Robert D. Russell, Theodore Cannon, Michael S. Maas, John H. Bass, Hiem Pew, John D. Bedell, James W. Harp, David Ray, William Cannon, Simon Drouillard, George Billaps, James Stevenson, George Willson, John Toleman, Freman Willson, James Madison Williams, Thomas H. Morgan, Edward Drouillard, Richard Billaps, J. Bell, Alexander S. Caton, John Williams, Wm. M. Blankinship, Andrew Stevenson, Robert Stevenson, Ruben Matthews, Edward C. Stevenson, Rufus Lucas, John Mikesell, James Price, Isaac Crum, James Count, David Tice, Fleming Tice.

According to the assessors' returns the following has been the valuation of the property in the township at various times in the past:

1855.

Real estate	\$ 742.31
Personalty	497.48
Total	\$ 1,239.74

1870.

Real estate	\$ 97,765.00
Personalty ..	42,079.00
Total	\$139,844.00

1879.

Real estate	\$159,689.00
Personalty ..	41,802.00
Total ...	\$201,491.00

From which it will be seen that while the increase of value in real estate has been gradual and continuous, the value of personal property diminished from 1870 to 1879.

The population of the township increased some from 1870 to 1875, and

from 1875 to 1880 again decreased. The population given at these respective periods is as follows:

In 1870.....	1,334
In 1875.....	1,445
In 1880....	1,237

The township is subdivided into eight independent school districts and seven road districts. Last year there was levied a tax of five mills on the dollar for school purposes, and the same amount for road purposes.

The township received its name from a high bluff of rocks of a peculiar red color, and the old Indian boundary line received its name from the same reason. In the *Knoxville Voter* of September 8, 1870, was the following in reference to these rocks:

“The remarkable ledge of red rock which gives the name to one of our townships has been an object of curiosity ever since the county was first settled. We had an opportunity of going to see it the other day for the first time. It is about a half mile up the river from the town of Red Rock and on the same side of the stream. The rock cannot be described as grand in any way for it is not high enough for that; but it certainly makes a pleasing bit of scenery. The Des Moines River has here in its ages of ceaseless flowing wasted away a portion of the bluff that at this point forms its bank, and thus exposed and cut away from the red sandstone of which the bluff is here composed. We should guess the height of the ledge at from sixty to eighty feet from the level of the river. The stone is very coarse friable, easily cut with the knife. The prevailing color is red of various shades, mingled with yellow in places. The entire bluff is covered with trees. In the good old days when boats used to run up the Des Moines, it must have been pleasant to view this point from the deck of one. The legend of the place is, that once upon a time, ages ago, when all the forest was in its primeval simplicity, when the birds sang ceaselessly in the tree tops and the river murmured in its rocky bed, etc., a man from Red Rock lit his pipe and went out there to dig some stone, and dug it. That’s all.”

The township had an enviable notoriety for many years on account of the many disturbances which occurred within its borders, and the many crimes which were there committed. These things have been briefly narrated in our chapter on crime. The local press a few years since contained the following account, which we deem proper to insert at this place:

“*In a Cave.*—Several months ago we mentioned the fact that up in the west part of Red Rock township there was a man living, with his family, in an open rail pen, in the midst of the timber. We have now further word from him, from Capt. Blain of Union township, to whom, as a member of the county board of supervisors, the facts were stated last week. The man’s name is Martin. He is now living in a cave or hole in the side of a hill, and is so ill, with typhoid pneumonia, that he cannot be moved at present. The neighbors have fitted up the cave as comfortable as possible. Martin’s wife died some time ago. He has three children, from seven to thirteen years of age. The two younger ones live with him in the cave, and the other one lives with some family near. Martin is abjectly poor, and has been ill or ailing for some time. The county will extend relief we suppose. There’s certainly something queer about this case, for there can be no necessity for any man’s living in such a manner any length of time in this country.”

The officers of the township are as follows:

Clerk—A. E. Stevens.

Assessor—J. F. Browning.

Trustees—Geo. Sellers, D. M. Barr, Harrison Carter.

Justices of the Peace—J. D. West, F. M. Mullen.

Constables—M. S. Johnson, S. S. Petty.

THE TOWN OF RED ROCK.

This town was laid out by the firm of Bédell, Drouillard & Harp, in April, 1847. This was before the land in that congressional township was sectionized, and it was necessary to re-survey it afterward.

Robert D. Russell, who was the first justice in the township, lived a short distance above the town plat, both before and after it was surveyed. He was also postmaster for a short time previous to that event, after which James Harp was appointed, with Dr. Reuben Matthews and I. N. Crum as his bondsmen. Rev. M. J. Post, an early citizen of Pella, now deceased, carried the first mail to this office, from Fairfield, by way of Agency, Otumwa, Eddyville, and from here to Fort Des Moines, making the trip once a week.

The first physician resident of Red Rock was Reuben Matthews, and O. M. Gilky and J. W. McCully were the next.

In 1847 and 1848 many additions were made to the population of the village, and several frame and respectable log houses were built, giving it a thriving appearance. Indeed, the prospect seemed favorable for its ultimate expansion into the proportions of a city. Situated on a stream already navigable for steamboats during high water, with the promise of being rendered constantly so by addition of dams and locks, and surrounded by a rich farming country, rapidly increasing in population, the citizens of Red Rock could justly anticipate a prosperous future for their young city. In view of these natural advantages over any more inland locality, some effort was made to get the county seat there; but all hope of success vanished with the sweeping flood of 1851. This memorable event occurred in June, a season unusual for such freshets, and the people were not prepared for it. It had been raining for some time and the water was high, but few expected the overflow that occurred during the night, when the people were unconscious of it till the alarm was given. Finding the lower rooms of their houses deluged, and the water perceptibly growing deeper and deeper, the excitement grew almost to a panic.

There was a general moving up-stairs by all who had such departments to their houses, and the cry of help came from all parts of the town. All the canoes and boats which could be procured were pressed into the service of rescuing the unfortunate people.

The water had risen to such a depth in the lower story of a certain house as to float up the bedstead lately occupied by a dying child, which, being tossed up and down by the undulations of the swelling flood, struck against the upper floor with a heavy, thumping noise, peculiarly startling; and no one could restrain a fear that the flood might reach a depth sufficient to float the building, or throw it down. Of course a sleepless night was passed, and when the more than welcome day at last dawned help came, and they were all taken over the river. The sick one was taken to a house

near the sugar grove, northeast of town, where it died soon after. Next day the abandoned house fell.

During that night and the day following, most of the people got out of town, and prepared themselves for a temporary stay on the bluffs. With as much of their clothing as they could secure undamaged by muddy water, and as was indispensable to camp life, they spread their tents and proceeded to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit, thinking that in a few days at most the water would abate enough to permit them to return to their houses. But a few days passed, and a few more, and yet the dry land did not appear.

In the meantime many persons suffered considerable loss in the destruction of property. Hogs and cattle were drowned, fences swept away, corn-fields, lately planted, were ruined by the washing current, or covered by the debris of the flood. At length, at the end of about two weeks, the water went down, and there was apparent safety in returning to the town, and soon the camp was gladly deserted. But the deposit of mud in the houses rendered them unfit for occupation till they were cleaned out, which took considerable time and labor, and when this was done, and the citizens had fairly got settled in-doors again, the swelling flood made a second raid upon the town, forcing the people to take refuge on the bluffs, where they were compelled to stay a fortnight.

There was a damage wrought by this flood that was irreparable to the village of Red Rock; to-wit, its reputation as a safe and therefore suitable place of business. All hope of obtaining the seat of justice was swept away. And who cared to purchase property subject, even at remote periods, to such destructive inundations.

Yet for a time one hope sustained the place, which was the promised slack-water navigation. But this soon vanished, and gave place to that of railroad connection, that was entertained for several years with some apparent certainty, and finally expired with the location of the Des Moines Valley Road up the prairie. This was the last hope.

The place also became the frequent rendezvous of the rougher portion of the settlers, and others whose character classed them with adventurers and desperadoes: and as a natural result of such a fusion of spirits, inspired more or less by the ardent, fights were of frequent occurrence. It is a fact worthy of note that Red Rock, though a comparative small place, has been the scene of several assassinations, shooting and stabbing affrays, and lawless carousals, the details of which are not pertinent to this history. But for the sake of more fully illustrating the moral status of her society at an early date, we may relate a few anecdotes.

It is not to be supposed that the place was wholly destitute of moral influences. A few professors of religion lived there and in the neighborhood, but their examples in righteous living were either in a measure wanting on their part or wholly disregarded by others.

On the occasion of religious services held in the village, by an itinerant Methodist preacher, on his first round, it was a question among the few brethren of the place who of them he would be likely to call upon to pray in closing the meeting. As the preacher was not personally acquainted with any of them, there was no certainty to whom the request might be directed; and, as praying was an exercise so little practiced by them, no one really desired a call to such a performance publicly. Here, then, was a hazard—something to bet on. So, just before meeting, some of the

brethren and others took counsel together, and agreed that whoever should be called upon to pray, in case of failure to do so, should *pay a gallon of whisky*. But fortunately for all, the preacher did his own praying, thereby relieving some trembling brother from the conflicting emotions resulting from the danger of being compelled to make an awkward, spiritless prayer, or pay for the liquor.

Among the more important enterprises established in Red Rock village and in the neighborhood, were four saw-mills and one flouring-mill. The first was a saw-mill, built by Osee Mathews, junior, in 1846, on Mikesell's Creek, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of town. The next was by Daniel Hickey, in 1848-9, on the same stream, about two miles north of town. In 1854 two more were erected near town, to run by steam. The one on the east side of town was built and owned by Wilson Stanley; that on the west side by J. D. Bedell.

Only one of these mills—that of Mr. Bedell—is still standing. A few remains of those on Mikesell's Creek are still visible; but of the Stanley mill, which was of a rather temporary construction, nothing remains.

The flouring-mill, built by S. B. Mathews, in 1854, stood in the northwest quarter of town. It was owned and run by Mr. M. till it was bought by Talbott & Setzer, who moved it to Otley, Summit township, in the fall of 1869.

An anecdote is related in connection with the erection of the mill at Red Rock. It was at about the time it was finished, and preparations were being made to start it. The morning was calm, clear and frosty, and all sounds were conveyed through the air with comparative distinctness; when the settlers for miles around were suddenly startled by a terrific and prolonged scream that seemed to fill all space, and reverberated far away. Then it would cease in a sort of die-away wail, till it would seem to recover breath, then peal forth in another unearthly scream, or succession of short, violent yells, totally unlike anything that had ever been heard in that region.

A young man, an odd genius, named Joe Copher, who happened to be in the timber, some distance from home, hunting horses, when he heard the frightful voice ran home with all his speed and reported a panther or some other wild beast in the forest. The panther proved to be the new steam whistle.

The first regular school-house in Red Rock was built in 1854, but soon after burned down. Some time after a commodious two-story school-house was erected. The school is divided into two departments, which are provided over by A. F. Conrey and Miss Hattie Starr respectively. There are eighty pupils enrolled in the schools.

The town has a population of about 125.

There is one hotel, one general merchandise store, one drug and book store and one church, which is a

Methodist Episcopal Church—The building was erected in 1855. It is of brick and cost \$1,000. The church has a membership of thirty, and a Sunday-school with an attendance of sixty. E. R. Wright is superintendent of the Sunday-school and E. E. Brown secretary.

A post-office was established at Red Rock in 1847. The following have been the postmasters: J. W. Harp, S. G. Compton, Nathan Shannon, J. H. Johnson, Martin Hollingsworth, Isaac Shannon, Renben Core, Jasper Nye, J. F. Browning, who was commissioned in August, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BEDELL, J. D.—Farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Red Rock. One of the first, if not the very first, white person to settle in Marion county was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the 25th of September, 1817, and lived there until thirteen years of age, and was then taken by his parents to Montgomery county, Missouri, and after a residence of two years in the State, emigrated with his parents to Clark county, Missouri, settling on the Des Moines River. He first set his feet on Iowa soil on the 19th of September, 1830, having crossed the river where Oroton is now situated, in order to cut a bee tree. In 1830 he erected a log cabin in Lee county, which was the second dwelling in this part of the county. The next fall he sold his house and returned to Missouri, and on the 20th of March, 1843, came to this county and settled at Red Rock, and was the founder of the town, and had it platted in 1845, and for some years was engaged in the grocery business. This business he disposed of and bought a steam saw-mill in 1855, and continued this business for a long time. He then engaged in general merchandise, and continued this business, with satisfactory results, until 1876, and then removed to his present farm, which contains 300 acres, well improved, and his land in a good state of cultivation. When Mr. Bedell came to this county he had an Indian pilot him to the place where Red Rock is located, and there staked out his claim. The whites were not allowed to come in until the 1st of May, 1843. Mr. B., however, remained until that time to establish his claim. No man has experienced more of the hardships of pioneer life, and his early reminiscences would fill a volume, but many of them will be found in other parts of this work, for which due credit is given. He has been permanently identified with the growth of the county, and is known by reputation to almost every man in it. He is a man of strict integrity, his word being as good as a bond. In his social relations he is kind and warm-hearted as a friend and an outspoken opponent, and his character as a business man may be inferred from the success which has attended his career. He married Miss Rachel Collins, December 28, 1848. She was a daughter of Eli Collins, Esq., and was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 28, 1826. They have five children living: John W., Marietta, Delila A., Amy H., Celestie P., Ina B. Lost one.

CLARK, W. P.—Merchant, Red Rock. Was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 1st, 1829. In 1836 he moved with his parents to Missouri, where he was raised on a farm. From there moved to Warren county, Iowa, and continued farming until 1850. Then went to California, remaining for a period of four years. Returned to Red Rock, and in 1858 again went to California, returning in a short time to Red Rock and embarked in the grocery business. He has built up for himself an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and justly merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his patrons. He married Miss N. E. Williams, January 13, 1868. She is a native of Indiana, born in Morgan county. By this union they have two daughters: Mintie D. and Mary W.

CORE, I. N.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Red Rock. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 24, 1832, and was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He emigrated to Iowa in the fall of 1854, and lived for some time with his father on the farm. He owns 160 acres of land upon which is one of the finest sugar orchards in the State. It

numbers 225 straight, tall, beautiful trees. His land is well improved and has good substantial buildings. He married Miss Ruth Wilson on the thirteenth day of February, 1859. She is a native of Ohio, born June 19, 1837. Their family consists of seven children: Gregory W., Alice J., Wm. S., Edwin H., Nellie, Jessie and Howard.

GREGORY, JOHN—Farmer and mechanic, Sec. 36, P. O. Red Rock. Was born in Gifford county, North Carolina, in 1830. When a small boy removed with his parents to Indiana, living there until grown to manhood. He then came to Iowa in the spring of 1850, locating at Indianola, where for a time was engaged in the cabinet-maker's business. From this place he went to Red Rock, then to Colorado, and returned to Red Rock the same year, resuming his former business and continued to follow this business until 1874, when he moved on to his present farm containing 140 acres of land well improved, with good buildings. Mr. G. is a quiet, unassuming man, as a citizen is highly respected and has been closely identified with the interests of his community. His reputation for honesty and integrity stands unquestioned. He married Miss Elma Ray August 21, 1857. She is a native of New Jersey, a lady of culture and fine domestic habits. The family consists of seven children: Luella M., J. W., Lotta, Julia, Sherman, Libbie and Roy.

JOHNSON, P. M.—Physician and surgeon. Born in Highland county, Ohio, February 3d, 1817, and was raised on a farm. He began the study of medicine under Dr. McGaragh, of Fayette county. He commenced to practice at Port Williams, Clinton county, following it successfully for ten years. He came to Iowa in 1855, locating in Richland, Keokuk county, and from there removed to Poweshiek county, thence to Jasper county, thence to Red Rock, Marion county. He has been married four times; first, to Miss Nancy Lenord, in 1839; second, to Catherine Fitz, in 1852; third, to Miss Elizabeth McCay, in 1854; and fourth, to Isabelle Seaton, in 1860, a native of Pennsylvania. Has had the following children: by the first, four; by the second, three; by the third, none; and the fourth seven. As a practitioner, Dr. Johnson has attained considerable reputation, and he is classed among the leading physicians of the county.

KINART, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Monroe. Was born in Richland county, Ohio, November 5th, 1846, and removed with his parents to Iowa, where he has been reared to manhood and educated. He owns 211 acres of land, well improved. As a farmer he is a success. His lands are principally underlaid with the best of coal. This of itself is worth thousands. He married Miss Sarah C. Harris December 18th, 1856. She is the daughter of Mrs. Francis Harris. They have six children: Alfred E., Ann E., Ida B., James F., John A., William A.

LE GRAND, J. W.—Farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 24, P. O. Monroe. Was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 9th, 1846, and removed with his parents to Appanoose county, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and was raised on a farm. From this county he moved to Marion county, locating in Red Rock township, where he has since made his home. He commenced life in very meager circumstances, and now owns 260 acres of land, well improved. His stately residence is one of the finest in the township, being built of the best material and of a very substantial character. He married Miss Martha Carr on the 7th day of March, 1867. She is a native of

Marion county. Their family consists of seven children, Mary J., Sarah E., Elvira B., John W., Nellie, James F., Newton.

MARSHALL, GEORGE—Coal operator, Sec. 18, P. O. Monroe. Was born in Scotland, June 4, 1836. At the age of seventeen years he came to the United States, landing in New York City in 1854. From this place he came to Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, thence to the Rocky Mountains where he engaged in prospecting and mining in Colorado. In 1860 he returned to Iowa and settled in Monroe, Jasper county, engaged in mining coal and for a time was very successful. Selling out his interest in this he moved on his present farm, at the same time opening a coal bank which he has operated since that time. Mr. M. has had many ups and downs in life but, as a rule, has been fairly successful in most of his enterprises. His farm is nearly all underlaid with coal of a very superior quality. On the twenty-seventh of October, 1864, he married Miss Lyda M. Pendroy, a daughter of James Pendroy, Esq. The family consists of eight children: Robert J., Mary S., George B., Emma G., Betsy R., Thomas E., Meek W. and J. B. E.

MULLINS, G. L.—Farmer, stock-raiser and dealer, Sec. 23, P. O. Red Rock. Was born in Graves county, Kentucky, May 4, 1823. Came to Iowa with his parents in the fall of 1846, and engaged in agricultural pursuits with good success. In 1856 he went to Kansas, remaining four years. Moved back to Marion county in the fall of 1859, settling on the farm he now occupies which contains 240 acres of land well improved, with good buildings. He is one of the leading stock-feeders of his neighborhood. He married Miss Nancy Corson in February 1856, a native of Logan county, Ohio. By this union they have eleven children: Lora M., Edward, Ida Delbert, Mary B., Sherman, Willie, Thomas, Pleasant, Martin and Mintie.

REED, Mrs. S.—Sec. 20, P. O. Red Rock. Widow of John Reed. Was born in Delaware county, Ohio, October 19, 1826, where she was raised and married John Reed, November 12, 1848. They moved to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Marion county on a farm, which business she followed until his death, which occurred November 10, 1868, by accidentally shooting himself. He left nine children: Mark L., C. M., S. H., Augustus J., Estella U. F., Lemm H., Mary A., Addie M., and Emma D. As an agriculturalist and stock-raiser he had few equals, and was an honest upright citizen, highly respected by all who knew him.

RIDENOUR, S.—Teacher and tanner, Sec. 2, P. O. Monroe. Was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 28, 1823, and was raised in Licking county, Ohio, on a farm. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native State. In 1864 he came to Iowa and settled in Marion county, where he has since been engaged in farming and teaching. Few men in the county have had more years of experience as an educator and with more satisfactory success. He has held various township offices, and as a member of the board of county supervisors he made an efficient and faithful public servant. Was county superintendent of schools. He married Miss Louisa Shull, March 25, 1850. She was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Solomon Shull, Esq. They have a family of six children: Mary H., Marshal, Howard, Charles H., Martha J., and Ella M. They lost three.

SCHRADER, J. A.—Physician and surgeon. Was born in Washington county, Ohio, May 27, 1842. His youth was spent on a farm. He commenced the study of medicine at Logan, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. H. J. Schruder. He took his course of lectures at the State University

of Iowa, graduating in the spring of 1865, then went to Kansas, locating at Auburn, where he commenced the practice of his profession, continuing for two years, then returned to Iowa, locating at Red Rock, Marion county, where he has succeeded in establishing a good practice. Has been twice married. Has three children: Fred L., Clinton V., Grace I.

THOMASON, RICHARD—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Monroe. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 28, 1826, and was raised there. In 1855, he emigrated to Iowa, and now owns 540 acres of land. His educational advantages were very limited, but he has made the best use of his advantages and acquired by observation and experience good business qualifications. He came to this county in very limited circumstances and commenced digging coal, and after providing for his family had saved enough to purchase his first forty acres of land. He married Miss Sarah Roush, August 1, 1847. She was also born in Highland county, Ohio. They have a family of nine children: Lewis, William, John, Eliza J., Henry, Catharine, Benjamin F., James F., and Lucy E. They lost one.

WILSON, GAVIN—Farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Monroe. He was born in Lanark, Scotland, June 29, 1831. When seventeen years of age came to the United States, landing in the city of New York, stopping for a period of four months, then went to La Salle, Illinois, and engaged in mining coal. From here went to Wisconsin, thence to Monroe, Iowa, in 1860, and for a time operated a coal mine. Then moved on to his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land well improved, with good substantial buildings. He married Miss Jane Nemins March 6, 1853, a native of Scotland. The family consists of ten children: Margaret, Ann, Jenette, James H., J., Willie G., Dolla, John C., David C., Gevanie.

WILLIAMS, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Red Rock. Among those who made their home in Marion county at an early day, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, February 13, 1821. He owns a good farm of 243 acres and has made a specialty of raising fine horses and hogs, and his colts are among the finest in the county, and as a good agriculturist he is a success. He is fond of hunting and fishing, but not to the neglect of his farming interests. He married Miss Lucinda Mullins March 17, 1853. She is a native of Tennessee, and was born December 25, 1831. They have two children: Henry C. and James M.

YOKUM, ISAAC—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3, P. O. Monroe. Among the old settlers and pioneers of Marion county who have endured many hardships and privations, may be mentioned Mr. Yokum. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 1, 1822, and was raised on a farm. He removed to Marion county, Iowa, in the spring of 1849, and settled on the open prairie and commenced making his farm. He married Miss Catharine Wiseman, December 14, 1842. She is a native of Indiana. Born in 1822. They have ten children: Martha E., Francis H., Julia E., Mary J., Russell C., Louisa, Harriet C., William F., Isaac N., Linda E. and George T. Mr. Yokum commenced life very poor, but by energy and industry has accumulated a reasonable competence. He owns 64+ acres of land, well improved, and has one of the best orchards in the township.

YOUNG, MARION—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Monroe. Born in Ohio, October 13, 1837, where he was raised and educated.

In 1867 came to Marion county, Iowa, and settled on a farm. He is one of those keen, observing men. As an agriculturist he has been quite successful. He owns 130 acres of land, well improved. Fine stock is his specialty. On the 7th day of September, 1859, he married Miss Mary M. Gossett, a lady of refined tastes. By this marriage they have ten children: Americus, Louie A., Ellsworth, Joseph L., Ida E. B., Virda J., Nona V., Estella, Edna and Mary B.

YOWELL, J. V.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 27, P. O. Red Rock. Was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, March 7, 1839, and moved with his parents to Ohio in the fall of 1852, and was raised on a farm. In 1855 he came to Marion county, Iowa, where he has since lived. He owns 200 acres of land, well improved, with good buildings. He married Miss Elizabeth Core, October 26, 1862. She is a native of Ross county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Isaac Core, Esq. They have eight children: Lou. E., Reuben E., Carrie M., Minnie L., Jasper I. and Walter. Lost four.

CHAPTER V.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Name—Burying-grounds—Town of Bennington—Perryville—Statistics—Biographical.

ORGANIZATION AND NAME.

At a session of the county commissioner's court, January 6, 1847, it was ordered that township 77, range 21, be called Perry. This name was in honor of Commodore Perry, of the Lake Erie victory notoriety. It was suggested by some of the citizens that it should be called Cincinnati, but this name was not adhered to after the township was organized.

As above defined it included all of the present township of Perry and all that of Swan, except two sections and four half sections belonging to township 76, range 21, since added to Swan. The place of holding elections was at the house of William Markley.

At this election about fourteen votes were cast, and Dan. Kiger and Hezekiah Gay were elected justices; James M. Brous and Joshua Linsey, constables; Asa Hughes and Joshua Linsey, trustees; and James M. Brous, clerk. The first precinct election was held at the house of Asa Hughes, April 7, 1846, 13 votes cast.

This and the next election were held north of the river, and the two following south of it; but the flood of 1851 caused a dissatisfaction among the people, owing to the inconvenience of crossing the river, and so, at the July session of the commissioner's court, 1852, it was ordered that that portion of township 77, range 21, north of the Des Moines River, constitute the township of Perry. Elections to be held at the town of Bennington. At this election Harrison Freel was elected justice, but we have no record of any other officers.

Perry is the northwest corner township of the county, and is bounded on the north by Jasper county, on the east by Red Rock, on the south by Swan, with the Des Moines River as its boundary line, and on the west by Warren and Polk counties.

The township is mostly timbered, and, with the exceptions of the bottom

lands on the river, somewhat hilly. Coal is abundant along the north bank of the Des Moines River, and on the small streams. It is the smallest, both in area and population, in the county, having an area of 7,500 acres, and population of 434. The Des Moines River forms the entire southern boundary, and Walnut Creek flows in a southeasterly direction through the eastern part of the township.

The value of the real estate is estimated at \$43,753, and the personalty at \$13,086.

There are 195 cattle, 207 sheep, 183 horses and 551 swine. There are four saw-mills, four burying-grounds, four school-houses and four road districts.

The present officers of the township are as follows:

Justices—Wm. J. Hughes and Wm. Gregory.

Trustees—E. N. Norris, James Crabb and Wm. Cambridge.

Clerk—Geo. W. Holmes.

Assessor—Paul Winschel.

Constable—Wm. Cambridge.

Perry township being a rough, timbered region, wild game was quite plentiful at an early date, and even within the past few years wild cats and lynxes have existed there. We may relate a little wild cat adventure, of which J. M. Brous was the hero. It occurred in the spring of 1846, when Mr. B. was employed in making rails some distance from his house. Observing a large elm stump, about twenty feet high, with a hole in it near the ground, he incautiously put his head in it to see what discoveries he could make. And the discovery he did make caused him withdraw his countenance as speedily as possible; for, within a very short distance of it was a great mother wild cat and her three kittens. Mr. B. had no gun, so he closed the hole securely, went for help, and soon the old cat was ousted from her den, killed by dogs, and the kittens captured. After being retained a short time they were not deemed a safe breed to adopt as a part of the domestic circle, and were dispatched.

The first preacher of the gospel that labored in this township was a Rev. Mr. Kline, of the M. E. Church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rainer of the same denomination.

The first person that taught school was Patience Drouillard, at her own house, in 1850. She had from fifteen to twenty scholars. The next school was taught by James M. Brous, near his present residence. He had an attendance of from twenty to thirty scholars.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The largest burying ground in Perry township is located in section 1, near the house of Paul Winschel, and is known as the "Cowman" Burying ground. It was first used about thirty years ago, and now contains as many as seventy-five graves.

Another place for burial is found in section 15, containing about twenty-five graves. It is called the "Hughes" burial ground.

A third in section 11 called the "Donahoo" ground and contains about fourteen graves.

A fourth containing six graves in section 2, and belonging to the "Wagner" family.

TOWN OF BENNINGTON.

This old town was laid out in August, 1848, by E. H. Baker, but he never contained over three or four houses, and now not even a post-office. It was platted from the east half of section 9.

A ferry owned and operated by Thompson Price crosses the Des Moines river at Bennington.

Hezekiah Gay was a bachelor, and is well remembered for his eccentricities. For some time after his settlement in the township, he lived by himself in a rude shanty near the present site of Bennington, and was much occupied with speculative ideas of manufacturing machinery to be operated by the water-power of the Des Moines river. Full of his plans of constructing an immense woolen factory, he was often seen with a miniature trough filled with water, taking the level of the river, to ascertain what height he should build his dam to have sufficient power. But there was other power needed than water, and this Hezekiah had not, either in purse or in credit, so the water-power was never brought into service. He then became interested in a shingle machine; and this involved him to an extent that subjected the property to an execution. About this time Hezekiah was seen on his way to "Tool's Point" (now Monroe), to procure a rope, as he stated to a neighbor, to serve as a belt for his machine. This was the last that was ever heard of Gay and his factory.

PERRYVILLE.

Immediately west of the town of Bennington, and about an eighth of a mile distant from it, is another town, named Perryville, which was laid out at an early day. Although it is possible the present residents of this locality have never heard of Perryville, the plat may be found in the proper book in the county recorder's office in Knoxville. It is as large, on paper, as almost any other town in the county. Whether the rapid growth of Bennington was the cause of Perryville's early death we know not, but we do know that it died in infancy and its boulevards and beautiful residence sites are now devoted to the raising of corn, pumpkins, and other farm flowers, and that the over-sanguine individuals, who invested in corner lots, wished they had not been so foolish.

STATISTICS.

There were in Perry township in

1855

Polls.....	78
Real estate valued at.....	\$45,737
Personalty " ".....	16,060
Total valuation.....	\$61,797

1870.

Real estate valued at.....	\$56,934
Personalty " ".....	26,461
Total valuation.....	\$83,395

1879.

Real estate valued at.....	\$61,575
Personalty " "	12,748
Total valuation.....	\$74,323

Population in 1870, 465; in 1875, 491; in 1880, 454.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BROUS, JAMES M.—Farmer and attorney, Sec. 1, P. O. Prairie City. The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of Marion county, and since his residence here no man has been more closely identified with the interests of Perry township. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5th, 1817, and lived there until twelve years of age, and then removed to Highland county, Ohio, and lived there until 1845, and then came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county, where he remained until 1846, and then came to Marion county and settled in Perry township. He owns a farm of 180 acres, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits and various offices he has held, he has had quite an extensive law practice, and has a good reputation as a wise counselor. He has held all the township offices, and at present is a justice of the peace. He married Miss Mary Karr, of Ross county, Ohio, March 21, 1839. They have five children, Malinda, Charles G., Albert H., Elmira, James N., and they have lost three.

BROUS, B. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Swan. Was born September 25, 1824, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When he was only five years of age his parents moved to Highland county, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. In the fall of 1846 he moved to Marion county, Iowa, and lived there until 1848, when he moved to Jasper county, and in 1852 he returned to Marion county, where he now resides. Mr. Brous being raised in a timbered country, and thinking that was the only place to make a farm he settled in the timber, and by severe toil he now has a farm of 184 acres, 80 of which are in cultivation. He also has one of the best houses in the township, being two-story and finished in the best of style. He was a member of the board of supervisors nine years, township clerk about five years, assessor six years, justice of the peace twenty-two years, township trustee six years. He was married to Miss Jane Johnston, of Miami county, Ohio, May 4, 1848. She was born December 26, 1828. They have seven children, Ida T., Martha A., Mary R., Rhama J., Sylvester R., Rose A., and Almeda B.

COLLINS, WILLIAM.—Physician and surgeon, Sec. 5, P. O. Swan. Was born January 25, 1833, in Brown county, New York, and is the son of Joseph Collins. The same year he was taken by his parents to Portage county, Ohio, where the family remained two years, and thence to Tuscarawas county, in the same State, and lived there six years. In 1841 they moved to Huntington county, Indiana, and in 1853 came to Jasper county, Iowa. September 28th, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa infantry, company E, and participated in several battles. November 11th, 1864, he was mustered out with impaired health from exposure while in camp. He was raised a farmer and followed it more or less until 1875, when he decided to practice medicine and commenced preparing himself

with Dr. E. C. Mosteller as preceptor, and since 1875 he has devoted himself to the active duties of his profession, and in which he has been satisfactorily successful. His residence in Marion county dates from 1866, and he owns 83 acres of land. He married Miss Catherine Sours March 31, 1853. She was born in Summit county, Ohio, April 17th, 1833. They have six children living: Rufus, Elizabeth J., Sarah A., Joseph, Jesse, and Edwin C. They have lost three.

COWMAN, T. P.—Retired farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2, P. O. Prairie City. Was born December 19, 1819, in Rockbridge county, West Virginia, where he remained with his parents until 1831, then moved with them to Highland county, Ohio, where he remained till 1847, when he became a citizen of Marion county, Iowa. Mr. Cowman has been a hard-working, upright and honorable man. He now owns a farm consisting of 120 acres. He was married in September, 1840, to Miss Amelia Brown of Highland county, Ohio. She died in the fall of 1873. Have two children living: Martha A. and Alexander W. Have five deceased.

CRABB, Wm.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Swan. Was born September 15, 1848, in Marion county Iowa, where he has remained since that time. He was married April 6, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Ogburn, of Indiana. She was born July 23, 1850. They have three children: Ardella, John C. and T. C.

DONAHOO, G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11, P. O. Prairie City. Is a native of Jasper county, Indiana, and was born July 30, 1838. He remained in his native county until the year 1854, when he, with his parents, moved to Iowa, locating in Marion county and engaged in agricultural pursuits and raising of stock. In the latter part of December, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. D. enjoyed a very pleasant trip to California, where they spent four months. After returning home they resided in Prairie City, until May, 1872, when they returned to their farm. He now owns 240 acres of land which presents as fine a view as there is along the Des Moines River. There is situated on his farm a large brick mansion, the only one in the township. He was township trustee five years. Miss Mary C. Aulman of Germany, became his wife September 2, 1858. She was born October 14, 1842. Crossed the briny deep in the spring of 1848, landing in New Orleans, and locating in Marion county, Iowa. They have one child, Emma J. She was born June 25, 1872. They have one adopted child, Ella A. True Lee. She was born August, 25, 1869.

WINSCHER, PAUL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11, P. O. Prairie City. Born March 4, 1839, in Germany, the Kingdom of Bavaria. He came to America when but seven years of age, landed at Baltimore in the winter of 1845, and went from thence to Washington county, Ohio, where he remained until eighteen years of age, and in the spring of 1858 went to California where he remained three years, engaged in farming. In 1861 he enlisted in company E, Fifth California, and was discharged November, 1864, when he returned to Washington county, Ohio, remained two weeks and moved to Marion county, Iowa. He owns 108 acres of land, sixty-eight of which are in cultivation. He is the present treasurer of his township and has held that office for five years. Was married to Miss Rebecca A. Worley, a native of Highland county, Ohio, February 16, 1866. She was born May 13, 1843. They have two children living: Benjamin F. (born November 16, 1871), and Alvin C. (born May 20, 1876). Have six deceased.

CHAPTER VI.

SWAN TOWNSHIP.

The Township—Town of Wheeling—Town of Swan—Biographical.

SWAN township was organized in April, 1853. On the 20th day of February, 1853, the petition of Eli Vanderford, and thirty-eight others, was presented to the county judge asking that Perry township be divided and a new township to be called Swan be organized. The petition was granted and Jacob Haynes was appointed organizing officer. The fourth day of April was appointed as the time of holding the first election, and the house of Charity Groom was designated as the place of holding the election.

Wilson Groom was the first township clerk, and John Shook was the first justice of the peace. The first school was taught by John E. Groom.

The first child born was Emma Jane Palmer, and Wm. Markley and Eva Groom were the first couple married.

This township is all of township 77, range 21, south of the Des Moines River, with the addition of 5 and 6, and the half of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, belonging to township 76, same range. It is bounded on the north by Perry, on the east by Union, on the south by Pleasant Grove, and on the west by Warren county. Numerous small streams run through the township, mostly from south to north. Coal abounds in various parts, and thin veins have been found in wells of considerable depth. Several veins have been opened and worked, one in the northwest part of the township, owned by John Shook; one three miles east of Wheeling, by J. F. Smith; and one near and west of Wheeling by Wm. Cart. That of Mr. Smith has been most extensively worked, and is about four feet thick. This township is rather more than half timbered, the small streams being widely margined by heavy growths, covering all the northern part, except the wide strip of bottom land along the Des Moines River, called Hoosier Prairie, so named from the number of people from Indiana who settled on and about it. Part of this tract is uncultivated, being quite sandy and subject to inundations from the river. The southern part of the township is mostly prairie, with here and there a beautiful native grove.

Reference has already been made in this work to the notorious Jonas Casner, who figured so extensively in the criminal records of all the counties in Central Iowa. The family of which he was a member settled at an early day. The family consisted of five brothers, Jonas, William, John, Ebenezer, and James—all grown men except the last named, who was still a boy—and their mother. Jonas was married, and afterward took up his residence near Hartford, Warren county.

The reputation of Casners previous to their coming here was such as to justify the opinion that they were no profitable addition to the settlement, and their movements were closely observed by those who felt interested in the fair fame of the community, and the safety of property. It was believed that the Casners had been driven from Missouri for some misdemeanor of theirs there, and it was therefore deemed not advisable to permit them to remain here undisturbed longer than they should give the people an excuse for disturbing them. Such an occasion eventually transpired. Bill went to Illinois on a marauding expedition, where he aided in a daring

robbery, and was caught and lodged in jail at Quincy. From there he somehow managed to escape, and was so closely pursued to within a short distance of his home that he was compelled to swim the Des Moines River somewhere below Des Moines City, and finally escaped.

News of Bill's escape from jail reached the people here, and a number of them determined to watch for his return to headquarters. Having secreted themselves so as to observe the approach of any one, they patiently watched and listened till past midnight for whatever signs might indicate the fugitive's arrival. They knew his family expected him that night, and that his brother John had joined him after he had crossed the river; but it was now evident that the Casners believed, or at least expected that they were watched, and therefore acted with extreme caution.

At last the deep silence of that after-midnight was broken by the hooting of an owl not far away in the timber, and this was presently answered by one near the house. This was taken by the watchers to mean something more than what owls are supposed to mean by it; but there was not the time to look for an explanation. When daylight came the squad surrounded the house, and Eb. and Jim were taken into custody. Being told that the owl signals had been heard, and that they must give a truthful explanation of their meaning or be whipped, they both denied any knowledge of it. But this their custodians believed to be false, and resolved to force them to tell the truth; so they led them away to a convenient place to administer the persuasive hickory. Seeing what was about to take place, poor old Mrs. Casner attempted follow, declaring that if her boys were to suffer she would suffer with them; but she was rudely driven back by one of the men, and told that they only meant to whip them, a punishment her boys had been accustomed to.

Now being convinced that he must tell the truth or be severely whipped, Jim, the boy, stated that the hooting of the owls was by his brother Bill and John to let him and Eb. know where they were, so that they could take them something to eat. This was satisfactory, and Jim was released. But Eb. concluded that he would stand the thrashing rather than tell, and the whip was vigorously applied; after which he was a second time admonished to confess or have the process repeated. Now being convinced that a confession would be more agreeable than another application of the gad, he corroborated Jim's statement.

They then led their custodians to the place of rendezvous, and their statement was further corroborated by the trail they had made in the grass. The brothers had fled.

Thereupon the whole family was ordered to leave the country in a given time, and this order not being complied with, the people collected, compelled the Casners to hitch up their team, load up their goods, and then conducted them out of the county.

The total valuation of all the property, real and personal, in the township in 1855, was \$89,968.

In 1870 the valuation was \$188,072.

In 1879 the valuation was \$180,459.

The population in 1870 was 1,001, in 1875 it was 883 and in 1880 it was 1,000.

The following are the present township officers:

Clerk—W. J. Mottern.

Assessor—Uriah Richards.

Trustees—G. W. Gose, G. W. Proffitt, A. N. Kice.

Justices of the Peace—P. A. Dyer, Wm. Farley.

Constables—F. M. Walker, A. T. Polson.

THE TOWN OF WHEELING.

This town was laid out by Thos. Polson and John Rankin, July 5, 1851. Now contains a population of eighty-five; a church, a two-story frame school-house, two general stores, one of which is owned by P. W. C. Greenway, the other Polson & Bros.; one blacksmith shop, by A. Hallowell; Post-office, John Polson postmaster. Fine farming county surrounds it.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church—Was organized as early as 1860. John Shook, Michael Shook, Gibson Shook, Joe. Metcalf, John Gates, William Farley, William Swafford, John Brown, were among the prominent members. The edifice was put up on section 18, in the summer of 1867; cost \$1,400. It was dedicated in the summer of 1867 by Elder Thos. Bly. The preachers were Elders A. Williams, Peter Russell, W. White, James Roach. It has a membership of about seventy-five in the Sunday-school; R. Brooks, superintendent.

Protestant Methodist—There is a Protestant Methodist Church of about twenty-five members. Rev. Samuel Talbott has preached considerable for the congregation. It was organized in the winter of January, 1874. The original members were: Simon Walker, Cyrus Polson, Mary Polson, Mary Mottern, Leander Hardin and wife, Wm. Reed and wife, W. W. Hardin and wife, James Hardin and wife, J. T. Polson and wife, I. F. Polson, John Trent and wife, Samuel Trent and wife.

TOWN OF SWAN.

The Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad bought the land, forty acres, from John Shook, on southwest corner of section 17, and laid out the town of Swan, in the month of October, 1879. It now contains a population of 105.

The following are the business and professional enterprises of Swan:

Two general stores—Nye & Rees; Shook, Wilson & Co.

Drug store—Duncan & Evans.

Restaurant—Samuel Wellans.

Large grain elevator—J. M. Jaques & Co.

Post-office—Jasper Nye, postmaster.

Depot—J. W. Emerson, agent.

Saw-mill—Philip Porter.

School-house—Miss Mattie Smith, teacher.

Blacksmith—J. H. Woodward.

Two hotel boarding houses—Mrs. Sarah Henry, W. J. Emery.

Photographer—Samuel Wellans.

Grocery store—John Gates.

Two saloons.

Physician—C. E. James.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DYER, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 34, P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Sullivan county, Tennessee, and was born on the 31st day of March, 1827. He early engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the year 1851 emigrated to Marion county, Iowa. He settled on section 34, 1st township, a short distance from the town of Wheeling. He was married on the 20th of January, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Parke. This union has been blessed with twelve children, seven of whom are living: Peter A., Rutledge, Melvin, Landon, Robert, Emina and Edna. Death has taken from the fold: Samuel, Allen, Thirza, Ella and an infant son. Not only is Mr. Dyer a successful practical farmer, but is also a good business manager, being one of the most extensive land owners in Swan township, and having in his possession over 528 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. As a man he is honest, above reproach, careful, prudent and economical, and always ready to advance any enterprise that may promise good to the community in which he lives.

GOSE, S. Y.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born October 11, 1826, in Russell county, Virginia. When five years of age his father, Stephen Gose, emigrated to Boone county, Indiana, where he passed his early life on a farm. In the year 1849, ambitious to make for himself a home and a name in the then distant West, he came to Iowa and took up his abode in Polk county. Five years later he removed to Marion county, where, with the exception of a short sojourn in the State of Texas, he has since lived. In 1854 he became a merchant in the town of Wheeling. He was married to Miss Martha Miller on the 30th day of January, 1855. She died November 29, 1874. During the winter of 1863 and '64, Mr. Gose was selected to represent the people of Marion county in the lower house of the Iowa State Legislature. The duties of his office were performed to the grateful satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit and honor to himself. In the year 1871 the Republican party recognized his services and ability by nominating him for the office of State Senator. In him the Republican party has ever found a staunch and energetic supporter and a faithful representative. Besides having been a representative, he was a member, and for some time the chairman of the board of supervisors of Marion county. He has held the office of justice of the peace in Swan township for the period of six years. On the 30th day of December, 1875, he was married for the second time to Miss Margaret A. Cart, an estimable lady, daughter of William Cart, an old settler of Swan township. The family consists of six children: Thomas J., Joanna, Edwin S., Edmund B., William B. and Minnie May. Of children dead there are two: John S. and Sarah E.

HARDIN, ELISHA—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Wheeling. One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Swan township, as well as one of its most wealthy men, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Washington county, Indiana, and was born February 16, 1822. In early, as in after life, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

times varied by teaching school. He came to Iowa on the 18th day of 1848, and settled in what is now known as Swan township. On the 15th of September, 1846, he was married to Miss Nancy K. Polson, and this marriage they have had ten children: John F., Mary E., Martha E., A., Susan C., Leander M., an infant son, Sephronia, Cora A., and J. Mr. H.'s father and grandfather were both named John. His father was a private in the war of the Revolution. His father was a native of North Carolina and emigrated to Indiana at an early day in the history of that State. For a long time Mr. Hardin has been known as an extensive horse-raiser, and during the war he raised a great number of horses, which he sold at high figures. He is now engaged in raising high-bred Norman horses, of which he has a fine stock. He has about 100 acres of good land, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is an energetic, business man, honest, practical and industrious.

HUNT, DANIEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Swan. Is a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and was born on the fifth of May,

In early life he was a poor boy and made his living by working on a farm. For years his wages were but ten dollars a month. In 1838 he emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where he remained until 1840, when he came to Iowa.

He first settled in Van Buren county, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1843 he settled in Wapello county, about two miles from Ottumwa. He was a visitor at the Agency when the Indians returned to the United States the country known for years afterward as the "Purchaser's Purchase."

In the year 1847 he removed to Swan township, Marion county, and bought a claim on sections 16 and 21. At this time his means were very limited. His family for a time was compelled to live on what is known as grit bread, an article of food well remembered by the old settlers. In the year 1850 Mr. Hunt went to California, remaining three years with considerable degree of success. His landed estate consists of 983 acres.

Mr. Hunt Marion county farmers are much indebted for introducing a new breed of horses. Normans of as good a grade as the State affords, are in his barn. In the enterprise of stock-raising, as in many others, he has shown himself to be a far-sighted man. His successful career can be traced upon encouragingly, by young men of the present day who are pulling against the stream.

He has been twice married; first, in January, 1844, to Miss Rachel Groom. By this union he had one son, John, who in the late war was a soldier in company G, of the Fortieth Iowa, and was killed at the battle of Saline River. Mrs. H. died in the autumn of 1847.

In 1854 Miss Caroline Vanderford became his wife. She is a native of Athens county, Ohio, born May 7, 1831. Their family consists of seven children: Emerson, Isabelle, LeRoy, Ann, Miranda, William and Este.

MES, C. E.—Physician and surgeon, Swan. The subject of this sketch is a native of Warren county, Iowa, and was born December 5,

He attended school for three years at the Des Moines University; when in 1876 engaged in the drug business at Palmyra. Soon after this he resumed the study of medicine. He attended lectures at Keokuk and graduated from the medical college at that place. Commenced the practice of medicine at the village of Swan, in the summer of 1880, and has already a successful business and one that is constantly increasing. His father, S. V. R.

is one of the old settlers of Warren county, having gone there in 1812. He is still living, a respected and honored citizen. He is a native of New York, and was born in January, 1812.

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MILLER, JOHN S.—Retired farmer, P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Greenbriar county, Virginia, and was born November 14, 1811. In early life he was engaged in farming and boating on the Ohio river. Came to Ohio at the age of ten years where he remained for thirty years when he emigrated to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he remained until he came to Swan township, Marion county, in 1854. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Poor, in 1824. She was a native of Ohio, and was born in 1804. From this marriage he has four children living and five deceased. Mr. Miller is a man respected and honored by all who know him.

MINER, W. H.—Farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Pleasantville. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and was born on the sixteenth of August, 1840. In early life he was engaged in farming, and during the winters attended school. After he was twenty years of age he commenced teaching school, and in the year 1862 his father, Adam Miner, came to Iowa and settled in Swan township, Marion county, being one of the first settlers. He died in March, 1864, respected and beloved by all who knew him. William H. Miner was the first mayor of the town of Pleasantville, and was for a number of years engaged in the furniture business at that place. He was married on the twenty-fourth of November, 1870, to Miss Mary A. Blivens, also born in Indiana. From this union they have five children: Walter S., Evermonte, Nora Bell, Frederick, and Carroll C. (deceased). Mr. M. has the full confidence of the people and has been honored by various city and township offices.

NYE, J.—The subject of this sketch is the senior member of the firm of Nye & Rees, merchants, of Swan. He is a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and was born on the sixth of October, 1839. In early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and obtained a good common school education. He engaged in business in 1879, and now has a good trade. He has a good reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and the business is constantly increasing. Mr. Nye is the present postmaster of the town. He was married March 5, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Rees, daughter of Thomas Rees, an old settler of Union township. They have six children: Lillian Avery, Mary D., Mabel, Beatrice and Orville T. On the fourteenth day of July, 1862, he enlisted in company A, of the Seventy-fourth Indiana volunteers. Was engaged in seventeen battles and was with Sherman in his celebrated "March to the Sea." He was discharged January 26, 1865.

PALMER, W. H.—Farmer, Sec. 17, P. O. Swan. Among the earliest settlers of Swan township, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention. He is a native of Kennebec county, Maine, and was born February 18, 1819. In early life he was a farmer and came to Iowa in 1839, while this State was still a Territory. First settled in Van Buren county. Here he became well acquainted with Keokuk, the celebrated Indian chief, and soon after Black Hawk was buried made a visit to his grave, about two miles above Iowaville on the banks of the Des Moines River. Mr. P. remained in Van Buren county till 1845, then came to Marion county in company with James Crabb. These two were the first white men that settled in this township, and the county owes a debt of gratitude to such sturdy pioneers as William H. Palmer. He participated in all the vicissitudes, dangers and toils of the early settlers, was an active member of the vigilance committee that drove the notorious Casners from the country and was in every way identified with every good enterprise in the new land to which he had come. Married to Miss Martha J. Thomas, December 9, 1846, &

native of Pittsburgh, born in 1829, and a daughter of Mr. Chas. M. Thomas, native of Pennsylvania, a soldier in the War of 1812, and one of the oldest settlers of Swan township. The family consists of ten children: Emma J., Charles, Adaline, Melissa, Iva, Ira, Lina, William, Sam. and John.

PHILLIPS, DAVID—Farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 26, 1823, and when a mere lad his father removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana. In the spring of 1851 he came to Marion county. He was married January 14, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, a native of Fayette county, born January 12, 1833. The family consists of ten children living and two dead: Martha (now Mrs. Williams), Sarah, John W., James H., Prudence, Chas. M., Mary M., Arletta, Anna (deceased), C. W. (deceased), Chester D. and Marvin E. Mr. Phillips is one of the most respected citizens of Swan township. Coming to this county with very limited means, by industry, economy and foresight he has become one of the most prosperous men of the township.

REES, W. M.—Of the firm of Nye & Rees, merchants, Swan. Is a native of Highland county, Ohio, born February 20, 1848, and is a son of Thomas Rees, one of the old settlers of Union township, who came to Iowa in the year 1851. In early life he was engaged in farming and was educated in the common schools and the Central University at Pella, Iowa. On the nineteenth of September, 1869, he was married to Miss Isabelle Miller. This union has been blessed by four children: Frankie (born November 1, 1872), Oral (born June 12, 1875), Walter G. (born January 3, 1880, died July 18, 1880), Charles B. (born July 22, 1870, died January 7, 1874).

ROUZE, A. W.—Farmer and school-teacher. One of the most respected citizens of Swan township. Is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and was born July 25, 1830. He was the son of poor but honest parents, and his opportunity for attending school was confined to a few months each winter for six years. At the age of sixteen he attended school for a few months at the Urbana Academy. His father and mother both died about this time, and Mr. R. commenced teaching school, and it is a remarkable fact that he has taught school every winter since, covering a period of thirty years. He received as a remuneration for teaching his first school \$12.50 per month. A short time after this he heard of the school at Oberlin, and resolved to avail himself of its advantages. He walked there, a distance of forty miles, and with very limited means commenced his studies, and remained three years, excepting while teaching during the winter months. In 1855 he left Ohio to come to Iowa, stopping a short time in Illinois, where he married Miss Sarah Kavanaugh. He came to Pleasantville in 1856, and took charge of the school in Wheeling. It is an admitted fact that he has proved himself an excellent educator. After the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to receive the nomination for the State Legislature, and he has held various township offices, and his honesty and integrity have never been questioned. He was a soldier in the late war, and enlisted in the Forty-seventh regiment, company A, Iowa volunteers, under Capt. J. L. Cornack. Mr. and Mrs. R. have four children living: Horace (born July 4, 1856), Homer (born April 13, 1858), Stella (born May 14, 1860) Sibyl (born April 7, 1862). Lost two: William (born April 7, 1865, died April 4, 1880), Albert (born April 7, 1868, died February 14, 1869).

SHOOK, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Swan. One of the oldest settlers of Swan township is the subject of this sketch. Is a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was born September 25, 1814. In early life he was a farmer, in which occupation he has been principally engaged in ever since. His father's name was Michael Shook, a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1788, died in the month of October, 1855. His wife's maiden name was Miss Eva Failor, to whom he was married in the year 1811. She is a native of Pennsylvania, born July 20, 1792, and is living with her son in Swan township. Mr. Shook lived in Ohio until 1849, when he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Marion county, where he has ever since resided. He has been twice married. His first wife was Rosann Gates, a native of Ohio, born August 18, 1815. Her father, Gipson Gates, was one of the old veterans of the War of 1812, and was a native of Connecticut. He died a few years ago in Clarke county, Missouri. Mr. Shook's first wife died January 4, 1868, leaving eight children, seven of whom are dead: Gipson G., Michael, Catharine, Almon, Albert, John C., and an infant son. The one child living is Eva Ann (now Mrs. Edmund Bulkley). The sad death of Gipson G. Shook occurred April 11, 1867. He was murdered for his money and then thrown into the Des Moines River. The ones who perpetrated the horrid deed have never been discovered. He was a promising young man, the idol of his bereaved parents, and one respected by all who knew him. Mr. Shook was again married February 4, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Gates, a native of Summit county, Ohio, born February 22, 1834. The family consists of two children: Chick and Burr. He owns a fine farm of 542 acres in good cultivation.

WALKER, FRANCIS M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 32, P. O. Swan. Is a native of Parke county, Indiana, and was born on the seventh day of December, 1835. He came to Marion county in 1847, and settled in this township in November of that year. He served in the late war; enlisting in August, 1862, in company G, Fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, and participated in some of the most hotly contested battles of the campaign. He was married April 10, 1866, to Miss Mary F. Harrison, daughter of John Harrison, of Montgomery county, Indiana, a relative of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. They have three children: Jesse (born May 29, 1867), Minnie (born February 7, 1872), James W. (born October 18, 1873).

CHAPTER VII.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Early History and Incidents—Town of Pleasantville.

THE history of this township is partly compiled from a manuscript prepared by Miles Jordan, E. Williams and Joachim Spalti, in 1876.

The township was originally surveyed by John Ball in 1846, and subdivided by Jesse Williams into sections in September, 1847.

Wm. D. Haulsey was the first man who settled in the township, in the fall of 1845, in section 21, whose original claim is now owned by C. Bass. Mr. Haulsey emigrated from the State of Ohio. He was a bachelor, and a worthy citizen, and died April 27, 1855, aged forty-six years. He died at the residence of Lewis Reynolds and was buried in the Pleasantville cemetery, and a gravestone marks his last resting place.

During the years 1845-6 the following named persons settled in this township: Wm. D. Haulsey, G. P. Logan and family, Lewis and Treanor Reynolds and families, John P., Wm. S. and Samuel Glenn and families, Richmond Miller and family, David Vancil and family, Wm. M. Young G. B. Greenwood, John Lewis, David Shonkwiler, Samuel Tibbot, Benjamin Lyon, Wm. Henry, H. Hall and their families, R. M. Logan, Yost Spalti, Bradley Arthion, Harrison Logan, Isaac Pitman, Daniel Grant and Thomas Haley and their families.

Gilmore P. Logan was born February 17, 1820, in the State of Kentucky, Montgomery county, and settled in this township February 20, 1846, and located on section 16.

Lewis Reynolds was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, and settled in this township on the 3d of April, 1846, and located on section 15. He is now sixty-two years old. The first sermon was preached at his cabin in May, 1846, by Benjamin Russell, of the M. E. Church—text: Prov., chapter 14, verse 32. The congregation consisted of twelve persons.

Richmond Miller was born in the State of North Carolina, and emigrated to this township on the 1st of March, 1846, and located on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17.

The three last named persons are the only pioneers who were heads of families, and located in this township during the years 1845-6, and still remain in the township.

The first child born in the township was Jonathan A. Glenn, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Glenn, on section 9, on the 4th of June, 1846.

The first death was an infant of Wm. S. and Maria Glenn, in 1847. The first adult died in August, 1849, whose name was Maria Glenn, and mother of the above named infant.

Jesse V. Glenn and Sarah Johnson was the first couple married. The nuptials were solemnized by Miles Jordan, a justice of the peace, on the 4th of October, 1848.

The first school taught was in a cabin owned by G. P. Logan, located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter section 16, in the spring of 1847, for the term of three months, twenty scholars at \$2 per scholar, and was taught by David Shea.

The first school-house was built in the fall of 1847 in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, and the first school taught in it was by Miles Jordan in the winter of 1847-8. Was a subscription school for the term of three months at \$2 per scholar, with an attendance of about twenty-five scholars.

The first acting justice of the peace was John P. Glenn, and he was commissioned by the governor.

The first election held was in August, 1846; John P. Glenn, Wm. M. Young and Wm. S. Glenn were judges of election, and Jesse V. Glenn, and R. M. Logan were clerks; at which election John P. Glenn was duly elected justice of the peace, and Thos. Haley, constable.

John P. Glenn was the first minister of the gospel who located in the township. He was a member of the Christian Church.

The first church organized was at the cabin of Samuel Tibbot in the fall of 1846, under the auspices of the M. E. Church.

The first church house was built in 1852 in Pleasantville by the Congregationalists under the pastoral charge of James Woods.

The first Christian Church was organized where Pleasantville is now located, in the year 1849.

A lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was chartered by J. R. Hardsock, grand master of the grand lodge of the State of Iowa, on the second of June, 1858. Its first officers were A. D. Wetherell, worshipful master; Wm. Covington, senior warden; Harrison Jordan, junior warden; and at this time numbers seventy-five members, and owns property to the amount of \$1,500, with money at interest.

At this time there are ten school-houses in the township worth, in the aggregate, \$10,000.

There are two churches in the township, both located in Pleasantville, and were erected and dedicated in the fall of 1872. One of them is owned and occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and cost about \$3,000. The other is owned and occupied by the Christian Church, and cost \$3,050.91. They have Sunday-school at each church.

The original survey of the town of Pleasantville was made by Stanford Doud, county surveyor, on the first day of August, 1849, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15, at the request of Wesley Jordan, who built the first house on lot 5, in block 2, of said town. He was also first postmaster and first merchant.

The first hotel in the town was kept by Wm. H. H. Alley, on lot 6, block 4, and on this same historic ground the first child in the town of Pleasantville was born on the nineteenth of December, 1851. His name is Milton T. Glenn.

The town of Pleasantville was incorporated on the eleventh of June, 1872. First election for town officers was held on the sixteenth day of July following, at which election Wm. H. Miner was elected mayor, T. J. West, recorder, and Miles Jordan, David Hockert, Elias Williams, Christian Pentz and Solomon L. Hart were elected town council. There were fifty-five votes cast.

The following are the officers of the township for 1880:

Clerk—C. M. Isham.

Assessor—F. F. Spalti.

Trustees—E. Johnson, W. R. Jordan, B. F. Iddings.

Justices—Wm. Miner, G. F. Pitman.

Constables—S. H. Logan and Wesley Vernon.

At the general election in 1880, there were cast in the township 349 votes.

In addition to the few biographical sketches already given of early settlers, the following is of sufficient general interest to be preserved.

Daniel Shea was a warm-hearted, visionary Irishman, once a flourishing merchant in Montreal, Canada. Came to this country in 1846 or 1847. He taught the first school taught in Pleasant Grove township. The school-house was a log cabin owned by G. P. Logan, situated on the northwest quarter of southwest quarter section 16. This was in the spring of 1847. The number of pupils in attendance was twenty. Many are the interesting anecdotes related by the old settlers of this generous Irishman. At this time he was about thirty-four years of age; his body was light, his hair of a sandy shade, squeaky voice, etc. It is said that he was a fine scholar, a good mathematician, and an honest man. Rather than see harm come to others he would suffer it himself.

He had many eccentricities, and was a man of very strong impulses. A strong man in some things, he was a very child in others. Subject to abstractions of thought, it is said that some times in going out for a bucket of water he would get to thinking about something and on his return was just as apt to set the bucket down upon the bed as anywhere else.

A very peaceful man he was, but when aroused his Irish blood was hot. After leaving Marion county he went to Colorado, and while there a big John Bull began to bully the little man. He stood it manfully for a time, but at last knocked the man down and belabored him unmercifully. So well whipped was he that he was unable or unwilling to arise. Said the Irishman, raising him in his arms, now behold the generosity of an Irishman. Some one in the crowd suggested that he ought to kick the bully out of town, and Daniel, being a man of impulses, immediately commenced to act upon the suggestion and actually kicked the man out of town. At house-raising and all such gatherings of the early settlers, no man was more prompt, willing and useful than Daniel Shea. The butt of good natured fun, his Irish wit never deserted him, and many a keen thrust parried only by the good humor or dullness of his opponent, is now forgotten never to be retold. Always in for big speculation.

THE TOWN OF PLEASANTVILLE.

The facts in relation to the laying out of this town have already been given. It remains to speak of its present municipal officers, business, schools and churches.

The present officers are as follows:

Mayor—M. K. DeWitt.
Recorder—F. M. Shadle.
Treasurer—C. M. Isham.
Marshal—H. N. Oliver.
Assessor—B. F. DeWitt.

Pleasantville has always been a flourishing trading point, but since the completion of the A., K. & D. Railroad to Des Moines, it is assuming such proportions as to be something more than a country trading point. The following are the principal business enterprises:

Grain elevator—C. M. Jaques & Co.
Grain house—C. H. Baker.
Lumber yard—Bellamy & Isham.
General merchandise—W. Jordan & Co., Joseph Johnson & Son, A. J. Kerr and Lewis Ramsey.
Dry goods—M. K. DeWitt.
Groceries—F. M. Shadle and Shoemaker & Watkins.
Hardware—Isham Brothers and Haynes & McDaniel.
Furniture—W. A. Covington.
Drugs—A. N. Litchfield and B. F. Erb.
Grist mill—George Foreman.

The shipment of corn amounts to 180,000 bushels, or 360 cars annually; wheat, 40,000 bushels, or eighty cars; oats, 30,000 bushels, or forty-five cars; cattle, 765 head, or forty-five cars; hogs, 12,240 head, or 180 cars.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school at Pleasantville consists of two departments. R. G. Mulky is principal, and Miss Callie Clark assistant. The schools have an average attendance of 120. The school building is a substantial brick which was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$7,000. The present building is too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing generation of youth, and arrangements are being made to erect a larger one the ensuing year.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—This church was re-organized in January, 1872, at which time a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$3,257. The members number thirty-seven and the Sunday-school has an average attendance of thirty-five.

Christian Church—This church was organized in 1849. John P. Glen and wife, James W. Gill and wife, Wm. F. Jordan and wife, Isaac Metcalfe and wife, Adam Miner and wife, Miles Jordan, Wm. K. Elder and wife were the organizing members. In 1871 a frame church was erected at a cost of \$3,050.91.

The present pastor is W. D. Swain; there is a membership of 150. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of eighty. P. H. Davis is superintendent and Eldon Wilson secretary.

THE PLEASANTVILLE NEWS.

This sprightly journal was established by R. T. Elson in 1877. After publishing the paper for three years Mr. Elson published the following card:

"To the patrons of the *News*. For three years I have labored to make the *News* worthy a place in every family of the town and vicinity. My judgment may have been at fault, many of my acts may be blameworthy, but I have always been actuated by motives as pure and unselfish, as ever lured a man toward the future. I have long felt the need of a strong hand to help uphold the enterprise, knowing as well as others that it was far from perfect. Offering such inducements as I felt able to, I have succeeded in associating with myself Mr. Geo. W. Bell, whose learning and experience the readers of the *News*, will not fail to appreciate. He comes among us a stranger, but the press of his own State bears flattering testimonials of his merits as a writer, as a lawyer and speaker. With new press, new material, with a complete change of form and policy, we start on the new volume with fairer prospects and brighter hopes than ever cheered us since the beginning of our editorial experience."

In assuming editorial management of the paper, June 18, 1880, Mr. Bell published the following salutatory:

"Just entering on an enterprise, which, owing to the many changes from its original may be looked upon as new, we deem it proper to inform our readers, briefly, the course we mean to pursue, as well as the object aimed at. On *all* questions, political, religious or social, we shall stand *independent*. And when we say independent, we mean that we are owned by no political party, no church creed and no social faction. Realizing that to God, whom we adore, and society for whose welfare we labor, we are responsible for our own conduct, we will be guided alone by our own sense of

luty. We will submit to no dictation, and seduced by no bribe, terrified by no threat, our effort for good will be measured by our ability to comprehend and perform. We are not ignorant of the many difficulties to be encountered in conducting a paper on so high a plane, but we are also aware that it lifts us above many absurdities.

"The party press knows no liberty of expression. Her sentiments are ready coined and the 'organs' must scatter them to their readers. Our opinions, religious, political and social are our own, and we shall force them on no one. We shall fearlessly condemn every evil, and without hope of favor, applaud every good. Our effort will be to furnish to our readers a reliable, spicy, readable paper. We will studiously avoid wounding the feelings of any, but intend to furnish every article of news, and if the truth hurts, we are not to blame. While we shall allow our correspondents the widest latitude, no personal spite or bitter feelings shall be allowed in our columns. Our whole aim and object is to please our patrons, to educate the young, to elevate the old, to rebuke vice, to encourage virtue and—earn our bread and butter."

Mr. Bell has followed the plan here marked out, has kept all the promises here made, and has given the people of Pleasantville and vicinity a paper of which they may well be proud.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AGARD, EUGENE D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20, P. O. Pleasantville. Mr. Agard is a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was born on the 12th day of August, 1823. All his life he has been an active farmer. When he was twelve years old his father, James S. Agard, removed to Indiana, and soon after to St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained a short time and then took up his residence in Adams county, Illinois, where E. D. resided until 1865, when he came to Pleasant Grove township, Marion county, Iowa. On the 21st day of June, 1846, he was married to Joanna Jordan, from which union they have six children: Edcon W., William V., Elias G., E. A., A. E. and Annie. Mr. Agard's father was a native of Connecticut and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Was with W. H. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. He died in Adams county, Illinois in the year 1855, at the age of sixty-six years.

BROWN, T. R.—Of the firm of W. Jordan & Co., Pleasantville. Is a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, and was born on the 17th day of May, 1849, and lived there until ten years of age and then removed to Marion county and settled in this township. His early life, until fifteen years of age, was divided between farm duties and attending school. In 1864 he commenced his mercantile experience. In 1877 he was elected sheriff of Marion county, and at the expiration of his term of office purchased an interest in the firm with which he is now associated. He is a man of sound understanding and for one so young, of large practical experience, and in the official position which he has filled the universal verdict is, that he was attentive and obliging as an officer, but inflexible, unswerving in the discharge of his duty, which was performed with scrupulous care and fidelity. He married Miss Sarah Silvers in 1870. She is a native of Virginia.

CORNELL, L. P.—Physician and surgeon, Pleasantville. The subject of this sketch was born at Knoxville, Iowa, in 1854, and is a son of Dr.

N. R. Cornell, of that place. Dr. C. for a time attended the Rush Medical School at Chicago, and graduated at the Louisville Medical Institute, and from the Kentucky School of Medicine, and holds certificates and diplomas from these various schools. He was for a time engaged in his profession at the hospital at Louisville. He has now been three years engaged in the practice of medicine in his native county, with flattering success. He has the deserved honor and confidence of the community in which he lives, and his future life promises to be one of eminent success.

CONN, RICHARD R.—Farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1820. In early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1845, he was married to Miss Harriet Richardson. He has six children living: Julia, H. T., Indiana, Margaret, Richard S. and S. C. Coming to the county in 1851, Mr. Conn and family, in common with many of the early settlers of that day, experienced many hardships and privations incident, to the settlers in those days. He is a man who is esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

DAVIDSON, DANIEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born April 28, 1820, and is a native of Butler county, Ohio. At the age of thirteen, with his father, Moses Davidson, he removed to Maconpin county, Illinois. Here he remained until he emigrated to Iowa in the spring of 1848. He came to Marion county and settled in Pleasant Grove township, where he has ever since lived with the exception of a few years spent in California and the West. He was married October 15, 1843, to Miss Mary Caudill. From this marriage they have seven children: Moses, James, Eliza Jane, Margaret, Julia E., William D. and Samuel R.

DEWITT, M. K.—Merchant. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, July 25, 1846, and lived there until 1859, when he came to Marion county, Iowa. He early commenced his mercantile experience, and engaged in his present business July 27, 1880, and his is the only exclusive dry goods store in the town. In a business point his life has been a success, and he is securing a large patronage by honor, integrity and fair-dealing. He has held various township and city offices. He married Miss Margaret Jordan October 7, 1874. She is a daughter of Hon. Miles Jordan, one of Marion county's oldest and most respected citizens. Their family consists of three children: Musa, Pearl and Roxy.

DUNCAN, S. V.—Physician and surgeon. This popular gentleman is a native of Sullivan county, East Tennessee, and was born on the fifth of October, 1840. He came to Marion county in 1860, and on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1862, he enlisted in the service of his country, and contributed actively in putting down the Rebellion. On his return from the war he commenced the study of medicine, and in the year 1866 graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. His industry and application is rewarded by a large and constantly growing practice. On November 5, 1868, he married Miss Mellissa Jordan, daughter of Hon. Miles Jordan, and now have two children: Tommie D. and Miles J.

ELSON, R. T.—Postmaster and editor of the Pleasantville *News*. This genial Faber driver is indebted to Marion county of the Hoosier State for his nativity, where he commenced his career on the fourteenth of March, 1843. His youthful days were spent in his native State tilling the soil and attending the common schools. In 1855 he emigrated with his

parents to his present home. During his long sojourn in the county his ability has been recognized fully by his fellow-citizens, he having been elected to various township offices. A kind-hearted and smiling postmaster is an ornament to any town, and Pleasantville, in this respect, takes a premium. He was married June 5, 1877, to Miss Julia A. Thompson.

FOREMAN, GEORGE—Miller. Is a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was born July 18, 1828. His father, William Foreman, emigrated to Marion county, Ohio, the next year, 1829, where he spent his youth. He was raised a farmer, and received a good common school education. In the year 1857 he removed from Ohio to Mahaska county, Iowa, and engaged in a mercantile business in Oskaloosa. In August, 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-third regiment, company C, Iowa volunteers, and participated in many of the leading events of the war. Mr. F. was married on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1852, to Miss Margaret L. Johnson, a native of Licking county, Ohio. She died August 4, 1857, leaving one son, William J. On the twentieth of August, 1861, was again married to Miss Rachel W. Lafferty, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, born April 6, 1836. This union has been blessed by three children: Mary L., John L. and Edgar.

FOSHIER, J. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19, P. O. Pleasantville. Native of Dearborn county, Indiana, born September 18, 1836, where he resided, working on the farm and attending school, until 1850, when he emigrated with his parents to Van Buren county, Iowa. His father, David Foshier, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1804, married to Elizabeth Brewington in 1834, born in Maryland. He enlisted August 17, 1862, in company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa. Was mustered out June 5, 1865. Has been twice married; first, March 8, 1855, to Miss Frances Miller. His present wife was Mrs. Triphena Bare, widow of Robert C. Bare, who was wounded at the battle of Saline, and being taken prisoner died at Camden, in September, 1864. He has ten children: Willie and Lillie (born May 11, 1867), James E. (born November 18, 1869), Charles L., Robert W., John O., Thomas P., Ralph A., Orin H., Elmer A., Makes a specialty of Cotswold sheep and has thirty-five head; also has horses, hogs, cattle, etc. Mr. Bare was one of the old settlers having come about 1853.

GEHARDT, M. C.—Station agent and telegraph operator, Pleasantville. Was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 29th day of April, 1846, and lived there until eight years of age, and in 1856 he came to Van Buren county, Iowa. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the college in Mount Pleasant, and after a mercantile experience of two years and a half, in December, 1866, commenced railroading, first in the employ of the K. & D. V. R. R., at Pella, and a year later as station agent at Otley, where he remained until he formed his present connection with the C. B. & Q. R. R. at this place, in which position he has well earned the respect and confidence of those with whom he has had business transactions. He married Miss Mary Rowley, daughter of the Rev. L. T. Rowley, of Mount Pleasant, in 1869. Their family consists of three children: George, Maggie and Bertha.

GOSE, J. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Pleasantville. The subject of this sketch is a brother of Hon. S. Y. Gose, and is a native of Russell county, Virginia. He was born on the 4th of March, 1828. After living for some time in Indiana he came to Iowa, and entered

land in Section 7, of Pleasant Grove township. He was married May 2d, 1860, to Miss Amanda Mills. They have five children living: Carl Elmer (born November 5th, 1862), William A. (born April 8th, 1866), Charles Orson (born December 10th, 1867), Kate (born September 11th, 1869), Earl (October 26th, 1876). Lost two: Cornelia (born March 27th, 1861, died September 16th, 1862), Cora (born January 24th, 1865, died October 8th, 1876).

HALE, N. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30, P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Tennessee, Granger county, and was born on the 25th day of July, 1823. There he resided until three years of age, when he was taken by his parents to Washington county, remaining there until the age of twenty-two years. Then with his wife came to Henry county, this State, and to Marion county in October, 1850. He located on the Des Moines River, in the township now known as Swan, where he made his home until the spring of 1851. Everything was looking prosperous, and there was a good prospect of large crops, when the wet weather came and the water fell in such abundance that in a short time the land on the bottoms was submerged. Mr. Hale was obliged to leave his cabin and take refuge with Mr. Brand, whose cabin was under water to the depth of four feet, the family being obliged to live up stairs. An attempt was made to find dry land, but it proved futile, and for ten days they remained in the house without seeing a person. During this time the principal articles of diet and drink were corn bread, pork and river water. There were also in the house four stands of bees, twenty-five hens and five head of sheep. Help came at the end of this time in the persons of Messrs. Eli Coal, John Butcher and Lon Runnels, and the two families were removed to Simon Runnels. He has been twice married; first, December 20, 1848, to Miss Martha E. Cross, a native of Tennessee. Her death occurred, May 26, 1866, and she left six children: Sarah, Mary (Mrs. W. Mormon), Martin V., Indiana (Mrs. Callen), John W. and Nancy C. (Mrs. John Prater). Two children, Elizabeth J. and Ellen H., are dead. His second marriage was on the 4th of March, 1874, when Temper J. Wright became his wife. They have one son, Henry U.

HORTON, J. C.—Jeweler, Pleasantville. Among the enterprising, genial business men of Pleasantville, the subject of this sketch deserves special mention. He is a native of Allegany county, New York, and was born the twenty-sixth of October, 1840. In the year 1858 his people emigrated to Erie county, Ohio. In this year his father, Roswell Horton, died in the month of June. At the age of sixteen Mr. Horton left his home to go to Michigan, where he served an apprenticeship of five years at the jewelry trade, after which he went to the State of Kentucky, after which he worked in several of the large cities of the Union. Came to Pleasantville in the spring of 1880 and has already a large and increasing patronage, which is sufficient proof of the superior execution of his workmanship. Mr. H. has twice been married, the first time to Miss Anna Bell, a native of Clay county, Indiana. She died leaving one child, Lottie, whose death occurred subsequently. He was again married to Miss Lida Woodruff, a very estimable lady, a native of Warren county, Ohio. Their family consists of two children, Lizzie and Ella. In connection with her husband, Mrs. Horton is running the most popular millinery establishment in Pleasantville.

HAYNES, W. S.—Merchant, Pleasantville. Son of Silas Haynes, one of the earliest settlers of the county. He was born May 5, 1853. Engaged

in the hardware business in 1874. He is now the senior member of the firm of Haynes & McDaniels, hardware merchants, Pleasantville. He married Miss Manda E. McGhel and has two children: Affee S. and Oma J. No business man in Pleasantville has been more successful in obtaining the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

ISHAM, C. M.—Merchant. Born in Dane county, Wisconsin, July 2, 1853, where he was raised on a farm. Came to Iowa in 1875 and located in Pleasantville, where he engaged in teaching school. In March of the year 1877 he engaged in the hardware business, where his genial qualities and strict business integrity have won for him deserved success. In the year 1878 he was married to Miss Litchfield, an estimable lady born in the State of Ohio. They have one son, Chester R.

JACKSON, J. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, and was born February 16, 1838. In his early life his time was occupied in farming and going to school. In 1858 he came to Pleasant Grove township, Marion county, and was soon afterwards married to Miss Mary V. Hicks, from which marriage his family consists of five children. The fifteenth of August, 1861, he enlisted in company C, Tenth Iowa infantry. The principal battles in which he was engaged were Iuka, the first battle of Corinth, Port Gibson, Baker Creek, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Chattanooga, the sieges of Vicksburg and Savannah.

JOHNSON, ELEAZER—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the twelfth day of June, 1824, where he was raised and educated. Came to Iowa in 1858. In his early life he was a blacksmith but afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful. On the sixteenth day of December, 1845, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jane Chamberlain. They have nine children living and one dead: Chas. R., Mary E., Hannah C., Albert, William E., Emma, John F. (dead), James, Smith L. and Minnie.

JOLLY, LAFAYETTE—Retired physician and surgeon, Pleasantville. Is a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was born February 16, 1827. At seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school and for ten years devoted his attention to that occupation and in his leisure hours engaged in the study of medicine. He attended lectures and graduated in the city of Philadelphia at the Philadelphia University. He commenced the practice of medicine in Effingham county, Illinois, in the year 1853. In 1855 he emigrated to Sandyville, Warren county, Iowa. In 1871 he removed to Pleasant Grove township and continued the practice of medicine until 1876. He now owns a fine farm in Pleasant Grove township and is one of its most respected citizens. He was married September 22, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth M. Rhodes, also a native of Licking county, Ohio, born in 1829. By this union they have ten children: Rosalia A. (now Mrs. Gillaspie), Lafayette C., Francis M., Florence E. (now Mrs. Allen), Emma J., George W., Lottie M., Laurence C., Frederick P. and Altie C.

JORDAN, HON. MILES—Retired merchant, Pleasantville. Was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, December 5, 1821, and lived there until 1830 and then removed to Quincy. His early life was spent on a farm. At the out-break of the Mexican War he enlisted in the First regiment Illinois infantry, and was at the battle of Buena Vista under Gen. Taylor. After his discharge from the army he returned home, and in 1847 came to Iowa and settled in this township, and he was the first school teacher in the township after the passage of the school law. The school building was

typical school building of the pioneer days, built of logs with puncheon floors and seats and openings covered with greased paper to admit the light. He was one of the county commissioners, and one of the first justices of the peace, and while holding this office performed the first marriage ceremony in the county, the contracting parties were Jesse B. Glenn and Sarah Johnson. He has represented the county in the General Assembly of the State Legislature. He was for many years a partner in the first store opened in Pleasantville, and few men have seen more years of active service than Mr. Jordan. He came to the county with limited means, his worldly effects consisting of a horse and a land warrant received for his services in the Mexican War, and he is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish by industry, economy and honesty. As a citizen he has always taken an active part in whatever has had a tendency to promote the interest of the township, and the rising generation have but a faint idea of how much they are indebted to such sturdy pioneers as Mr. Jordan. He married Mary Sheppard, a native of North Carolina, in 1848. Their family consists of six children: Millie (now Mrs. Dr. Duncan), Melissa A. (now Mrs. Prince), Emma (now Mrs. Evans), Margaret (now Mrs. De Witt), Winfield S. (a student in the Iowa State University), and Sadie L.

JORDAN, W.—Merchant, Pleasantville. The oldest merchant in point of residence in Marion county is the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, on the 9th of October, 1823, and is the son of W. F. and Isabel Jordan, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Illinois at an early day and settled in Jefferson county, and afterward removed to Adams county, where the subject of our sketch was principally raised. His early life was that of a farmer boy. He enlisted in the First regiment of Illinois infantry during the Mexican War, and participated with his regiment in the memorable battle of Buena Vista. After his return from the army the family, in 1847, removed to Marion county, and with land warrants received for service in the Mexican War located land. He soon after engaged in general merchandise, and is the pioneer in his line in the county in business. He was associated with his brother Miles, who recently retired from the firm, and at the present time is associated with his brother W. R. Jordan and T. R. Brown, under the firm name of W. Jordan & Co. This business dates from the first settlement of the county, and at the present time are doing the largest business in their line in the county, and what is most remarkable, thirteen years ago they changed their method of doing business from a credit to cash basis, and since that time have not kept a credit book in the house, and in this have not only been favored themselves, but have conferred a lasting benefit on the community. He is a self-made man. Commencing life in straightened circumstances he has, by his energy and perseverance, made for himself a competency, meriting and receiving the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Susan F. Brown, in 1851. She was a native of Jefferson county, Iowa. Mrs. Jordan died in 1862, leaving four children: George W., Mary C. (now Mrs. Cheetham), Wm. C. and Riley D. His second marriage was to Miss Lovina Fisher in 1863. She is a native of Ohio. By this union they have three children: Cora, Elmore and Thomas E.

JORDAN, W. R.—Of the firm of W. Jordan & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Pleasantville. Is a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, and was born on the 6th day of March, 1827, and was principally raised in

Adams county on a farm. In 1847 removed with his father to Marion county, Iowa, where his father entered the land on which the town of Pleasantville is now located. In 1849 he went to California, where he spent seventeen years. Most of this time he was engaged in the stock business. In 1867 he returned to Marion county, and with his brothers engaged in his present business in which they have been eminently successful. He married Miss Mary Young, in 1852. She was born in Iowa. Their family consists of four children: William L., Lizzie (now Mrs. Dean), Jackson and Alta.

KEEFER, J. K.—With C. H. Baker, grain dealer, Pleasantville. Is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Keefer came to Iowa in 1875 with his father, David Keefer. In the month of October, 1879, he began buying grain for C. H. Baker, of Knoxville, at this place, where his business qualities and his tried honesty have made him personally one of the most popular young business men in the place.

LITCHFIELD, A. N.—Druggist, Pleasantville. Was born in New York, Ontario county, April 20th, 1843. His parents were Horace and Cynthia, *nee* Hill. Mr. Litchfield enlisted in the Second Ohio cavalry, company H; was in many of the most hotly contested battles of the war, among which were Cedar Creek and the battle of the Wilderness. He was at the side of General Custer, his division commander, when the gallant General Sheridan rode up from Winchester and turned the tide of battle on that day. After the war Mr. Litchfield received a medal of honor from the State of Ohio in commemoration of his gallant services on the field of battle. Mr. Litchfield re-enlisted as a veteran on the 1st of January, 1864. After his honorable discharge in 1865 he came to Marion county, where he married Mahala Thompson, on the 24th of December, from which union there are three children: Bertha, Articie and Amon Q. When Mr. Litchfield first came to Iowa he engaged in wagon manufacturing. In 1878 he went into the drug business. Mr. Litchfield has once been honored by the people of Pleasantville with the office of mayor; has held several other offices and fully enjoys the confidence and respect of the citizens of this township.

LOGAN, GILMORE P.—An old and respected citizen of Pleasant Grove township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, the 17th of February, 1820. At eight years of age he emigrated to Putnam county, Indiana, where he remained until he came to Iowa in 1846. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Logan, was born in 1792 and is still living. In 1843 Mr. Logan married Miss Mary J. Stratton and now has seven children: W. T., Margaret, Victoria, George, Chales, Albert and Uberta.

LOGAN, JAMES A.—Merchant, Pleasantville. Was born January 17, 1825, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Left there with his father, Samuel Logan, at the age of thirteen and emigrated to Putman county, Indiana. In early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Came to Marion county in 1847, and in 1849 returned to his native State. In 1856 he located permanently in this county. His father was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and was born the nineteenth of March, 1796. His grandfather, William, was born in Virginia and was one of the pioneers of Kentucky. He died in Indiana at a very old age. Mr. Logan has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Susan Cortley, to whom he was married in August, 1857. She died in the year 1864. He was married to Miss

Nancy Vansickle, a native of Indiana, on the thirteenth day of May, 1864. From this marriage his family consists of three children living: Frank, William and Minnie. Five children are dead, most of whom died in infancy. He is a man who stands high in the estimation of the community and does a thriving business.

MARSH, GILES—Pleasantville. Is a native of Crawford county, Ohio, and was born the fourth of March, 1837. His early life was spent on a farm in his native county, receiving the benefits of the common schools. Emigrating from Ohio in the year 1855, in company with his father, he came to Swan township, Marion county, Iowa. Mr. Marsh was married on the seventh of October, 1857, to Miss Sarah Miller, and is the father of six children: Effie U., Edwin S., Electa J., Flora E., Elenor J. and Frank Benjamin. On the fourth day of March, 1862, he enlisted in company G, Seventeenth Iowa volunteers. He fought in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, among which were Corinth, Boonville, Jackson, and Champion's Hill, at which battle he was severely wounded, and was honorably discharged on the sixth day of October, 1863. In the year 1874 he was elected coroner of Marion county. Mr. Marsh is now engaged as salesman with the popular firm of Johnson & Son.

MILLER, RICHMOND—Farmer, P. O. Pleasantville. One of the earliest pioneers of Pleasant Grove township, Marion county, is the subject of this sketch. Richmond Miller is a native of North Carolina, and was born November 16, 1813. He remained in North Carolina ten years, when his father, Michael, emigrated to Monroe county, Kentucky. Here he remained five years, and removed to Morgan county, Illinois, and in the year 1844 he came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson county. In 1846 he came to Marion county. He was married, March 13, 1838, to a widow, Mrs. Mary C. Brown, and from this union have four children living: James L., W. J., J. P. and Sarah (now Mrs. Glenn).

MULKY, PROF. R. G.—Principal of the public schools. Was born in Marion county February 22, 1851, was here raised and educated. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil. His father, G. Z. Mulky, was one of the first settlers in the county. R. G. received the benefits of the common schools and finished his studies in the Central University at Pella and the Knoxville Academy. Prof. Mulky made his debut as a teacher in 1870. As an educator he stands high in the estimation of the people. Miss Cora Shivers became his wife November 27, 1872. By this union they have one son living, Carl. Lost two: Rinal and Charley.

PITMAN, WILLIAM F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Pleasantville. Son of Isaac Pitman, one of the oldest settlers of Pleasant Grove township, is a native of Knox county, Illinois, where he was born May 28, 1837, coming to Iowa in company with the family. He was married to Miss Rebecca Winterhalter on the tenth day of January, 1861. She died on the sixteenth day of August, 1863. On the twenty-ninth of April, 1866, he again married, this time to Margaret Polson. Mr. P. is the father of eleven children: Mary E., V. Olive, George A., Dudley H., Martin L., Lenni M., Julia M., Ammis E., Liew M., Nora E. and John F.

PITMAN, ISAAC—Deceased. Was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. At an early age he removed to the Territory of Illinois, and resided there until 1837, when he removed to Harrison county, Indiana, remaining until

1846, when he emigrated to Marion county, and was closely identified among its stirring citizens to the time of his death.

PREWITT, G. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28, P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Boyle county, Kentucky; was born September 12, 1822. In early life his time was engaged in the different occupations of farming, clerking and attending school. From 1838 until 1863 he made his home in Montgomery, Indiana. In the last named year he came to Pleasant Grove township, Marion county, Iowa. July 22, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth V. Harrison, a native of Indiana, born April 18, 1823. By this union their family consists of four children: John H., James A., Eliza J. and Joseph W. Mr. P. is a successful and practical farmer. His estate consists of 317 acres, most of which is in good cultivation.

PRENTICE, J. N.—One of the proprietors of the Prentice House, Pleasantville. J. N. Prentice is a native of Marion county, and was born March 27, 1855. His father was a highly respected man and was one of the old settlers of Pleasant Grove township. Mr. Prentice, in connection with his brother, in the latter part of the year 1880, purchased the hotel formerly known as the Golden House. They are kind and obliging to their guests and are already doing a good business.

REYNOLDS, LEWIS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Pleasantville. Among the sturdy pioneers and royal good men of Pleasant Grove township we cannot name a man more worthy of an extended notice than the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Botetourt—now Craig county—West Virginia, and was born May 7th, 1815. In early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He remained in the land of his birth until the year 1835, when he emigrated to the State of Indiana. In the year 1842 he again changed his home to Louisa county, Iowa. From there he removed to Wapello county, and two years later, in the month of April, 1846, to Pleasant Grove township, Marion county. He staked out a claim on section 15, a short distance south of where the town of Pleasantville now stands. He was the first man who broke sod in the township, the first man to raise any wheat, and the first man to haul any to market. This wheat was threshed by the old Roman method. He and his family suffered many privations, but now look back on that period as one of the happiest in their life. He was married July 18th, 1836, to Miss Martha J. Terwilliger, a very estimable lady, a native of Ohio, and born June 28th, 1818. From this marriage they have had seven children, all of whom are living with the exception of Sophia, whose death occurred November 18, 1845. The children living are: James M., Mary A., Sarah J., Margaret, Charlotte, John W., and George.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM—Retired farmer. Was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of July, 1811. When four years of age he was taken by his parents to Coshocton county, Ohio. He was raised a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life with eminent success. In 1853 he removed to Indiana and three years later came to Marion county, which has since been his home. He owns a farm of improved land and his career as a farmer may be inferred from his success. He married Miss Margery Thompson December 23, 1830, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and they have passed the golden period of their married life: Their family consists of seven children living: Ann J., Wm. F., Joshua T., Julia A., John, James A., and Urias. They have lost three: Elenor, Samuel V. and Josiah. The father of Mr. Richards was

a captain in the hotly contested War of 1812, and he had two brothers killed in the same war, one of whom was literally shot to pieces in Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were engaged in the war of the Revolution.

ROWTH, Wm. R.—Farmer, P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Marion county, and was born the 12th of January, 1861. Was married December 25th, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Cruchelow, a native of Warren county, Iowa, and a daughter of James Cruchelow, one of the oldest settlers of that county. Mr. Rowth is an enterprising young man, and one worthy of the greatest success.

SKEEN, WILLIAM R.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 32, P. O. Pleasantville. A native of Boone county, Indiana, born February 8, 1822. All through his life he has been a practical farmer, living in Indiana until the year 1866. He came to Marion county in very straightened circumstances, but by industry and economy has succeeded in making a nice home. He was married December 27, 1860, to Miss Martha E. Milton, a native of Illinois, daughter of Mr. John Milton, an old settler of Jones county, Iowa. From this marriage their family consists of seven children: John, Robert W., Abraham S., Mala H., Thomas J., Bessie and Nora.

SPALTI, JOACHIM—Retired merchant. Born in Netstall, Canton Clons, Switzerland. He was baptised on the seventeenth day of February, 1828, at which time he was but a few days old. He lived in Switzerland until seventeen years of age, and in early life was engaged in hand painting, ornamenting handkerchiefs. In 1856, in company with two older brothers, Fridolin and Henry, he emigrated to America, and first settled in Wapello county, Iowa. Came to this county in 1850, and in 1855 engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed with great success for twenty-five years. He came to Pleasantville without means, and what he now enjoys is the result of perseverance and economy. He held the office of postmaster in Pleasantville for six years. In 1863 he married Miss Susan A. Litchfield, born in Ontario county, New York. She died October 13, 1880, leaving four children: Alma J. (born February 27, 1864), Eldora E. (born April 23, 1866), Oren J. (born April 13, 1874), and Horace E. (born March 14, 1876).

SUTTON, LEVI—Retired farmer. P. O. Pleasantville. Is a native of Harrison county, Virginia, and was born on the fourteenth day of November, 1811. There he lived until the year 1839, when he removed to Pike county, Ohio. After some time he removed to Tipton, Indiana. Remaining here for four years he came to Marion county, settling in Union township, three miles from Red Rock. Although in early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, still he found time to enter upon the study of medicine, and at the age of thirty-four he commenced to practice. He was probably the first physician to settle in Union township. After a few years' residence in this township he went to Kansas, where he lived six years. In the fall of 1864 he again returned to Pleasant Grove township, where he now lives, and although his active days of life are over, he is still a useful member of society. He was married to Miss Sarah Brown on the fourteenth day of April, 1833, and from this union is the father of nine children: Margaret, William and Robert F. are living, and Mary J., Rachel, Lawrence, Fidelia and Lewis are dead.

SWAIM, W. D.—Pastor of the Christian Church, Pleasantville. Among the younger ministers of their denomination no one is more deserving of

special mention than the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Vinton county, Ohio, and was born January 20, 1843. In early life his time was divided between work on the farm and study in school. At the age of eighteen he began school teaching, and the next year started to Franklin College. After two years' study at this place he entered the school at Bettsburg, West Virginia, where he graduated, in the year 1866. After leaving college he taught school for several years, and entered upon his first pastoral charge at Kirkville, Wapello county, Iowa. From thence he removed to Bloomfield, where he remained one year, and then took charge of the church at Le Clair, afterward of the Christian Church at Panora, where he remained several years, and then went to Vinton; from thence to Indianola and finally to Pleasantville, in the summer of 1880, where he has gained the respect of the entire community. He was married to Miss Hattie J. Garvin, a very estimable lady, a native of Kentucky, and born July 3, 1846. From this marriage they have one child, Mabel Eldora.

SWAIM, JOHN—Farmer and wool-grower, Sec. 1, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born December 25, 1820, in Vinton county, Ohio. He is a son of Michael and Nancy, the former of Kentucky and latter of New Jersey. He lived in his native county until in the fall of 1850, when he came to Iowa, settling in Van Buren county, near Bonaparte, where he remained until the spring of 1853, when he came to Marion county. He rented a farm for about two years and then purchased land, on which he now resides. He was engaged in farming, raising cattle and hogs until 1862, and since that time has been engaged exclusively in the raising of sheep, keeping from 500 to 1,000 head and shearing from 3,500 to 6,000 pounds of wool per year, and at the present time has between 1,100 and 1,200 head. He deals altogether in the Merino stock. He now owns 130 acres of land, a part of which he uses for pasture and hay. Has been twice married; first to Miss Lydia A. Swisher, of Virginia, August 20, 1844. She died October 22, 1864, leaving a family of seven children living: Stephen S., L. C., Peter M., Andrew J., James B., Geo. W. and Mary A. Three deceased: Elihu A., Sarah E., and Nancy J. Second to Miss Mary E. Elwood of Ohio, October, 1868. She died in November, 1874, leaving one child, Henry C., being the only child at home except Geo. W., who is married and keeps house for his father. Mr. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

THORNBURGH, RICHARD H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 26, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born in Washington county, Indiana, January 13, 1816. In 1839 he emigrated to Clay county, Illinois. In 1859 he came to Marion county. He married Miss Martha Polson, also a native of Indiana, born September 18, 1818. From this marriage they have had eleven children: Thomas P., Amos G., James H., William Wallace, Mary A., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Shroud), Adaline (now Mrs. Morris), Benjamin, Jane, Richard W., Sarah (now Mrs. Bennett). Two of his sons were killed in the late war, Thomas P. and Amos G. Sarah, afterward Mrs. Bennett, is also dead. No man more fully deserves the respect of his fellow men. He came to Marion county with very limited means, and by industry and economy he has now a competency, and possesses 216 acres of land, mostly in good cultivation.

VALLETTE, EDWARD—Retired merchant. Is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born October 23, 1820. In early life he was a salesman in his native city. In the year 1844 he emigrated to Milton, Indiana. Here he engaged in merchandising, and in 1847 traveled through

Indiana in the notion business. In 1851 he went to the city of Wabash and in 1853 to Belleville, St. Clare county, Illinois. Here, in connection with his brother, he began an extensive stock business, fattening over 30,000 hogs in three years. In the month of October, 1856, he came to Pleasantville. Here he engaged in clerking until the year 1861, when he started for the gold fields of California and other States and Territories of the far West. In the gold regions he spent six years and then returned to Pleasantville. Here he has ever since made his home. He was married to Miss Salena Richards, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born February 8, 1827, a very estimable and intelligent lady, on the 1st day of May, 1851. The father of Edward Vallette was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was born on the 27th day of May, 1783. He died October 3, 1825. He emigrated to Cincinnati in the year 1813, and in his house was organized the first Baptist Church of Cincinnati. It consisted of twelve families. From this small beginning, what a mighty result! Cincinnati is now one of the Baptists' strongholds, and the churches of the city number their members by thousands. Mr. Vallette's mother, an estimable lady, was also a native of Boston, and was born on the 25th of November, 1786. Her maiden name was Harriet Bronsdon. She died June 10, 1865. As a man, Mr. Vallette is honest above reproach, a kind, intelligent, Christian gentleman, always ready to assist any enterprise that may promise good to the community in which he lives. He is a citizen that Pleasantville could ill afford to lose.

WEST, T. J.—Has been engaged in teaching the schools of Pleasantville for a period of almost ten years. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April 4, 1840. His father, Joseph F. West, came to Henry county, Iowa, in 1844, and in the spring of the next year came to Marion county. He settled on section 32, township 77, range 19, where he died in 1876. Mr. W., the subject of this sketch, was married December 27, 1866, to Maria Harsin. Mr. W. is a respected citizen of Pleasantville, and has been honored by his fellow-townsmen with various township and city offices, and his term of ten years in the Pleasantville school demonstrates his success as a teacher.

WILLIAMS, E.—Physician and surgeon, Pleasantville. Dr. Williams is a native of Logan county, Ohio, and was born July 9, 1822. His father, Benazah Williams, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Logan county, Ohio, in the year 1803. He was born May 15, 1795, and belonged to the Society of the Friends. His great-great-grandfather originally came from Wales. Dr. W. remained in the place of his nativity until the age of eight years and then removed to Cass county, Michigan, and emigrated to Iowa in the year 1838, and settled in Van Buren county, where for some time he lived neighbor to the Indians, and learned the language. Was present at Agency City when the treaty was concluded giving to the whites the "New Purchase." In 1843 he came to Marion county and settled in Clay township. He set out the first fruit trees that were planted in the county, on the place now owned by George Harsin. He commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1848, with Renben Mathews, at Red Rock. Soon after this he made a trip to California. After an absence of two or three years he returned to Iowa. In 1853 he went to Cincinnati, where he attended lectures at the "Eclectic Medical College." Returned to Marion county after a short time. He has been in the constant practice of medicine for twenty-seven years. He was married May 22, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth P. Harsin.

his marriage their family consists of three children living: Marion, Laura (now Mrs. O. B. Drake), and Eva May. Lost one, Lucretia May 31, 1875). Dr. Williams' father died in Mahaska county, 12, 1844. He was one of the first grand jurors in the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ion—Early Settlers—Pioneer Experiences—An Incident of the War—Miscellaneous—Biographical.

ORGANIZATION.

On the 7th of October, 1850, in compliance with a petition, it was ordered by the commissioners that all of township 76, range 20, south of the river, and all of 77, same range, south of the river, be called Union township, from and after the first Monday of April, 1851.

Union township is bounded on the north by Red Rock, with the Des Moines River as its boundary line; on the east by Polk, on the south by Jasper, and on the west by Pleasant Grove and Swan.

There is no stream of any considerable size coursing through this township, but many small creeks, the largest of which is Camp Creek. That lying contiguous to the river is somewhat hilly, but well timbered. The land margining the river is mostly flat bottom land, partly prairie, the remainder of which is Butcher's Prairie. In some places the uplands rise in abrupt rocky cliffs. The southern portion of the township is upland prairie, and is a good farming district.

The first election in this township was held at the house of William Ballard on April 2, 1851. After the appointment of Wm. Ballard, Geo. Teters and Simeon Reynolds, as judges of the election, and Wesley Teters and John Norris, as clerks, the following named officers were elected: Wm. Ballard and Samuel Teter, justices of the peace; trustees, Andrew Stortes, William Ballard and Alfred Rees; clerk, Simeon Reynolds.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Names of a majority of those who settled in the township at an early date, Simeon and Geo. Reynolds, Wm. Richard and John Butcher, John Steel, Duncan Neil, — Vanderford, John Flanders, Robert Gusman, Andrew Stortes, Samuel, Geo. and Wesley Teters, and Wm. Luty.

John Flanders now lives in Red Rock township, having sold his claim to William Ballard at an early date. Wm. Luty came from Ross county, 1843. Died August 21, 1871.

Simeon Reynolds was born in Dutchess county, New York, March 16, 1816, moved to Ohio in 1816 or '17, and from thence to Marion county, 1845; elected a member of the State Legislature and served in 1847. Died April 21, 1852.

Amanda Reynolds, his widow, still lives on the farm they first settled on Butcher's Prairie, and his two sons, who also took claims at the same time, live in the neighborhood. Mrs. Reynolds was the first white woman that became a citizen of this part of the country.

On their arrival, November 2d, Mr. Reynolds and family took lodging in a little cabin formerly owned by Butcher, to whom the government had granted the privilege of making settlement there as early as 1843, in consideration of services he had rendered by repairing or making roads. The claim was at this time owned and occupied by Steel and Neal, of whom Mr. Reynolds purchased it. Soon after this Vanderbilt entered a portion of this claim, securing a title therefor, then took a fortified position on the opposite bank of the river in order to hold it. But he was at length persuaded to capitulate by giving a deed for the land, which he did, and received his entrance money.

The first summer of their residence here was extremely warm, and for a time every member of the family was prostrated by the ague, and consequently much reduced in the way of subsistence.

Mr. Stortes made three trips to Burlington to mill. At this time there was no settlement between Fairfield and Oskaloosa, and but few houses between that and Red Rock. On one occasion it was so cold that Mr. Stortes was compelled to run for several miles to keep from freezing till he could reach a shelter, which he found at Blakeway's, in what is now Summit, after midnight.

Mr. Stortes was the hero of a legal contest that came before a justice's court in Red Rock, in '46 or '47, under the title of *Brown v. Stortes*, the object of which was to establish the ownership of a certain dog claimed by both parties. As the parties were well known, and the case rather novel, large numbers of people came to witness the trial. After it was over, and judgment was rendered in favor of Stortes, the latter proposed to treat the company, which was not objected to. But, as enough whisky could not be found, several kinds of liquors were mixed, and the result was soon perceptible and highly entertaining. A small quantity of such a compound was sufficient to disturb the mental if not the physical equilibrium of even those who had been accustomed to drinking one kind. It is supposed that there were more tipsy people in Red Rock that day than have been there at one time before or since. Even staid old fellows who prided themselves upon their sobriety, made the unfortunate mistake of taking "a drop or much" on that occasion.

Samuel T. Teter came to the county and located within the present bounds of Union township in 1846. He came from Ohio, and when he started had \$3,500, which he invested in goods. On his way out the goods, which were shipped from Cincinnati by steamer, were all lost, they having been sunk in the Mississippi River in a steamboat disaster. When he reached the county he had nothing but a team and wagon, and not a cent of money, besides being fifteen dollars in debt.

PIONEER EXPERIENCES.

At one time a man came down from the Fort to the Butcher farm for corn. But there was nothing to measure the grain in, and the purchaser paddled down to Red Rock, borrowed a half bushel measure, and returned the same day, making a trip of sixteen miles. And it was not an uncommon occurrence for persons to go eight or ten miles to grind their axes.

Many stories are related of the depredations of those intolerable pests of every new country, the wolves. The winter of 1848 and 1849 will long be remembered on account of the depth of snow that fell and the voracity of

the cold. And the wolves, should any that experienced that winter yet survive, may have the most sorrowful occasion to remember it on account of their numbers that were slaughtered by their natural enemies. Weakened by starvation, and impeded by the deep snow, they were easily run down by men on horseback. Mr. William Ballard relates that he and his two sons killed nine in one day, and his exploit is but one of many instances.

The Indians also proved troublesome by appropriating everything to their own use that could be used for food. Once during the absence of Mr. Stortes they appropriated most of his corn from the crib; and Mrs. S., in order to save some of it, had to store it in the house. Not having any sacks to carry it in, she used a bed-tick for this purpose.

Among the first persons who taught school in Union was Nancy Beckwith. This was in 1848, in the western part of the township, and in a cabin owned by Jacob Haynes.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR—BY M. E. DONLEY.

Historians record the privations and hardy achievements of the first settlers of a country, and the great and daring deeds of warriors, while the sorrows and mental distress which upset the mind, and leave life void, are left untold.

During the rebellion of 1861, a fierce battle was fought. The news was brought to Marion county. The great nerves of the country were unstrung. Dreadful suspense hovered over almost every household, for many were reported killed. But all had to wait the approach of the slow stage coach to bring letters or tidings from the survivors, ere they could know the fate of the brave ones who fought that battle. Finally the news came. Mothers, with hearts as heavy as stone, wept; fathers, bold and stout, bowed with grief; while friends met and held long hours of painful consultation, and struggled to rise above the wave of despair, that threatened to engulf them.

While all the gloom and agony caused by the dreadful loss still lowered over the people, it was announced that a Marion county mother, like Rachel of old, had refused to be comforted, when she heard that both her sons were killed on that fatal field, and that her mind had yielded to that dread enemy, insanity. When the cruel dart pierced her breast, she bewailed the loss of her noble boys, until reason fled. Then the husband and son (for there was but one child left) carried her away to an asylum, where they hoped she would have her reason restored. They calmly endured the double stroke, knowing only the comfort which comes from the throne of the Great Eternal.

At this time another notable event occurred, very closely connected with the other, and in such a manner, that to tell one necessitates the repetition of the other. The night after the news had arrived in Pella, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a knock was heard at the door of a widow's house. One arose to learn what was wanted. The door was opened and before them stood a handsome, educated, heroic girl, stricken with sorrow. When questioned as to the cause of her emotion, she told that a farmer had passed her father's house, twelve miles from town, and had said that a great battle had been fought, in which two young men (the ones above mentioned) had been killed. Almost wild with grief, she confessed that one of them was to her more than a friend, and that when she heard of his probable fate, she

immediately started for town to learn the truth of the statement. Twelve miles she rode, unprotected and alone, through the darkness of night to learn that he was dead and must have a common burial with comrades and strangers, on that bloody battle-field.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The population of Union township by the United States census of 1870 was:

Native.....	755
Foreign	10
Total.....	765

The population in 1875 was 700; in 1880, 707.

The following are the present township officers:

Trustees—D. B. Horsman, A. C. Sumner and W. E. Hyer.

Justices of the peace—G. W. Franks and W. Blain.

Constable—F. M. Womacks.

Clerk—Amos Moomaw.

Assessor—M. V. Harsin.

A post-office called Lucas Grove was established in 1875, in section 16. J. W. Smithson was the first, present and only post-master.

There are in the township three saw-mills and one saw and grist-mill.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1874. The congregation having no house of worship meets in the Rees school-house, located near the center of the township.

The following were the first members of the society: J. E. Rees and wife, D. B. Horsman and wife, Mrs. May E. Worthington, Miss Emma Worthington, Mrs. Ann Harsin, Jasper Nye and wife, H. D. Lucas and wife. The society now numbers about twenty members. Rev. A. H. Shaffer has been their pastor. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church which numbers about thirty pupils. Amos Moomaw is superintendent and Miss Cora Moomaw secretary.

The Christian Church was organized in 1878. Services are held at the Prickett school-house. There are about thirty members.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AMOS, JAMES.—Sec. 3, P. O. Red Rock. Was born March 16th, 1822, in Highland county, Ohio, where he remained with his parents till 1848, when he came to Marion county, Iowa, and remained until 1851, when he returned to his old home in Ohio and returned to Marion county in 1857. He owns a farm of 540 acres on which is situated a barn and house, both of which denote comfort and prosperity. He was married to Miss Martha A. Brown, of Highland county, Ohio, August 24th, 1845. She was born November 6th, 1829. They have six children living: Narcissus, J. B., Forrest, H. J., Laura and A. H. They have four deceased. Mr. Amos served one year in the Mexican War.

BARNES, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Pleasantville. One of the most prominent stock-raisers and farmers of Union township is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1841, and is the son of Ninevah and Sobrina Barnes. William came to Marion county with his parents in 1853, and was here raised to manhood and educated. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil and to this he has principally adhered, being a constant resident of this county with the exception of five years sojourn on the Pacific slope, engaged in mining. Mr. Ninevah Barnes has been closely identified among the pioneer agriculturists and respected citizens. The subject of the sketch married in 1871 Miss Matilda Bacon, a native of Marion county, daughter of Samuel Bacon, one of the Marion county pioneers. Their union has been blessed by three children: Girtie D., Miles O., and R. Loretto. His estate consists of 260 acres of choice land and his buildings are among the finest in the township, the barns and sheds being well adapted for his extensive stock-raising.

BUNTING, HENRY—Farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 16, P. O. Knoxville. He was born November 7th, 1835, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a son Eli and Hannah; the former of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. When twenty-one years of age he went to Henderson county, Illinois, where he remained five years, and in the fall of 1866 he moved to Marion county. He came here in meager circumstances and he now owns a farm of 331 acres, which is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of stock. Mr. Bunting makes a specialty of buying and selling stock and has been very successful in this business. January 1, 1863, Miss Nancy A. Cornell, became his wife. She was born July 28, 1840, in Hancock county, Illinois. They have six children, four of whom are living: John E., Joseph E., Emma C. and Elfie A.

BURCH, Wm.—Farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Lucas Grove. Was born February 25, 1822, in Barren county, Kentucky, where he spent his young days on a farm. He first came to this State in 1843, but only remained one season, when he returned to Kentucky. In 1846 he took a trip to Texas with the intention of locating there, but not being so well satisfied as with the State of Iowa, he returned home and in 1851 came to Marion county. He owns a farm of 130 acres, 10 acres of which are timber. Has been twice married; first, to Sarah J. Kinslow, a native of Kentucky, June 19, 1849. By this union they have three children: Eugenia, Sarah F. and Aaron S. Was married to Miss Pheba H. Funk, his present wife, a native of Indiana, and have seven children: Trizah K., Leonard G., Jessie A., Lincoln E., Albinus H., Joseph R. and Jared W. One deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burch are members of the Baptist Church.

CROOKHAM, H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born September 8th, 1812, in Jackson county, Ohio, and was raised in his native county on a farm. In 1838 he removed to Ross county where he was largely engaged in feeding stock. In 1874 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county, where he has large landed interest, comprising about 2,000 acres in Iowa, besides 1,000 acres in Ohio. Mr. Crookham has proved a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interest of the county, and he is preparing to build him a dwelling that will be an ornament to the county. He has been twice married; first, to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis (whose maiden name was Hayes), February 22, 1840. She died September 14, 1865. His second marriage occurred April 3, 1868, to Miss

Mary Montgomery, of Chillicothe, Ohio, born February 9th, 1845. She is a daughter of David and Sarah Montgomery, her father being a prominent merchant of that city. Their family consists of six children: Elizabeth (born April 8th, 1867), Charles D. (born January 15, 1869), Horace (born November 27, 1870), George L. (born April 3, 1873), Nellie S. (born October 16, 1875), Minnie M. (born Dec. 10, 1877).

CROSSEN, MRS. M. I.—Widow of John Crossen, Sec. 16, P. O. Knoxville. She was born May 28th, 1831, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Remained with her parents until she had attained the age of fifteen years, when they moved to Athens county, Ohio, where she became the wife of John Crossen on the 3d day of February, 1857. In the same year they moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1878, when they moved to Marion county. He died September 24, 1878. They have nine children, eight of whom are living: Louisa V., Mary E., Emma J., Martha B., Wm. D., Jessie O., Charles L. and Franklin W. Lost one.

FENTON, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 20, P. O. Lucas Grove. Was born June 21st, 1797, in the county Kerry, Ireland, and was raised to manhood, educated and followed agricultural pursuits until 1847. In that year he bade adieu to the green of the sea for to seek his fortunes in America. He landed in New York City, which he made his home for a time and subsequently, resided in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, coming to Marion county in 1868. He married in Indiana Miss Mary Kelleher, a native of the county Kerry, Ireland. They have seven children by this union: Ann, Ellen, John, Bridget, Patrick, Simon and Thomas. Mr. Fenton came to his adopted country in very humble circumstances, and by untiring industry and skillful management has secured a fair competency. His estate consists of 160 acres of as fine land as there is in Union township. In stock-raising he does a business that will compare favorably with any in the neighborhood. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church and are among its staunch supporters.

FRANKS, G. W.—Sec. 32, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born August 12, 1833, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He remained in his native county until fifteen years of age, when with his parents he moved to Wayne county Ohio, where he remained about fifteen years engaged in agricultural pursuits, excepting in the year 1857, which time he spent in Iowa, Missouri and Dakota, and the summer of 1860 in Michigan. In the spring of 1863 he moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he moved to Marion county, locating in Pleasantville for the season, and in the latter part of winter he moved on the farm where he now resides, consisting of 207 acres. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in the fall of 1865; has been justice of the peace for four years and holds the same for the next two years. Was married to Miss M. E. Walker, of Marion county, Indiana, May 18, 1863. They have had nine children, six of whom are living: T. J., J. W., Charles, Orpha, Olive and Frank. They have three deceased.

HOWSARE, J. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Lucas Grove. Was born October 5, 1830, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. At the age of two years came with his parents to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood days. He moved to Marion county in the year 1856, where he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits, un-

til 1860, when he moved to Wabash county, Indiana, where he remained about three years, and returned to Marion county. He owns 311 acres of land, 280 of which are in cultivation, and 31 acres timber. He has been a member of the M. E. Church about six years. Was married in August, 1855, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Coshocton county, Ohio. She died January 16, 1880, leaving two children: Marian and Ira.

MOHLER, T. K.—Miller, Sec. 31, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born August 1, 1821, in Athens county, Ohio, and raised a farmer. In 1847 he enlisted in the Mexican War. After his discharge he returned home, and for one year was engaged in boat building. He also worked at this business three years before going into the army. He then engaged in mill-wrighting and milling. In 1851 he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, and lived there for some time, working in various counties at his trade. He returned to his native county and remained there two years, and once more came to Iowa, living in various places until 1860, when he went to Adams county and engaged in farming until 1863; then went to Madison county and engaged in milling. In 1866 he came to this county, and since that time has been engaged in the milling business. He first purchased a saw-mill, which was situated six miles up the river, and built in addition to that a flouring-mill and moved both to their present location in 1871. He owns thirteen acres of ground on which is located a coal mine, known as Mohler's Coal Mine. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge. Was married to Miss Maria Balcom, a native of Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York. She was born September 5, 1831. Have nine children: Ira J., M. A., Samuel, Almira P., Hiram B., Ziba, Elmer G., T. K., Clarence L. Lost three.

MOOMAW, AMOS—Farmer and stock-raiser. Was born June 24, 1834, in Ross county, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, which he followed most of the time for eight years in his native county, and then was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time, after which he moved to Boerneville, Ohio, and engaged in the hotel business for one year; then moved to Bainbridge, Ohio, where he was engaged in the butcher business for most three years. He then moved to Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for three years, and in the summer of 1869 he moved to Marion county and engaged in teaching school for four years. He then purchased the drug store in Red Rock, which business he followed for three years when he traded his store for part of the land which he now occupies. He owns 200 acres: also owns property in Red Rock, consisting of four lots, on which is located a very fine residence. Has been clerk of his township for the last year. He is a member of the Dunkard Church and was appointed minister of the same on the twenty-second day of May, 1880. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Maggie J. Ferrell, of Ross county, Ohio, June 30, 1859. She died September 9, 1878, leaving a family of three children: James, Cora and Harry. Was married the second time September 2, 1880, to Mrs. Maggie E. Young, whose maiden name was Taylor. She has one child by her former husband, Samuel A. Young.

REES, ALFRED—Farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Lucas Grove. Was born in Berkley county, Virginia, February 4, 1811, spent his boyhood days on a farm with his parents. When he attained the age of nineteen years

he learned the carpenter and cabinet trade. He followed his trade in Fredericktown until the age of twenty-one, when he went to Highland county, Ohio, to make his home. He worked in Dayton eleven months, and in Goshen, Indiana, three months; in the fall returned to his home in Ohio; in the spring, in connection with his trade, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1849, when he came to Iowa and became a citizen of Marion county. He owns a farm of eighty acres and has given to his children over 1,200 acres. He was married March 17, 1835, to Miss Nancy Amos, of Highland county, Ohio. She was born February 2, 1820. They have eleven children, five of whom are living: Martha J., J. W., Mary E. and John H. Have six deceased.

REES, JAMES W.—Sec. 33, P. O. Red Rock. A prominent agriculturist and stock-dealer of Marion county. He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, October 1, 1843, at which place he lived with his parents, on a farm, until about twelve years of age, when they moved to Randolph county, Indiana, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Marion county. Mr. Rees is engaged, at the present time, principally in the buying and shipping of stock, and has had very good success in this business. He owns 400 acres of land, most of which is equal to any in the county. He was married to Miss Melda C. Judy, of Greene county, Ohio, February 1, 1864. She was born July 4, 1848. They have three children: Montraville (born February 14, 1868), Adda J. (born March 20, 1874), Fred E. (born January 20, 1880). Mr. Rees is one of the present trustees of his township.

RUCKMAN, AMOS—Retired farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Red Rock. Was born in Barren county, Kentucky, February 17, 1806. In 1852 he moved to Marion county, Iowa. Entered land, on which he now resides. He has been a hard working, honorable and an upright man. He and his son, E. B., possess 845 acres of land. He was justice of the peace two years, 1857-8. He was married to Miss Amanda T. Houck, a native of Barren county, Kentucky, January 14, 1836. They have had three sons, two of whom were killed in the late war, 1863: John L. and Joseph. E. B. RUCKMAN, the only living son of Amos Ruckman, is now living with his parents. He was born April 28, 1837, in Barren county, Kentucky. He came to Marion county with his parents at the time before mentioned. He is now one of the most influential farmers and stock-raisers in Marion county. He has recently purchased some of Kentucky's finest bred cattle. He was county surveyor for a term of three years, 1863-66. He was married to Miss Charity Walker, of Ross county, Ohio, March 17, 1859. Nine children were the fruit of this union, eight of whom are living: Robert Q. (born December 20, 1859), Mary E. (born October 9, 1861), Eliza J. (born December 28, 1863), John L. (born January 25, 1868), Joseph I. (born July 4, 1870), Zaccheus (born April 4, 1873), Martha S. (born January 29, 1876), Wm. Clyde (born May 17, 1878). Hannah (deceased, born February 8, 1866). Her death was caused by lightning, May 25, 1878. Mrs. Charity Ruckman's death occurred in January, 1881.

RUSSELL, S. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Lucas Grove. Was born June 2, 1834, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. He spent his boyhood days on a farm with his parents. Came to Marion county in the spring of 1869. He owns a farm of forty acres. Was married November 15, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth McOlure, of Greene county, Pennsylvania. By this union have six children living: Buena Vista (born August 17, 1859),

E. J. (born February 22, 1861), **Wm. McC.** (born June 22, 1862), **Josephine E.** (born March 1, 1866), **Chas. D.** (born May 31, 1872), **Samuel E.** (born May 17, 1876). Have lost two: **Oliver P.** and **Mary E.**

STITTSWORTH, D.—Farmer and stock-raiser. Is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, and was born September 16, 1837. Spent his boyhood days in his native county until the age of sixteen. Came to Marion county, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and purchased the farm on which he now lives which contains 355 acres. He has the finest mansion in his township which adds much to the appearance of a home. He has recently purchased some of the finest stock bred in Kentucky. He was married to Miss **Elizabeth Lentz**, a native of Ross county, Ohio, November 14, 1862. She was born August 16, 1843. They have five children: **Franklin**, **John L.**, **Archie**, **Mary**, **Annie** and **Amos**.

STORTES, ANDREW—Retired farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Pleasantville. One of the oldest men and a pioneer settler of Marion county. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, near Bedford Springs, September 16, 1802, and when three years of age was taken to Wood county, Virginia. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer and worked at the business seven years. He then removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he worked at his trade one year, and then for several years following he worked in various cities and then engaged in farming in Wood county, Ohio. In 1837 he came to Iowa and settled in Burlington and made his home in and near this place for seven years and in 1844 came to Marion county and settled near Red Rock. The first year he lived here he went to Burlington to mill three times; the same year he had ten acres of corn, and while on one of his milling expeditions his wife gathered the corn. In 1848 he went to Oregon, and in 1849 to California where he was for a short time in the mines, and the same year returned to his home in Marion county *via* Pauama. In 1853 he made a second move to California and lived there until 1856, and then returned to Marion county and purchased 600 acres of land and engaged in farming until 1870, then removed to Labette county, Kansas, and returned to this county in 1871, stopping six months in Henry county, Missouri. He now lives within one mile of where he first settled after coming to the county. He married Miss **Margaret Rice** of Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1826. She was born March 10, 1803. Having no children of their own they have raised five orphan children, four of whom are now living: **Martha Butcher**, **Nancy Rice**, **John Stortes** and **Benton Stortes**.

TETER, S. E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 1st, 1817. His father was an agriculturist in that State. In early life his vocation was that of a farmer, which he closely adhered to until he attained the age of twenty, receiving such benefits of the common schools of the county as his limited circumstances would permit. At the age of twenty he apprenticed himself to learn the gunsmith trade in Ross county, which he pursued with a considerable degree of success until 1845, when he started for Iowa. While the steamboat which contained his goods was ploughing up the Mississippi en-route to the Hawkeye State, the vessel and all his effects sank. Mr. T. was then a penniless man, having lost his all which amounted to \$3,500. But he had started out to make a new home, and if his capital of cash was a loss he had a bank on which to draw, willing head and hopeful heart, which has been the key to his success. Being among the first settlers, he had all the diff-

culties of a pioneer life to contend with which are incident to the early settlement of a new country. Game was in abundance in the early days of Marion county, and Mr. Teter had an opportunity to gratify a long sought for desire. He was the first justice of the peace in the township in which he resides, and had the honor of having the now ex-Governor Stone plead his maiden case before him. His estate consists of 400 acres on which is situated a brick mansion that will compare favorably with any in the township. On the second day of May, 1843, Miss Eliza J. Lentz, a native of Marion county, Ohio, became his wife. By this union they have eight children, five of whom are living: Walker, James L., Wilson, Samuel and Hannah J. Lost three. Mr. Teter is a Master mason of Oriental Lodge Number sixty-one.

CHAPTER IX.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Early History—Villages—Biographical.

THE first election in this township was held in 1848; there were about forty votes cast. Warren D. Everett and Mr. Lowry were the first justices of the peace, and Andrew Hopkins was chosen clerk.

On the fourth of July, 1848, township 76, range 19, was declared a township to be known as Polk, thus dating the beginning of its municipal history on the seventy-second anniversary of our national independence. The place of holding elections was appointed to be at the house of Warren D. Everett. The formation of this township took that part of Red Rock township 76, range 19, lying north of the Des Moines River.

The formation of this township was in opposition to a remonstrance of Josiah Bullington and others; so, on the third of October, of the same year, in response to a petition of Jeremiah Shepperd and others, the whole township was attached to Knoxville. But it appears that the court shortly afterward, in defining the boundaries of the township, recognized the legal existence of Polk by describing it as all of township 76, range 19, except the two southern tiers of sections, and all of township 76, range 20. But on the eighth of January, 1850, township 76, range 20 was struck off, thus limiting the township to the four tiers of sections, which is as it now exists.

Polk is bounded on the north by Summit, on the east by Lake Prairie and Clay, on the south by Knoxville, and on the west by Union. The Des Moines and Whitebreast rivers run through the township; which, being mostly within the margins of these streams is well timbered and uneven.

The names of those who settled within the limits of Polk township were the Stevensons, the Billaps, George Wilson, M. S. Morris, the first justice of the peace within the present limits of the township before its organization; Richard R. Watts, Alexander Caton, Mordecai Yearnis and Andrew Stortes. These all settled on the north side of the river in 1843, except Watts, who settled near where Coalport now is. John Babcock, Warren D., Frank and John Everett, Andrew, George and William Karr and Robert Ethrington settled in the township at later dates, from 1845 to 1847. But few of these still live in the county.

The first school was taught by an Englishman, in a small log house built for that purpose, near the creek, at the head of White Breast Prairie, in

1848 or 1849. John Everett next taught in the same house. This little school-house also served the purpose of a church occasionally, where Warren D. Everett, Baptist, and John Demoss, United Brethren, preached in it. The flood of 1851, a never-to-be-forgotten event, as we have already seen, swept the house away; and not far from where it stood, but above high water mark, now stands a well-finished frame building large enough for any ordinary use in a country district.

W. D. Everett, James Karr and Mike Morris erected the first saw-mill in 1850, being a temporary affair, driven by horse-power. It stood near the south bank of the river.

Richard R. Watts was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1815, moved to Indiana in 1820; to Illinois in 1830; to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1842, and from thence to Marion county in the spring of 1843, and settled near the present site of Coalport. During his early residence here he and his family suffered some of the privations common to the times. During the winter they were dependent upon the services of a coffee-mill for their daily bread, and with it they ground ten bushels of buckwheat that season.

John Babcock was also a native of Ohio. When he settled here his family consisted of a wife and seven children, mostly girls. He was a Mormon in faith, and his wife was a member of that church. At one time during a period of about six weeks, his family was reduced to the verge of starvation, subsisting almost entirely on nettles boiled for greens. On rare occasions they obtained a piece of corn-bread from Mike Morris. This kind of diet produced a change in their complexions from a natural to a dark, greenish hue, suggestive of poor health.

VILLAGES.

There were two villages laid out in this township, but they were never improved to any extent. The first is Rousseau, on the south bank of the river, in section 9. It was located by Wm. Kent, and surveyed by James Rousseau, April 25, 1850, and named for him. Here a pretended effort was once made to erect a dam and lock in the great visionary enterprise of improving the navigation of the Des Moines River.

Coalport is located on section 14, at the point of a large bend in the river, on the south side. It was laid out by Wm. Welch, May 11, 1857, and so named on account of the vast quantity and superior quality of coal in its vicinity.

There was a post-office located at Rousseau, August 12, 1873, with J. A. Walker, postmaster. There is also a good grist-mill, store of general merchandise and ferry across the Des Moines River. Mr. Walker, besides being postmaster, manages the store and operates the ferry.

There is a Baptist Church at Coal Ridge, Sec. 23. This small church was built in 1873 at a cost of \$600. The following preachers have served the church: Rev. E. H. Scarff, William Elliott, T. J. Arnold, O. Sperry, L. Fosdick. The most of their supply came from Pella. No services at present.

The population in 1875, was 879: in 1880, 735.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AMSBERRY, M. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15, P. O. Knoxville. Was born on the fifteenth of February, 1837, in Mason county, West

Virginia and was there raised and received an education in the common schools of that county. He spent his boyhood days with his father on the farm and in his father's tanyard. He came to this county in the spring of 1857. He owns 142 acres of land. He has held various township offices. He married Miss Adeline Greenlee, in 1863. She is a native of Virginia and was born in 1836. By this union they have six children: Warren I., Elbert S., Edna H., Jessie M., Roy and Rolla (twins). Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Coal Ridge.

BERG, CORNELIUS VAN DEN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11, P. O. Pella. Was born November 13, 1824, in South Holland. Was then raised on a farm and received an education in the schools of that country. At the age of twenty-two he came to this country, in 1847 with the noted Holland colony. His parents were also members of the same colony. They settled in Lake Prairie township, and he is one of Marion county's successful farmers. He owns 400 acres of land, about 200 of which are under good cultivation; 100 hundred acres in pasture lands, and the rest in timber land, and has his farm well stocked. He married Miss Cornelia Vanhamert on the fifth of October, 1856. She is also a native of Holland, and was born in the province of Gelderland. By this union they have three children: Celia (now Mrs Vermers), Cornelius and Peter. Lost three. In coming to this country he crossed the ocean in the sail vessel De Maastown, commanded by Capt. Scott. Landed at Baltimore, and came from there to this county. Being one of the first settlers here he has endured many hardships and it is but just that he should now enjoy the benefits of his competency.

BRUCE, JACOB—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Knoxville. Was born April 3, 1821, in Hardy county, Virginia, and resided there until thirteen years of age, then emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, with his parents, where he resided until 1848. He spent his youthful years on a farm and acquired an education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he learned the distilling business, but he has not worked at it much during his life. From Ohio he emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, where he spent one year, came to Iowa in 1849 and settled in this county on a claim. In 1858 he sold his claim and bought the land on which he now resides. He owns 320 acres of fine farm land, rolling ground, on which he has good and comfortable buildings. He married Miss Mary J. Crozier in November, 1843, a native of Ohio, born August 26, 1823. By this union they have ten children living: H. S., George, Eliza, Jureldine, Rosetta, Mary L., Nancy D., Sarah M. and James McLellan (twins), and Martha M. Lost one, Minerva J. They also have a nephew living with them, Harvey Columbens, son of Minerva J. In 1860 Mr. Bruce took a trip to Colorado and engaged in farming and dairying. In 1866 he returned and settled on his old home. Mr. Bruce had but seventy-five cents in his pocket when he landed here. He worked for thirty-seven and one-half cents a day, and his wife would yoke up the oxen and go to the timber and haul wood. She also helped to cut brush and clear out the farm. They are now very comfortably located, and are among the best respected citizens of the county.

CROZIER, ROBERT—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Rousseau. Was born February 28, 1828, in Ross county, Ohio. Was raised there on a farm and received an education in the common schools of that place. He emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, where he lived one year, then came to this county in the fall of 1849, and settled where he

ow lives. He first built a cabin on his claim and lived there until 1852. He then took his family and started across the plains in one of those noted prairie schooners, with an ox team. He spent four years among the mines of California, then came back by way of the Isthmus and settled on his old claim, and he has made this his home since, although he has been four times to Colorado since then. He now owns a fine farm of 800 acres. He has been a member of the county board of supervisors two terms and justice of the peace several terms. He married Miss Nancy Ward in 1848. She was born in Ohio in 1829. By this union they have six children: Thornton, Josephine, John, James, Newton and Edwin. Lost, two.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Rousseau. Among the pioneers of this county, and one of the most prominent, is the subject of our sketch. He is a native of Barren county, Kentucky, and was born on the 15th day of March, 1825. He spent his boyhood days on a farm. At the age of nineteen he commenced to learn the milling business. Continued therein three years and then took up agriculture. He came to this county in the fall of 1854, and settled in Whitebreast, in this township. In 1865 he drove a herd of cattle across the country to Pike's Peak and sold them to the miners for gold-dust. In October, 1880, he moved on the farm where he now resides. He owns 481½ acres of well improved land, on which he has good and comfortable buildings. He commenced life with limited means and has been the architect of his own fortune. In his manner he is kind and genial and has won the respect of a large number of friends. Although he has never been an aspirant for office, he has held many of the township offices, always filling them faithfully. He married Miss Mary Underwood in August, 1849, a native of Kentucky. She was born July 21, 1832. By this union they have eight children: Dawson, Nancy (now Mrs. N. A. Crozier), Moses, Lucinda M., Mary M., Sarah A., Estella and William. Lost one.

ELLIOTT, D. B.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 18, P. O. Knoxville. Dawson Elliott, or Doss, as he is commonly called, is the eldest son of W. M. and Mary Elliott, and was born September 13, 1850, in Barren county, Kentucky, and was taken from there to this county by his parents when three years of age. He married Miss M. A. West, December 30, 1871. She is a native of Ohio and was born on the 25th of November, 1855. By this union they have four children: Edna May, Bertie G., Millie M. and William J. He owns a fine farm of 192½ acres, well improved.

EVERETT, JOHN S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Knoxville. Prominent among the early pioneers in this county was the subject of our sketch. He is a native of Cayuga county, New York, and was born April 6, 1816. When two years of age he removed with his parents to Point Pleasant, Mason county, Virginia. Was there reared on a farm and educated. When he attained his majority he returned to New York and worked on a farm in summer and attended school in the winter, and thereby obtained a good English education. In 1840 he moved to his old home in Virginia, and engaged in teaching for two years. About that time he took a partner in life in the person of Miss Elizabeth E. McCown, a native of Virginia. She was born October 15, 1823. This event occurred in 1843. He then took up agricultural pursuits and followed that profession until he came to this county in June, 1847. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, and also forty acres of timber land. Their family consists of seven children living: Sophia (now Mrs. Greenlee), A. J., Joanna (now Mrs. Carpenter),

J. M., Mary, William and Warren. Lost four. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the offices of deacon and superintendent of sabbath-school. He was one of the first trustees of the township and has held that office almost unceasingly since, and has also held other offices in the township. He being among the first, he endured many hardships in those early days.

LAM, A. 't—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Pella. Was born in October, 1856, in Marion county, Iowa, where he was raised to manhood and educated. He is an energetic young man and possesses good moral principles. His father, Cornelius 't Lam, was one of the early pioneers here, and came with the Holland colony in 1847. He took up claim and remained a citizen of this county until 1870 when he died. He left a wife and six children: John, Cornelius, Annie, Peter, Sally and Frederick (now deceased). The mother again married, and now resides in Kansas.

OLIVERE, W. J.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Coalport, P. O. Knoxville. This gentleman is a native of Virginia, and was born December 11, 1813, where he was raised and educated. At the age of nineteen he commenced to work in the Canabawa salt works, where he remained fifteen years. He then took up agricultural pursuits and followed that business until 1870. In 1879 he came to this county and settled at Coalport. He married Miss Lucy J. Everett in 1838. She is a native of New York, and was born in 1810. By this union they have five children: Sarah E., Bennett F., John W., Thomas D. and Jane A. Lost three. Although but a short time in the county, Mr. Oliverre has by his courteous and affable demeanor won hosts of friends.

REYNOLDS, M. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Roussell. Was born December fourth, 1822, in Mason county, Virginia. He spent his boyhood days on a farm with his father and attended the common schools of that vicinity. In the fall of 1845 he came to Iowa and settled in Scott county and lived there until the spring of 1846, when he came to this county and settled on Whitebreast Prairie, and he has made this county his home since. At that time there was but one house in Pella. In 1851 he purchased a claim near Coalport, consisting of ninety-six acres and resided there about two years. The high water in 1851 forced him to vacate his dwelling for some time. He was obliged to take his family from the house in a frail canoe and run great risk of their lives in getting them ashore. He next moved on to a farm near Pella. In 1854 he went into the saw-mill business and followed it seven years, part of the time in partnership with his father-in-law, W. Nossaman. They owned the second saw-mill in the county. It was first located in Lake Prairie township. It was afterward moved to Whitebreast. In 1860 he took a trip to Colorado and spent seven months among the mines. He returned to this county and in 1864 moved on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 150 acres. He also owns fifteen acres of timber land. He has held various offices in the township, and has always discharged his duties faithfully. In 1851 he married Miss Nancy Nossaman. She is a native of Kentucky and was born February 15, 1832. By this union they have eight children: Alfred C., Vernon M., Samantha, Allen W., Ida M., Mortimer, Levi and Charlie. Lost one, J. L.

RIJSDAM, G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1, P. O. Pella. Was born May 4, 1844, in South Holland. Came to America in 1854, with

his parents, who settled in Marion county and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was here raised and educated. He married Miss Jane Van Nien Whoort on the eighteenth of March, 1871. She is a native of South Holland, born March 17, 1851. By this union they have five children: Ellen, Arie, Gerty, Frank and Henrietta. He is an industrious, honest, energetic citizen.

STEVENSON, ANDREW—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Otley. Prominent among the early pioneers in this county is the subject of our sketch. He is a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and was born February 4, 1818. He was raised a farmer and educated in the common schools of that county. At the age of seventeen he emigrated with his parents to Michigan, and from there to Van Buren county, Iowa. After living there a short time he took a trip to Ohio, where he lived three years, and then came to this county in May, 1843, and settled in what is now Lake Prairie township and took one of the first claims in that vicinity. He resided there one year, then moved to this township and purchased a claim. He owns 400 acres of land about 200 of which are under cultivation. He helped organize the township and was one of the first trustees and holds that office at the present time. He married Miss Maria Karr in 1849. She is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1828. By this union they have seven children: Mary J., John, Harry, Thomas, Elizabeth, William and Minnie. Lost three: James, Gertrude and Pierce. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

TETER, AMOS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Knoxville. Was born September 5, 1826, in Ross county, Ohio, and was raised and educated in the common schools of that county, and spent his boyhood days with his father on the farm. He came to this county in 1846, and took up a claim in Union township, and commenced pioneer life in earnest, and has made this county his home since that time. In 1873 himself and family made a tour to Puget Sound, returning in 1874. He moved to Eagle Rock farm, on which he now resides, in March, 1861. It contains 10 acres under good cultivation. He married Miss Sarah A. Crozier, in 1849. She is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1832. By this union they have seven children: Allison, Geo. M., Martha V., Delna, Alice D. and Sarah A. (twins), and Emma. They lost two. Mr. Teter commenced life a poor boy, and is entirely a self-made man. During his long sojourn has frequently held township offices.

VAN LINT, NICHOLAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Pella. Was born March 14, 1846, in South Holland, and brought by his parents to the United States in 1847, and belonged to the original Holland colony that settled in Lake Prairie township. Nicholas spent his boyhood days on the farm with his father, and attended the common schools. He married Miss Susan Veenstra in 1871. She is a native of the Netherlands, and was born in 1853. By this union they have four children: Cornelius, Barbara, John and James A. They lost one. He owns 98 acres of fine land; about 65 acres of which are under good cultivation.

WYNGARDEN, J. VAN—Deceased. Was born April 28, 1804, in South Holland. He came to this country in 1855, and settled in his township. He owned a fine farm of 600 acres, which is now divided among his heirs. His wife is still living, and is now in her seventieth year. J. H. van Wyngarden, the youngest son, inherited the old homestead on Sec. 12. He was born on the 23d of February, 1854, in South Holland. Came

to Marion county with his parents, and received the benefits of the common schools. He learned the carpenter trade, and judging from some samples of his work it is safe to state that he understands his business. He has a fine farm of 90 acres, well improved and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain. Has a fine house and good, comfortable buildings for his stock, and everything about the premises is arranged in good shape.

WYNGARDEN, JOHN VAN—Farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 12, P.O. Pella. Was born October 4, 1846, in Zuit Holland. He was there until nine years of age, and attended the schools of that country. In 1855 he came to this county with his parents. They settled in this township and John attended school some, and by devoting his spare moments to study he attained a fair English education. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits at present, and owns 320 acres of fine land, about forty are under cultivation, the remainder in pasture and timber lands. He also owns some town property in Pella. He is an industrious, entergetic citizen.

CHAPTER X.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Geography—Organization and Early Settlers—Post-offices—Biographical.

TECHNICALLY, Franklin is in township 75, range 21, and is bounded on the north by Pleasant Grove, on the east by Knoxville, on the south by Dallas and on the west by Warren county.

Much the larger portion of the township is prairie, the timber narrowly margining Whitebreast, that runs through the southeast quarter, and a small creek called Coon Creek, that runs through the northwest quarter. Coal is abundant along Whitebreast, and several veins have been opened and worked, measuring four feet in thickness. The prairies are less broken than in some portions of the county; and, the soil being excellent, no better farming land can be found than exists in Franklin.

ORGANIZATION AND EARLY SETTLERS.

On the 3d of October, 1848, by order of the county commissioners, this township was defined as a part of Dallas, and so remained till about 1851, when it became a part of Pleasant Grove, and so remained till the 28th of February, 1855, when, by order of the county judge, it became a distinct township, to be known as Franklin township.

The petition asking that Dallas township be divided, and a new township to be known as Franklin be organized, was presented to the county court in February, 1855. The petition was signed by John Miller and twenty-three others. The petition was granted and an order made accordingly on the twenty-eighth of February. The second of April, 1855, was the time appointed for holding the first election. John Miller was appointed organizing officer, and the house of John Clark was designated as the place for holding the election. On the second day of April, the election in and for said township was held at the house of John Clark, at which John McNeil and John Miller were chosen justices; Samuel Ream and William Swezey, constables; John Clark, assessor; J. W. Higtree, clerk; Warren

McNeil, Isaac Copelin and Samuel B. Wilson, trustees. There is no record of the number of votes cast.

The following are the names of most of those persons who settled in the township at the earliest dates:

Nathan Nichols and Amanda Hewland, in '46; Peter Row, William Frazer and James Frakes, in '48; John Clark in '49; Daniel F. Smith, in '50, and J. W. Higtree, in '52.

John Clark was born in Tennessee, February 14, 1815, came to this country in 1849, arriving at Knoxville on the twenty-sixth of June. Having traded William Frazer a land warrant for a timber claim on Whitebreast Creek, he also made a prairie claim, built a cabin on the bottom, and moved to it on the twenty-sixth of July. In raising this cabin near help was so scarce that he had to resort to friends in Knoxville, and even then it required three days to put the building up.

The first milling Mr. Clark did was at Brobst's and Haymakers on Cedar. In 1855 he went to what is known as Beach's mill, now a place called Summerset, in the Three Rivers country in Warren county. At that time there was, on the route to this mill, a wide stretch of uninhabited prairie, on which there was neither a tree, trail nor mound to guide the traveler who wished to cross it, and some one had set stakes at wide intervals as the only way-marks. Mr. Clark, with a wagon and two yoke of cattle, and accompanied by a man named Nathaniel Brown, had crossed this desert to Beach's, and remained there two days waiting for their grinding. Now being in some haste to get home, they set out in time to reach Hammondsburg before night. Here they concluded to tarry no longer than was required to feed their teams and themselves, hoping to reach home long before midnight. So, without further delay, they drove on, but when darkness came they found it impossible to keep the way themselves and therefore trusted to the instincts of their oxen to find the way. The oxen became as much bewildered as the driver, and early next morning Mr. Clark found himself at the south-west corner of the county.

The first school in the township was taught by Nathan Nichols in a vacant house previously occupied as a dwelling by a Mr. Frank.

Mr. Nichols and a widow, who was a relative of his afterward, were living together in the same house and the former was compelled to move his quarters elsewhere by a son of the latter who created a disturbance. Some time after looking up his abode elsewhere he returned to the widow's house for a pitcher of buttermilk. He drank heartily of the milk before leaving, and was found dead the next day at his own house, with all the evidences to prove that he had died in extreme agony. He was lying upon his bed with his head hung over the railing, and his face black, whilst over him and upon the floor were strewed large quantities of feathers from the bed-tick that he had evidently torn open in his struggles. At one time some suspicions of foul treatment were entertained, but no conclusion was better to arrive at than that the poor man died from a violent attack of bilious colic, induced by the excessive draughts of buttermilk he had taken into his stomach. The widow afterward returned to Ohio.

Peter Rane went to California in 1852, and returning after an absence of two years, found that his wife had gone to Missouri, and followed her. He never returned. Frakes went to Wapello county.

Jackson McClain and John Clark planted the first orchards in 1852.

Rev. A. Colborn was the first preacher in the township, and John De

ness organized the first society of United Brethren in 1851. The meeting was held in subdistrict number one, and the class was composed of persons belonging to various denominations. Revs. Messrs. Bonebreak and Sleeper also preached and organized a church of United Brethren at Caloma.

The first house erected for school purposes was in district number one, in 1850. Soon after its completion Chas. Smith, now living in Pleasant Grove, came and asked the privilege of dedicating it to educational purposes by delivering a lecture on slavery. The request was granted, and this was the first lecture of any kind delivered in the township. W. H. Stone made the first political speech ever made in the township in this house in 1856, in favor of John C. Fremont for president.

POST-OFFICES.

Daniel F. Smith kept the first post-office in 1857, called Caloma; the name it still retains. Mr. Smith's successors, as postmaster at Caloma, were first Anderson McNeil, then W. A. Rodgers, and then the present postmaster, F. A. Harding, who was appointed in June, 1871.

Besides a post-office there is, at Caloma, a store of general merchandise kept by Mr. Harding, a blacksmith shop and hotel.

Star post-office is located near the center of the township; Mr. E. L. Wines is the present postmaster.

There is no church building in the township. The Baptists and Lutherans have occasional services at school-houses.

The Franklin township burying ground is located on section 29.

The following named persons are the present officers of the township:

Clerk—C. E. Smith.

Assessor—G. L. Gustin.

Trustees—Thos. Deer, A. Glenn, J. F. Lohse.

Justice of the Peace—Wm. Bucklew, J. C. Sniff.

Constables—R. M. Anthony and W. L. Williams.

The population of the township in 1875 was 879; in 1880, 937.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CLARK, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23, P. O. Star. Was born February 14, 1815, in Warren county, Tennessee, and was raised on a farm. He came to Marion county, Iowa, July 26, 1847. He has held the office of school director for a number of years. Married Miss Elin Carronn, daughter of James Carronn, Esq., February 8, 1838. She was born in Blount county, Alabama, January 25, 1822. Being one among the early settlers, they endured many hardships and struggles. Their family consists of twelve children: James T., George and Frances (twins), Joseph B., Deborah, Abner C., Susan E., Daniel, Mary C., William L., Benjamin and Hiram.

CLEVELAND, LAFAYETTE—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Knoxville. Was born October 21, 1825, in the State of New York. He moved to Pennsylvania with his parents when quite young, and was raised on a farm. He came to Marion county, Iowa, May 15, 1864, and owns a farm of 320 acres. He has held the office of school director, in which he took

much interest. He was married May 15, 1857, to Miss Hannah Hawes. She was born July 13, 1829. By this union they have the following named children: Shem, Gains, Talcot, Andrew J., Fred, Stephen E., Benjamin, Charles M. and Owen G.

DEWITT, D.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Pleasantville. One of the prominent farmers of Franklin township. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 16, 1815. His educational advantages were limited, the schools being few in number and inferior in quality, but he made the best practical use of his advantages. He came to this county from Missouri, April 9, 1859, and while on the way the snow fell ten inches deep, followed by extreme cold, freezing the feet of two of his children. He lived in Pleasantville fifteen years and then moved where he now lives. He owns a farm of 239 acres, and is devoting considerable attention to the raising of blooded cattle. Few men have a better record or have done more to enhance the interest of the township. He was married September 8, 1844, to Miss Eleanor Jackson, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. She was born August 7, 1821. Their family consists of the following children: M. K., Benjamin F., John P., E. D., Milton H., William A., Harrison B. and Homer.

DURHAM, T. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30, P. O. Caloma. Is a native of Marion county, and was born on the 6th day of January, 1852, and raised a farmer, and at this time is one of the rising young farmer of his township. He married Miss A. Wiegand, May 20, 1877. They have two children: Charles F. and Harriet B.

EDWARDS, F. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Tennessee, March 23, 1820, and moved to Illinois with his parents while quite young, and raised on a farm. He came to Marion county, Iowa, August 1, 1868, and owns a farm of 200 acres. He married Miss Lucretia Gaylord, September 15, 1845. By this union they have had the following children: Lorenzo L., William H., Thomas S., Francis M., Ervilla S., John G., Charles J. C., George, Ella May, Dilla and Hiram. Lorenzo L. enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Illinois infantry, and was taken prisoner.

GLENN, J. V.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 17, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, May 3, 1825, and was raised on a farm. He moved to Iowa in 1838, and settled in Jefferson county, and came to Marion county in the spring of 1846. He was married to Sarah Johnson, October 4, 1848, Miles Jordan, a justice of the peace, officiating. They were the first couple married in Pleasant Grove township. By this union they have four children: Milton T., Alexander W., Sarah E. and Snrilda H. He enlisted in company G, Fifteenth Iowa infantry during the late war, and was discharged, on account of disability, November 29, 1862. Re-enlisted in 1864 in company K, Third Iowa cavalry.

GLENN, SAMUEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3, P. O. Pleasantville. Was born in Crawford county, Indiana, in 1839, and came to Iowa in 1840, and is numbered among the old settlers of the county. He was raised a farmer, and owns a farm of 100 acres. He married Miss Mary A. Sumney, May 15, 1862, and by this union have five children: Charles W. Emma J., Clara B., Miller and Luella.

HEAVNER, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 29, P. O. Caloma. Was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1836. At the age of ten years he accepted a position as boatman on the Erie Canal.

which business he followed twenty five years. In 1871 he came to Marion county, Iowa, and settled on a farm, locating near Knoxville, and afterward to Franklin township, where he owns a farm of 170 acres. He has an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. He married Miss Susan D. Bloss, December 25, 1840. They have four children: Eva I., Dora C. Blanche E. and John L. Mr. Heavner's father was of German ancestry. Besides his farm here he owns 139 acres of land in Pennsylvania.

HORSTMAN, AUGUST—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30, P. O. Caloma. Was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 7th day of February, 1848, and raised a farmer. He came to the United States in 1871, landing in New York City with seventy-five cents in his pocket. In the same year came to Marion county, Iowa, working two years as a herdsman, at \$175 per year. He then rented a clearing the first year at \$800. He now owns 260 acres of well improved land. He makes a specialty of breeding Short-Horns, and has some of the finest in the township. As an agriculturalist he has been very successful, and richly merits the esteem in which he is held. He was married on the 2d day of October, 1873, to Miss Caroline Langebartels, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Henry Langebartels. They have three children: Caroline, Mary E. and Henry A. F.

MILLS, L. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 21, P. O. Star. Is one of the leading farmers and stock-dealer of Franklin township, and was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1834, and was raised a farmer. He emigrated to Marion county, Iowa, in the fall of 1864, settling in Knoxville township, residing there for a period of three years, then moved on the farm he now occupies, containing 160 acres of land well improved. He married Miss Hannah P. Douglass, June 10, 1857. She was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1840. They have five children: Mollie, Sherman, Charles, Fred and Chester C. They lost one

MILLER, N. F.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11, P. O. Knoxville. Is a native of Highland county, Ohio, and was born February 13, 1849, and was raised on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In March, 1868, he removed to Peoria county, Illinois, and after remaining there a short time came to Marion county, in 1869, and settled in Pleasant Grove township, where he lived until he removed to his present farm in 1873. He married Miss Mary Jane Elliott, March 16, 1871. She was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, November 6, 1850.

MOORE, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 11, 1842. His parents, Benjamin and Catherine, were natives of Pennsylvania. William was raised in Ashland, residing there until 1862, and came to Illinois, residing there until 1874, when he came to Marion county. In 1873 he married Miss M. L. Brown, a native of Ohio. They have two children: William C. and Benjamin C.

NILES, ABIAL—Farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Caloma. Was born in Orleans county, Vermont, April 10, 1817. He was raised in his native State until he attained his majority and then removed to Massachusetts, and in 1850 emigrated to Lee county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1855 came to Marion county. He owns 165 acres of well improved land. He is one of the oldest settlers in the township, and one of its organizers. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has an abiding and enduring faith in the principles of the party. He is well posted on the questions of the day, and a genial and companionable gentleman. He has been twice married;

rest, to Miss Harriet Field, January 25, 1844. She dying left five children: Alonzo A., Albertin C., Fredrick N., Ella and John N. His second marriage occurred December 19, 1870, to Mrs. Julia Dunn.

RIGGLE, A.—Farmer, Section 14, P. O. Star. Was born in Carroll county, Ohio, July 3, 1830. He was raised on a farm, and in 1854 came to Iowa and settled in Cedar county, and in the spring of 1865 came to Marion county. Owns a farm of forty acres. He married Miss Julia A. Simmons March 5, 1852. She was also born in Carroll county, Ohio. They have four children: Eliza J., Isabel, M. S. G. and Edwin S. Lost one son, Rufus.

RITCHIE, J. G.—Sec. 25, P. O. Dallas. Among the early pioneer settlers who have watched the growth of the township, from a few scattered houses to the present population, and have seen it take its place as one of the foremost in the county, is the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 30, 1832, and lived there until seventeen years of age. He came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa, May 14, 1849. He owns a farm of 400 acres, well improved, and is one of the leading stock-raisers and dealers in Franklin township. As an agriculturist he has few superiors. He married Miss Louisa E. Miller June 23, 1853. She is a native of Putnam county, Indiana, and was the daughter of John Miller, Esq. They have six children: Mary J., Cynthia E., Minnie A., James L., John W. and Maggie L.

ROSENBERG, DON—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Caloma. Was born in Otsego county, New York, December 4, 1832, and principally raised in his native county. In the spring of 1848 he moved to Maryland; from there to Wisconsin; thence to Minnesota. He enlisted in company C, Fourth Minnesota infantry, and served one year, and participated in the following battles: Iuka, Corinth and other important engagements. He was mustered out in 1862. He then settled in Illinois, residing there three years; and then went to Kossuth county, Iowa, in the fall of 1865; thence to Marion county, in the fall of 1874. He married Miss Martha H. Bennett October 26, 1856. She was a daughter of Wilson Bennett. They have eleven children: William H., Emma L., Mary E., Ida H., Nellie, Alfa M., Alma, Charles F., Jacob A., Edwin S. and George.

SNYDER, J.—Farmer, Sec. 29, P. O. Caloma. Was born in Richland county, Ohio, September 24, 1828. When twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Missouri, settling on what was then known as the Platt purchase, in the fall of 1840. From this place he came to Polk county, Iowa, where he lived two years, and then went to California, and lived there three years and returned to Polk county. After a residence in Ringgold and Warren counties he came to Marion county, in 1874. He married Miss May Fouk, October 2, 1856. Their family consists of six children.

SNIDER, JOHN—Farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 21, 1826, and was raised there on a farm. He came to Marion county in 1853, and has since made his home here. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Sarah a Chaney, of Highland county, Ohio, born June 26, 1826. His second marriage occurred May 18, 1859, in Marion county, and by this union had the following children: William L., Elizabeth E., Ida May, Mary L., Edith E., Cora and Catharine J.

SOUTH, J. D.—Sec. 32, P. O. Caloma. Born in the State of New York, on the 22d day of February, 1822, and was raised there. In 1850 he re-

moved to Maryland, and in the spring of 1857 came to Marion county, Iowa, settling in the timber. He erected a small log house 10x12 feet for his dwelling. Forty rods from this mansion was the school-house in which Mr. South acted in the capacity of teacher. The seats were made of slabs and the house was the typical school building of the early settlement of the country. Mr. S. continued to teach school for many years. He commenced life in very meager circumstances, and by industry and economy he has acquired quite a competency. On the 23d day of October, 1842, he married Miss Mary L. Sweatman. She died leaving two children, Wellington and Byron. His second marriage occurred July 6, 1848, to a daughter of Mrs. Catharine Rosenburg. By this union they have eight children: Nina, May L., Antoinette P., Eugenie I., Charlie A., James S., Mortimer D. and Edward S. Lost one.

VANHYNING, E.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 12, P. O. Knoxville. Was born in Madison county, Ohio, September 22d, 1833. He emigrated with his parents to Lee county, Iowa, in the fall of 1843. From there he moved to Warren county in the spring of 1862, residing there two years, and in 1864 moved to Marion county, locating upon his farm, containing 235 acres of land, well improved. On the 12th day of April, 1856, he married Miss Mary Bussing, daughter of Oliver Bussing, Esq. She was born in the State of New York, February 28, 1836. By this union they have ten children: Emma N., Willie J., Ella S., Joel D., Manda J., James O., Cora B., George N., Effa May and Myrtle.

WELSHER, A. A.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Star. Was born in the State of New York, November 20, 1827. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Ohio, where he resided until he attained his majority. His early life was that of a farmer boy, attending the common schools of the Buckeye State. In 1852 he went overland to California, returning to his native State in 1855. In 1861 he came to Marion county. On the 13th of January, 1857, Miss Mary A. Roland became his wife. Their union has been blessed by two children: Ashley A. and Bertram R. Mr. Welsher's landed estate consists of 425 acres. His residence, which is one of the finest in the county, is pleasantly located and indicates comfort. He makes a specialty of stock-raising and has grades that will compare with any in the county. Mr. Welsher is in every sense of the word a self-made man, as he started in life in meager circumstances. He is now serving his third term as member of the county board.

WILLSON, MRS. JEMIMA—Sec. 29, P. O. Caloma. Was born in the State of New York, May 20, 1809. At the age of twelve years she removed with her parents to Trumbull county, Ohio in the fall of 1821, living there until she was married, then moved to Illinois, thence to Lee county, Iowa, and from there to Marion county in 1857, then to Missouri, and returned to Marion county in the fall of 1860. She married Jesse Wilson in 1830. On the twenty-third day of March, 1867, he died, leaving no children. He was a native of Vermont, born May 14, 1816. They have been quite unfortunate, having their house burned twice; once a total loss. She owns 240 acres of land well improved. She is quite advanced in years, but active in body and mind.

WINES, E. L.—Sec. 13, P. O. Star. Was born in Erie county, Ohio, January 3, 1828, and raised on a farm, then moved to Wisconsin, where his stay was very short. He moved to Lee county, Iowa, in the fall of 1850. Resided there four years, during which time he worked at the carpenter's

trade. From this place he moved to Marion county, Iowa, in the spring of 1854, settling in Knoxville. Afterward moved on to the farm now occupied, containing ninety-five acres of well improved land. He is a man who has been prominently identified with the interests of his township. Has been twice appointed postmaster of Star, which office he now holds. During the late war he enlisted in company G, Fortieth Iowa infantry, and served his country faithfully and well, and was mustered out August 7, 1865. He married Miss Mary Swezey on the eighth day of April, 1851. She was a native of Ohio, and was born in Medina county. They have three children: Rollin E., Luella P. and Homer E.

CHAPTER XI.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

Organization an Early History—Newbern—Dallas—New Chicago—Churches—Biographical.

DALLAS is the southwest corner township of the county, and is technically described as township 74, range 21. It is bounded on the north by Franklin, on the east by Washington, on the south by Lucas county, and on the west by Warren county.

Whitebreast runs through the northwest quarter, and a nameless branch of English takes its rise in the interior, and runs through the southeast quarter of the township. Timber is more abundant than in Franklin, but covers much less than half the surface. Coal abounds along these streams, and numerous veins have been opened, averaging about three feet in thickness. One owned by John F. Willis, near Dallas, is worked. But the richest coal fields are to be found in the west and southwest.

From the sixth of January, 1847, till the second of October, 1848, this township constituted a part of Washington, after which it was ordered that it and township 75, range 21 (Franklin,) be called Dallas; and so remained till some time during the year 1852 (at precisely what date we have been unable to ascertain), when it became a distinct township. The first election after this was held at the house of Thomas Kirton, April 5, 1852, at which the following officers were chosen: Joseph Bauer and William J. McClain, justices; Hiram Teakel and John Clark, constables; Peter Yrentz, Alloys Bauer and Thomas Kirton, trustees.

An election was held in November, 1848, at which time nine votes were cast by settlers in what is now Dallas and Franklin; but, as in so many cases, the record was poorly kept, carelessly handled and finally lost.

The following are the names of persons who settled in this township at the earliest dates:

Nicholas Helms, with his four sons, and Wm. Willis, in 1846; Thomas Kirton, Henry Wagoner, Joseph Bauer, Peter Yrentz and Hiram Teakel in 1858; Alloys Bauer in 1849; Henry Ghoring, Henry Horsman and Jacob Smith in 1850, and Jacob Ficht in 1852.

Nicholas Helms was from Ohio, and he, with his sons, took claims in what is now the southwest part of the township. During his residence here he was a useful citizen to the extent of his means. By the erection of a temporary hand-mill, worked by a crank, he supplied many of the early settlers with meal when it was impossible to obtain it from the great distance

people then had to go for breadstuffs. Particularly during the winter of 1848 and 1849 did this little corn-cracker prove to be of inestimable value; for, as has already been shown, it was impossible to get any distance from home on account the great depth of snow. During this period, every family within reach of this mill, who had a peck of corn to convert into meal, came to it; and the faithful little make-shift was kept at work day and night, grinding a peck, or even a mess or two, for one and then another, as their turns would come, each customer taking his own turn at the crank.

In the family of Mr. Helms occurred the first marriage in the township that of his son Jesse and Miss Sarena Wind, whose parents resided within the limits of Lucas county. The wedding took place in Dallas, December 25, 1847. And to this couple was born the first child in the township, Henry Helms, August 2, 1848.

The western portion of Dallas is mostly settled with Germans, a part of whom are Lutherans in doctrinal faith, and the others Catholic. Rev. J. F. Shearer, an American Lutheran minister first organized a society of those holding to that faith in 1854. About sixteen families were united, making a membership of forty-five. But, as Mr. Shearer could only speak English, his place was soon taken by Rev. Wilhelm Hunderdosse, from Germany.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1854, by the union of nine persons of that faith, by whom a hewed log church was soon erected, 16x18 feet, with belfry. This organization was not effected by the aid of a priest, and it was not till after the erection of a house of worship, that Father John Krekel held services in that community. A frame building has been erected for a parsonage.

Wm. Demoss and — Johnson first formed societies of United Brethren and Methodists, in 1851-2.

Asa Davis taught the first school in a round log cabin built for the purpose, in 1852. Henry R. Klingman taught next.

NEWBERN.

Newbern was surveyed by F. M. Frush, by request of Ransom Davis, at the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, September 9, 1851. One of the chainmen was Joseph S. Howard, now Professor Howard, of McGee College, Missouri. The other is not remembered. It was so named by Mr. Davis, from a town of the same name in Indiana. Nine lots were sold at auction, at from four to eight dollars per lot. Mr. Davis built the first house within the plat, a hewed log that stood on the north side of the village. Jesse Moon sold the first goods, till he disposed of the business to Fletcher Kane. The first post-office was kept by Joseph Howard, father of Joseph S., mentioned above. He received his commission in the spring of 1853, not having been previously consulted. His successor was Fletcher Kane.

The population of Newbern is about fifty. It contains one church, two stores of general merchandise, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, steam mill, hotel, drug store, and an establishment which deals in hardware and agricultural implements. The church belongs to the United Presbyterians.

DALLAS.

The town of Dallas was at first called Ohio, on account of the number of from that State, in the neighborhood. But it was eventually found

advisable to change it to Dallas, in conformity to the popular habit of calling it so when Dallas post-office was about all there was of the town, and was there before it.

Dallas post-office was established in 1855, and was first kept by John Parrett, in a little log house still standing, but unoccupied. The first house was built by Hiram L. George, who also sold the first goods. The place now contains two stores, two blacksmith shops, a commodious M. E. Church building, and a good school-house. The stores enjoy the trade of a fine farming country lying south and east of the town.

Dallas has a population of about fifty. There are two hotels or boarding houses, and a Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was organized in the fall of 1853, at the house of Joel Campbell, with a membership of fourteen. Rev. John Jay was the pastor at the time the church was organized. A church edifice was erected in 1855. It is 22x45 feet, and cost \$2,200.

NEW CHICAGO

is a post-office, located on the northwest quarter of section 17. There is also, at New Chicago, a store of general merchandise.

CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Church, or Whitebreast Mission, was organized in 1869, with a membership of ten. The church building is located on the northwest quarter of section 12. It is a frame structure, 28x42 feet. The membership of the circuit is 200. Rev. J. A. Haut is at present pastor.

St. Joseph's Church was founded in 1874 by Rev. John Bahman. The church building is located on the northwest corner of section 20. It is a brick building, 40x60 feet, and cost \$9,000. Rev. S. F. Wieland is the present pastor.

Union Chapel is located on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 25. It is a frame building, founded in 1875, and cost \$1,600. It is used by all denominations.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church has a building 30x40 feet which was built in the summer of 1874. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 8, on the land owned by Mr. Horsman. It has a membership of about seventy-five. Rev. W. F. Strobel is the present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ARNOLD, DAVID, SR.—(Deceased). Was born at Little Falls, New York, in 1792. Was there raised to manhood, educated and learned the mill-wright trade. After participating in the War of 1812, he engaged in general contracting and milling business at Zanesville, Ohio, where he resided until 1854, when he came to Marion county and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Dallas township. He was married at Little Falls in 1812, to Miss Alfie Lenard, of Albany, New York. By this union they had eight children: Lucy, Lavina, Mary, Samuel, David, S. S., Edward, Phebe (deceased). DAVID, the second son, was born in Muskingum, county, Ohio, August 6, 1827, and was there raised to manhood, educated and learned the mill-wright trade. In 1851 he came to Iowa and engaged in mill-building and contracting, operating at Burlington, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa

and other points. Came to Marion county in the autumn of 1854, locating in Dallas township, where he resided one year. In 1855 he removed to Union county, where for fifteen years he was engaged in contracting and general architectural work. He was married December 24, 1853, to Miss H. M. Pierce, of Chancellorville, Ohio. She died August 12, 1866. Mr. Arnold was again married October 14, 1867, to Margaret Veight. He has by these unions eleven children: Edward, David, Nora Grace, Minerva, Laura, Frank, Mary, Floretta, William, Charlie. For the past ten years he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. His farm is among the finest in Union county, the buildings and appurtenances indicating taste, and the management of careful and well-disciplined judgment. He is extensively engaged in silver mining in Arizona, where he spends a portion of time, being a share-holder of the Oro Blanco and two other mines that will compare favorably with any in the Territory. Is a Master Mason. David Arnold, Sr., after an active career of twenty-six years in the county passed away in June, 1880. Mrs. Alfie Arnold still resides in Dallas township.

ARNOLD, S. S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28, P. O. Chariton. Mr. Arnold was born April 25, 1830, at New Conger, Ohio, where he was principally raised on a farm and where he received his education. He learned the milling business at an early age with his father. In 1854 he removed to Knox county, Ohio, where he followed the milling business for four years. He came to this county in 1858 and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time. Leaving his family here he went to Colorado and engaged in mining in which he continued about two and a half years. Hearing of the repeated defeats of the Federal army he hastened to the front and enlisted in company G, Fortieth Iowa, in August, 1862, as a private, and passed through the various grades of promotion and was commissioned captain of company K. He took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Jenkins Ferry and other engagements in which his regiment participated. He was mustered out at the close of the war at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and returned to this county and engaged in farming and stock-raising with good success. His landed estate consists of 465 acres and his stock is of high grades and thorough-breds. He has a large mining interest in Arizona of a substantial and remunerative character. He married Miss E. M. Gill in 1854. She was born in Norwich, Ohio. They have four children: Alice Rosa, Minnie and Harry.

BOMGARDNER, H.—Farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Dallas. Was born in 1812 in Germany where he was raised on a farm. He learned the carpenter's trade when eighteen years old and followed it until he came here in 1850. He crossed the ocean in the sail vessel Ambassador, landing at New Orleans. He came to this county and settled in 1850 where he has since lived. He owns a farm of 175 acres. He married Miss Dorth Frobasin in Germany in 1833. She was born in 1807. By this union they have three children: Dora, Henry and Sophia. Lost one, Fred. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church of this place.

CAMPBELL, BROMWELL—Farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Dallas. Was born January 2, 1833, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until six years of age. He then removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, with his parents where he was principally raised on a farm. He emigrated to Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1852, thence to this county in the spring of 1853, where he has since resided, following agricultural pursuits, except

two years residence in Indianola, for the purpose of educating his children. He has held the office of township clerk one term and school director for fifteen years. He married Miss Minerva A. Garner, June 15, 1856. She was born in 1836 in Indiana. They have three children: Alwilda, Luella and James Lincoln. Himself, wife and two daughters are members of the M. E. Church of Dallas. Mr. Campbell entered the land he now lives on in the Fairfield land-office in 1852. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, a fine orchard and a maple grove of three acres.

ESTES, LOVE M.—P. O. Dallas. Was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, October 2, 1850, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Mercer county, Missouri, where after a residence of one year, came to Marion county, Iowa, and settled near Newbern and thence to Caloma, where the subject of our sketch lived until sixteen years of age and then commenced life on his own account. He commenced working at twenty-five dollars per month and the following year received thirty-five dollars, being engaged in buying stock. He received a good common school education which he supplemented by attendance at the college in Indianola and fitted himself for teaching, in which occupation he has been more or less employed since. Few young men of his age have acquired a more general business experience; profiting by this and general observation he occupies a prominent place in the community in which he resides.

FINARTY, J. W.—Physician, Dallas. Was born January 16, 1848, in Mason county, West Virginia, and was taken by his parents to Marion county, Iowa, when only two years old, and was raised here until fifteen years old. In November, 1863, he entered the government service and was in the commissary department of the Third division, Fifteenth army corps, and was at the battles of Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah and Columbia, and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, and was mustered out, July 13, 1865. He returned home and commenced the study of medicine, and attended his first course of lectures in the fall of 1871 and the spring of 1872. About that time he moved to Dallas and commenced the practice of medicine. He graduated February 13, 1877, and received his diploma. He now has a good practice. He married Miss Mary E. Auld in December, 1872. By this union they have three children: Arthur C., James C. and Walter R. Mr. Finarty came to Pella at an early day, some time before the noted Holland colony, and attended school in the old log school house in that place. Dr. F. is a member of Minburn Lodge, No. 152, located at Lacona, Iowa.

HUNERDOSSE, FRED. W.—Merchant, Newbern. Mr. Hunerdosse was born August 25, 1846, in Greenwich, England, near the observatory, where he was raised until nine years of age, then crossed the ocean with his parents in the sail vessel Cornelius Grinnell, and landed at New York. They visited Chicago, Springfield and Alton, Illinois; thence to Nauvoo, where they wintered, and took wagons in the spring and came to this county, where he has since resided, following agricultural pursuits with his father until twenty-one years of age, and after teaching school three years he then commenced the mercantile business at Newbern and has succeeded in building up a good trade. Mr. Hunerdosse is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this place, in which he holds the office of ruling elder. He is also superintendent of the sabbath-school, has held the office of justice of the peace; is a member of the township committee and is assistant postmaster at this place.

HORTSMANN, HENRY—Farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Caloma. Was born in the province of Hanover, December 17, 1818, where he resided until twenty-eight years of age. In July, 1847, he came to this country by way of Quebec and Buffalo. Stopped in Indiana two years and thence to Cincinnati. Came to this county in the fall of 1849 and entered his land. The next fall he moved out here with his family, built a house and broke some land. Since that time he has continued to improve his farm, which now consists of 550 acres. He has held the office of township trustee, and also road supervisor several terms. He married Miss Hannah Bote in Cincinnati, in March, 1850. She was born in the province of Brunswick, Germany, in September, 1829. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of this place, in which he holds the office of trustee. He also holds the office of school trustee in this district.

JUMPER, WILLIAM—Farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 1, P. O. Dallas. Was born May 21, 1833, in Richland county, Ohio, where he was raised until seventeen years of age on a farm. He then removed to Missouri with his parents, where he learned the blacksmith trade, and returned to Indiana and then came to Knoxville, where he worked two years; thence to Newbern, in this county, and worked there six years; then enlisted in the Eighteenth Iowa infantry, company G, July 12th, 1862, and was with his regiment in all the engagements in which it participated, among them the battle of Springfield, Missouri, 1863, and Saline River. He was mustered out August 6, 1864, at Davenport, returned to his home at Newbern and then went to Chariton, Lucas county, where he followed his trade for eleven years, then moved to where he now resides. He is a good workman and has a full share of public patronage in his line. He married Miss Rebecca Carrol in 1852. She was born in Ohio in 1831. He holds the office of justice of the peace.

LANGEBARTELS, HENRY—Farmer, Sec. 5, P. O. Caloma. Was born March 16, 1817, in Hanover, Germany, where he was raised on a farm. Came to this county in 1854 and purchased the claim on which he now resides. He owns two farms, one of 170 acres and one of 280 acres. He married Miss Dora Ellis, in Germany. By this union they have seven children: Caroline, Sophia, Henry, Ernest, William, Ettie and Dora. Mrs. Langebartels died in 1878, and since that time his daughter has been keeping house for him. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of this place, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

POUSH, VALENTINE—Farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Newbern. Was born March 13, 1813, under the government of Prince William, of Hesse Castle, Germany, where he was raised until seventeen years of age. He emigrated to the United States, landing in this country July 26, 1832, at Baltimore. He came over in the sail vessel Indiana, and was nine weeks on the voyage. He stopped two years in the State of Maryland; thence to Wheeling, Virginia; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio. From there to Franklin county, Indiana. He came to this county in the fall of 1852, and settled where he has since remained, following agricultural pursuits. He has a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Note. They were married in 1830. She was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. By this union they had four children: Van, Daniel, Lafayette and Sarah. Mrs. P. died in 1850. He married for his second wife Mrs. A. Scott, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana. By this union they have five children: Valentine, Joseph, John,

Benjamin and Abigail. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He has held the offices of township trustee and school director several terms. He also has a fine farm of 240 acres in Warren county, on which three of his children are living. He had two sons in the late war. Van enlisted in company K, Eighteenth Iowa, and served through the war, and Daniel enlisted in Captain O. L. Palmer's company.

RAINES, ISAAC—Blacksmith, Dallas. Was born January 22, 1826, in Lewis county, Virginia, and was taken by his parents when four years old to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he remained until twenty-five years old, being raised on a farm. He learned the blacksmith trade at the age of twenty-three. He removed to Howard county, Indiana, about 1850, remained there until 1865, following his trade. He joined the Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry, company O, August 20, 1862, and took part in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Buzzard's Roost, Smithfield, and all the engagements his regiment was in during the time he was with them. He was mustered out June 17, 1865. Returned home and moved to Fremont, Mahaska county, this State; thence to Kirkville, Wapello county; thence to Marion county and to Dallas, where he still remains, following his trade. He married Miss Charlotte Eads, January 2, 1849. By this union they have thirteen children: W. A., Juliette F., J. T., Chas. H., O. E., Mary F., Nancy A., Letta P., H. L., Ellsworth, A. W., J. W., Hattie A. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

WELLS, JOSEPH A.—Farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Dallas. Was born December 26, 1827, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he was principally raised on a farm. He learned the carpenter trade at the age of twenty-one and followed it for six years. He married Miss Mary Ann Heywood, December 16, 1847. She was born February 26, 1826, in Maryland. Their family consists of four children: Deborah J., Elizabeth A., William and Josephine. Lost two. Himself, wife and daughter are members of the Mt. Zion Evangelical Church, of this place, in which he holds the office of assistant class-leader. His son, William, is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Columbia, this county. Mr. Wells held the office of justice of the peace for six years. He has a fine farm of eighty acres well improved.

CHAPTER XII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Geography of the Township—Early History—New Town—Gosport—Columbia—Other Matters—Biographical.

WASHINGTON is a southern township, and may be described as the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the county, and is technically known as township 74, range 20. It is bounded on the north by Knoxville, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Lucas county, and on the west by Dallas township.

About two-thirds of the township is prairie, though English Creek, that runs nearly through the center, from a little west of south to as much east of north, is widely margined by timber of a very good quality. English has numerous tributaries, and coal abounds along these streams in paying quantities, but the best veins yet worked are in section 34, owned by Clark & Williams, and average about three and a half feet in thickness.

EARLY HISTORY.

On the sixth of January, 1847, it was ordered by the county commissioners, that township 74, range 20 and township 74, range 21, be declared a township to be known as Washington township. This included the present townships of Washington and Dallas, and so remained till about October 3, 1848, when Dallas and Franklin were defined as one township and Washington as it now is.

The earliest election of which there is any preserved record, was held on the fifth of April, 1852, at which the following officers were chosen:

Allen Pearson and Joseph Grove, justices; James Fletcher and Henry Dresser, constables; Hezekiah Willey, Andrew Reed and Joseph B. Sander, trustees; and Allen Pearson, clerk.

Previous to this Joseph Pershall and James M. Brady were justices; Joseph Scott, John Riddle and Hezekiah Willey, trustees; and Allen Pearson was clerk.

The following were some of the early settlers of the township:

Josiah Willey, John Asher, William Clear, William Hunt, a family by the name of Moon, Joseph Pearshall, William Agan, John Agan, John Stott, Andrew Reed.

The improvement and settlement of the township was not very rapid till 1853, when the lands were rapidly taken up by settlers and speculators.

Rev. Hiram Moon organized a Christian Church in 1849; this was the first religious organization formed in the township.

Rev. Mr. Johnson organized the first Methodist Church in 1852. The first meetings were held at the house of Henry Molesworth, a short distance east of the present site of Columbia; the class at first consisted of eight persons.

The first school was taught by Miss Mary Crowley, afterward by Mrs. Bebout. This was in 1853, and the school was taught in a cabin built by T. L. Strong, near the line between Marion and Lucas counties.

Upon the first division of the township into school districts, sections from one to twelve inclusive constituted the First district; sections from thirteen to twenty-four inclusive, constituted the Second district; sections from twenty-five to thirty-six inclusive, formed the Third district; the township being subdivided into but three districts.

NEW TOWN.

On the eight day of July, 1853, John Stipp and John Hessenflow employed F. M. Frush to survey and plat a town, on land owned by them: the plat included a portion of the southwest quarter of section 15, and the northwest quarter of section 22. The town was called New Town.

The first house in New Town was built by Daniel Sampson, who opened the first store and kept the post-office the first year of the existence of the place. The mails were at first supplied by volunteer carriers, and the office maintained by volunteer contributions. In due time it was discovered that there was another post-office in the State, bearing the same name, and it was then changed to

GOSPORT.

Gosport is still a small village, but its location is a pretty one, being on an upland flat, within the limits of the timber that margins English Creek,

and contiguous to a fine farming country on the north, east and south. It contains one store, a large frame building originally erected and used as a hotel, but now unoccupied, and a number of small dwellings and shops.

COLUMBIA.

On the twenty-third day of March, 1857, being about three years and a little more than eight months later than the time Gosport was surveyed, Hugh S. Smith employed William Kent to survey and plat a town on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, and on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, land then owned by Mr. Smith, he having purchased it of Benjamin Litton, and called it Columbia.

James D. Steel built the first house, a round log dwelling, now not standing; John McEldoring sold the first goods, Andrew Reed kept the first post-office, and Clark and Williams kept the first hotel, and are still proprietors of the same building together with a large flouring mill.

The name Columbia, was that of the post-office, which was previously kept by Brumfield Long, at his place, about two miles west of where the village was located. Columbia post-office was established November 15, 1854, and the commission came to Mr. Long shortly after. He kept it till about the 1st of January, 1857, when it was moved to the village.

Quite a strife arose between the people of Gosport and Columbia, on the occasion of the location of the latter. Believing that the building of another town so near their own would be detrimental to its prospects, the people of Gosport resolved to nip the new aspirant in the bud. To this end they attended the sales of lots, intending to buy all they could of them, and let them lay vacant. But this trick was understood by the Columbians, and the lots were bid off at too high figures to warrant safe investments by the other party, and they abandoned the scheme.

The town is located in the midst of a large prairie, and surrounded by a good farming district.

OTHER MATTERS.

In 1855 Washington township contained:

Polls	127
Real estate valued at.....	\$ 76,784
Personalty valued at.....	38,869

In 1870 the valuation was:

Real estate.....	\$185,245
Personalty.....	64,236
Total.....	<u>\$249,479</u>

The valuation in 1879 was:

Real estate.....	\$264,063
Personalty.....	34,825
Total.....	<u>\$298,888</u>

The population in 1875 was 1,246. In 1880 there were inhabitants to the number of 1,231.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ANDERSON, W. G.—Blacksmith and mason, Gosport. Was born November 12, 1849, in Knoxville township, and has been raised to manhood, educated and learned his trade in Marion county. He has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the county, and is numbered among its substantial citizens. As a blacksmith his business will compare favorably with any in the township. He also caters to the wants of the traveling public at Gosport in the way of hotel-keeping. He married Miss M. E. McKinney, on the 12th day of November, 1876, at Gosport. She is a native of Indiana, and was born July 14, 1849. By this union they have two children: L. M. and Jessie. In 1874 himself and wife went to California. After spending four years in the Golden State he returned to Iowa.

BEBOUT, B. F.—Farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Gosport. Was born December 26, 1820, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was taken from there while young by his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, where he was raised, until nine years of age, on a farm. Then removed to Crawford county, Ohio, with his parents, and resided there on a farm until seventeen years of age, and where he received his education. He emigrated to Crittenden county, Kentucky, resided there fifteen years, following agricultural pursuits and carpentering. He learned the carpenter trade of his father when quite young, and has followed it a good portion of his lifetime. He emigrated to Iowa and settled in Tama county, in 1852, residing there three years, and came to this county in the spring of 1855, where he has since resided, principally engaged in the mercantile business at Gosport. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Dr. Conrey, and continued there about two years. He has held the office of justice of the peace three times, and several district offices, always filling them faithfully. He married Miss Mary L. Crowley in 1856, in Lucas county. She is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and was born April 15, 1834. By this union they have six children: Annie E., Sarah E., John W., Peter T., Millie M. and Roy. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. He has a farm of fifty acres in a good state of cultivation.

BELLAMY, S. M.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Gosport. Was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 25, 1845, and is the son of James and Elizabeth Bellamy. The family emigrated to Marion county, when S. M. was in his tenth year. He was here raised to manhood, educated, and continually resided. In 1864 he married Miss Raphael Mears, a native of Ohio, daughter of Jackson and Margaret (*nee* Dennison). They have a family of eight children: E. Otis, Eva R., Freddie N., Ora E., Bessie M., Lela B., Frank E. and Verner S. His estate consists of 182½ acres; stock-raising is his specialty, and in this line he deals extensively, and is numbered with the stalwart and thorough-going farmers and citizens. Politically, Mr. Bellamy says he is on the Lord's side, having been a life-long Republican.

BELLAMY, G. F.—Of the firm of Bellamy & Van Dyke, dealers in general merchandise, Gosport. Among the rising young men of Marion county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Marion county, Iowa, on the 29th day of October, 1854. His parents were early settlers of the county,

and his early life was divided between attending school and assisting in the duties of the farm. He commenced his mercantile experience in the spring of 1880, and the firm carry a good stock and are doing a satisfactory trade. Being a young man of energy and of sterling integrity, we predict for Mr. B. a successful future. He was married July 4, 1876, to Miss Annie Bebout, also a native of this county. They have two children: Arlae and Clyde.

DAWSON, J. R.—Blacksmith, Columbia. Is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was born in June, 1838. Was taken from there at an early age to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm. In 1849 he emigrated to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1854, following farming and navigation. He came to this county in 1854 with his parents, opened a blacksmith shop in 1867, and has since followed that trade. His son Isaac is now interested with him and they are doing a good business. Mr. D. enlisted in company H, Fortieth Iowa infantry, August 8, 1862, and participated in the Siege of Vicksburg, Jenkins' Ferry, capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, and all the engagements in which his regiment was engaged. He was mustered out August 1, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Mr. D. has been married twice: first, January 5, 1861, to Miss Nancy Anderson. She was born in Van Buren county, Iowa. By this union they had six children: Isaac E., Sarah A., James W., John L., Katie A. and Celia. Mrs. Dawson died May 9, 1873, and was buried at Columbia. He was married the second time to Miss Catharine Burt, December 11, 1875. She was born in October, 1844, in Guernsey county, Ohio. By this union they have three children: Elmer F., Telitha J. and Blanche May; two are dead. Mr. Dawson is a member of Tyler Lodge, No. 185, located at Columbia.

BORDE, EDWARD DE—Dealer in general merchandise, Columbia. Was born November 10, 1826, in Germany. Was there raised and educated. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Prussian army. After serving several years as a private, he received the office of first lieutenant. Held that position three years, then came to America. Locating in Marion county in June, 1851, he took up agricultural pursuits and followed that business some time. Hearing of the firing on Fort Sumter, he hastened to the front and enlisted in company A, Fifteenth Missouri volunteers. In the spring of 1861 enlisted as a private and soon rose, step by step, until he became captain of his company. Participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and all the engagements his regiment was in during the time he was with them. His health failed and he was compelled to resign, which he did in 1864, returned to his home in this county, and as soon as his health permitted he commenced business at Columbia. He married Miss Amelia Marquarett in 1865. She is also a native of Prussia. They have two children, Alice and Edwin.

FOSTER, J. P.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Belinda. Was born September 1, 1824, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, and was raised on a farm until eleven years of age, and attended the common schools of that place. In 1835 he emigrated to Monroe county, Indiana, with his parents. Remained there until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Lucas county, and remained there until 1862, engaging in agricultural pursuits. Then came to this county and located on the place where he now resides. His farm consists of 172 acres, one-half of which

is well improved and on which he has good buildings. He married Miss Elmira Byers on the 25th of December, 1853. She is a native of Indiana and was born September 14, 1833. By this union they have three children living: Amanda E., Mary O. and James B. They lost three: Martha A., Clarendo C., David S. Mrs. Foster lived to enjoy life until February 24, 1875. He is an honest, energetic farmer, and one that attends to his own business. His daughter, Ollie, keeps house for him at present.

FRY, G. W.—Farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Columbia. Was born in Marion county on the 18th of February, 1855, and was raised here on a farm, and is still following his favorite occupation. He received a common school education in his younger days. He married Miss Mary Robinson the 29th of January, 1880. She is also native of this county. He is a thoroughly drilled agriculturalist and stands high in the estimation of the public.

JAMES, EZRA—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 5, P. O. Dallas. Is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. Was born the 19th of February, 1825. He spent the youthful years of his life on a farm, and received an education in the common schools of that place. In the spring of 1852 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Lucas county. Was engaged in agricultural pursuits there for fifteen years. In the fall of 1867 he came to this county and settled where he now resides. He owns 240 acres of fine farm land well improved, on which he has good and comfortable buildings. He was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Murry in 1848. She is a native of Virginia, and was born on the first of January, 1824. By this union they have nine children: Sarah, Franklin, Delila, Alva, Charles E., Henry, Mary E., Emma B. and Clarence. They lost two, David and Lemuel. Mr. James commenced life with limited capital, and by his industry and attention to business has made himself a fine home.

L AFAVER, J. W.—Farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Columbia. Is a native of Morgan county, Indiana, and was born in August, 1835. Was there raised on a farm and educated at Greencastle, Indiana. When eighteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and followed it for two years. Came to this county and settled at Gosport in 1855, and resided there until 1860, when he returned to Indiana. He enlisted in company A, Thirty-third Indiana infantry in August, 1863, and took part in the battles of Johnsonville, Nashville and others. Was mustered out in December, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee. Came home to Indiana and returned to Marion county in the fall of 1866. He married Miss Sarah Gregory in 1857, at Gosport. She is a native of Indiana. Their family consists of six children: James F., Mary, Jane, Ellen, Rachel and Joseph D. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church of Columbia.

LINDSAY, Wm. H.—Farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Columbia. The subject of this brief sketch is a native of Lincoln county, North Carolina, and was born May 29th, 1815, and was principally raised on a farm. In the fall of 1839 he emigrated to Georgia, where he followed agricultural pursuits and school teaching until the winter of 1846. He then returned to his native State and followed school teaching and farming until May, 1851, when he emigrated to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he taught school two terms, then again took up farming and has made that his business exclusively. Came to this county in April, 1865. His farm consists of 200 acres which is well improved. He has held various offices in the township, as justice of the peace and trustee. He married Miss Nancy Ann Falls in the summer of 1839 in North Carolina. She is a native of the above State and

was born January 10th, 1816. By this union they have two children living: Rachel G. and Marcus C. Lost three. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia, and he is also a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 185, located at Columbia.

LONG, BRUMFIELD—Farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Columbia. Was born in April, 1819, in Virginia, and emigrated with his parents to Elkhart county, Indiana, when thirteen years of age. He spent the early part of life on a farm and received a common school education. He also worked at the cabinet trade about one year. Came to this county in the summer of 1853 and purchased 200 acres of land. He has added from time to time and at present his farm consists of 360 acres, besides one that he presented to his son. He kept the Columbia post-office two years. He has been a member of the county board two terms, and was appointed by the Legislature to locate the State road from Bellefontaine to Chariton. He enlisted with the home guards and started for the front, but he was taken sick at St. Joseph, Missouri, and was compelled to return home. His son J. W. enlisted in company I, Thirty-third Iowa infantry, but was obliged to return on account of ill health, and has since died from the effects of disease contracted in the service. Mr. Long was married to Miss Eliza Wyland, a native of Ohio, in 1843. She was born April 29th, 1827. By this union one child is living, Wm. T. Lost one, John W. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia, in which he has held the office of trustee and steward.

McCORKLE, E. W.—Farmer, Sec. 27, P. O. Columbia. Was born in June, 1833, in Putnam county, Indiana. Was raised there on a farm and received his education. He also assisted his father in clearing a farm in that county. He removed to this State and settled in this county in April, 1858, and has remained here since, following agricultural pursuits. He now has a farm of 430 acres, well improved. He has good buildings, etc., and one of the best orchards in the township, embracing five acres. He deals in and raises considerable stock. Has held the offices of justice of the peace, assessor, trustee, and others. He married Miss Nancy M. McCorkle in October, 1855. She is a native of Rush county, Indiana, born in May, 1835. They have eleven children: James A., Mary R., John E., Matthew S., Abram Y., Melissa J., Margaret A., Joseph W., David C., Nathan H. and George E. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Columbia, in which he is ruling elder, and also superintendent of the sabbath-school.

McCREARY, G. C.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Dallas. Was born in Crawford county, Ohio, the 4th of September, 1840, and was there raised until nine years of age, then emigrated with his two brothers to Iowa and settled in Marshall county. Resided there on a farm until the spring of 1861, and received an education in the common schools. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company A, First Kansas infantry, and served three years, then re-enlisted as a veteran in company B, First Kansas cavalry and served in that company until the close of the war. He took part in the following battles: Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Vicksburg, Corinth, Springfield and others. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 30th, 1865. He went to St. Joseph, Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits three years, thence to Michigan two years, from there to Kansas where he remained four years, thence to Marshall county, Iowa, eventually locating in Marion county. He owns 104 acres

of land. He married Miss Mary Nodrufft, a native of Ohio, in 1866. She was born in 1845. By this union they have two children: Zerldia and Sarah S. He holds the offices of school secretary and road supervisor.

McKEE, CHARLES—Farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Gosport. Was born August 8, 1812, in the county of Donnegal, Ireland. He spent his younger days on a farm and received a common school education. In 1829 he came to America, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he worked in a foundry for a time, then removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he remained fifteen years teaching school and farming. He came to this county in the fall of 1851, and has remained here since, following agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Lavina Russell in October, 1851. She is a native of New York, and was born in 1835 in the city of New York. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he holds the office of trustee.

McKINON, JOHN—Of the firm of McKinon & Hoffman, carpenters and wagon-makers, Columbia. Was born October 10th, 1838, in Orange county, Indiana, and was raised and educated in the town of Bloomfield. He learned the house carpenter and wagon-maker trades of his father at an early age, and has followed it for a business. He enlisted in company D, Fourteenth Indiana infantry, June 7th, 1861, and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern and others, and was honorably discharged June 7, 1864. Came to Marion county and settled at Columbia in April, 1866. In April, 1880, he took in Mr. Hoffman as partner, left the shop in his charge and went to Colorado, remaining there six months prospecting, and then returned home. He is a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 185, located at Columbia. He married Miss Martha A. Jerome on the 24th of October, 1867. She is a native of Ohio, and was born January 24, 1850. By this union they have five children: Loretta, Susan, Lilly, Martha and an infant.

MITCHELL, ALLEN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9, P. O. Gosport. Was born the 24th of April, 1841, in Parke county, Indiana. At the age of eighteen months was taken to Buchanan county, Missouri. He was there raised on a farm until eleven years of age, and received an education in the common schools. He came to this county in 1851 with his mother (now Mrs. Nicodemus). He enlisted in company F, Fortieth Iowa infantry in August, 1862, and was mustered out August 2d, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, receiving an honorable discharge. He returned to his home in this county and took up agricultural pursuits again. He now owns 175 acres of fine farming land well improved. He married Miss C. A. Stone on the 11th of February, 1866. She is a native of Iowa, born on the 15th of April, 1841, on the present site of the city of Fairfield. Her father built the first house in that place. They have one child living. Laura. Lost two.

MITCHELL, NEWTON—Farmer, Sec. 34, P. O. Columbia. Was born January 30th, 1826, in Highland county, Ohio, and at the age of twelve years emigrated with his parents to Decatur county, Indiana, where he was principally raised on a farm, and received most of his education. He enlisted in company I, Sixty-eighth Indiana infantry in 1862. Was at the battles of Hopper's Gap, Chickamauga and many others, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, in August, 1865. Came to Marion county in January 1866, and settled on the land whereon he now resides, and has made agricultural pursuits his business since that time. He owns a fine farm of 69

acres, and also 19 acres of timber land in Lucas county. He was married to Miss Joan Glass in 1851 in Rush county, Indiana. She is a native of Kentucky and was born in 1833. By this union they have one child living, Ira B. Lost two. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Knoxville. Mrs. Mitchell, during the war, was head cook in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and other points. Mr. Mitchell has held several of the township offices, always filling them faithfully.

PRATHER, B. R.—Druggist and physician, Columbia. Is a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, and was born March 23, 1823, being raised there on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and continued therein until nearly twenty-five years of age. He then itinerated with the Methodist Episcopal Church nine years, then renewed the study of medicine at Moore's Hill, Indiana, and in the year 1859 he commenced the practice of medicine at Hartford, Indiana. Emigrated to LaGrange, Lucas county, Iowa, April 6, 1860. He continued to practice for two years, then helped to make up company G, Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry, and went with them as a private August 15, 1862. He was soon employed as contract surgeon, in which capacity he continued seven months. His health failing him he returned home. In 1876 he moved to Pleasant township, Lucas county, thence to this county in August, 1879, and purchased his present drug store. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows. Has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Lind. They were married in 1847 and by this union had one child. Lost one. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Maggie A. Van Dyke, of Knoxville. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia, of which he holds the office of local elder.

STRAHAN, Mrs. S. A.—Sec. 17, P. O. Gosport. Owns 290 acres of fine farm land which is well improved and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain and fruit, and on which she has a fine house and a good barn, etc. Is a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and was born on the first of January, 1818, being there raised and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen she removed to Putnam county, Indiana, with her parents. She was united in marriage with S. H. Strahan, on the twenty-first of November, 1839. He was a native of Kentucky and was born in September, 1819, and emigrated to Putnam county, Indiana, when young and was raised on a farm. He died February 24, 1879, and was buried at Gosport. He left five children living: J. W., R. Alexander, Margaret J., Clara L. and Ira N. Lost four. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

WHITLATCH, W. A.—Of the firm of Whitlatch & Meeks, dealers in general merchandise, Columbia. This gentleman is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, and came to this county with his parents while young. Was here raised on a farm. Commenced the mercantile business at this place in July, 1874. In August, 1880, he took in Mr. J. G. Meeks as a partner. They have a large roomy building filled with a superb stock of goods and are doing a good business and are building up a fine trade. He married Miss N. C. Fletcher on the nineteenth of September, 1871. She is a native of Kentucky and was born in July, 1848. By this union they have one child, Guy. Mrs. Whitlatch died July 27, 1879, and is interred in the Columbia burying ground.

CHAPTER XIII.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP.

Descriptive Geography—Early History—Barkersville—Attica—Miscellaneous—Biographies

INDIANA township corresponds with congressional township 74, range 11. Timber and coal are abundant, and away from the streams the surface consists of an almost unbroken level prairie. The farming lands of this township have the reputation of being the best in the county and the farms among the most prosperous in the State.

EARLY HISTORY.

Indiana township was at first a part of Round Grove precinct. This precinct, as formed in the early part of 1846, consists of what is now Indiana township, and a portion of what is now Washington township.

The first election held in Round Grove precinct was on the eighth day of April, 1846. The following is a copy of the poll-book of the election:

"Poll-book of an election held at the house of Alexander May, in Round Grove precinct, on the first Monday, the sixth day of April, 1846. John I. Pearce, A. May and Jeremiah Gullion, judges, and James Cade and James M. Walters, clerks, were sworn, as the law directs, previous to entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

"JOHN T. PEARCE,
"Justice of the peace.

"Number and names of electors: Nelson Hill, Noah Whitlatch, John Campton, Wm. D. Greenman, James M. Walters, David I. Deem, John Whitlatch, W. T. Smith, Solomon Z. Tumbleson, James Cade, Jeremiah Gullion, Alexander Mays, John T. Pearce Esq., Benjamin Spillman, Isaac Wilsey, Martin Neal, Nathaniel Day, Jeremiah Gullion, Jr., Allen Lowe, James I. Pennel, John Riddle, John Greenman, Benjamin Sherwood.

"I, John T. Pearce, A. May and Jeremiah Gullion, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of judge of the election, according to law and the best of my ability. I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse in conducting the same."

"JOHN T. PEARCE,
"ALEXANDER MAY,
"JEREMIAH GULLION,
"Judges of the election.

"I, James Cade, and James M. Walters, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of clerk of the election according to law and the best of my ability. I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse in conducting the same.

"JAMES CADE,
"JOHN M. WALTERS,
"Clerks of the election.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, } ss
 " MARION COUNTY, }

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sixth day of April, A. D. 1846.

"JOHN T. PEARCE,

"Justice of the peace"

"At an election held at the house of Alexander May, in Round Grove Precinct, in the county of Marion, and Territory of Iowa, on the first Monday, the sixth day of April, A. D. 1846, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names, for the office of Delegate to the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa; to-wit,

"For Delegate, James L. Warren has received twelve votes. For Delegate John Conery has received eleven votes.

"We, the undersigned judges and clerks, do certify the above to be correct.

"JOHN T. PEARCE,

"ALEXANDER MAY,

"JEREMIAH GULLION,

Judges.

"JAMES CADE,

"JAMES M. WATTERS,

Clerks."

The first election after the organization of Indiana township of which there is any preserved record, was held at the house of Benj. F. Williams, in Barkersville (now Attica), April 5, 1852. Fifty-three votes were cast, and the following officers elected: Harvey Manners and W. T. Smith, justices; Nathaniel Coclerce, Samuel M. Coolly and Jacob Bonebreak, trustees; Noah Bonebreak, clerk, and Allen Lowe and John Champlin, constables.

Indiana was so named in consequence of a large majority of the first settlers being from that State. The following is a list of their names and date of settlement: Alexander May, Noah Whitlatch, Wm. Carlisle, George Henry, Allen Lowe, Samuel Coolly, Wm. Shanks, Samuel Nicholson and John Riddle in 1843; Jeremiah Gullion, Benj. Sherwood, David Sweem and Jas. Cade, in 1844; Isaac Kelsey and Lewis Pierce in 1845, and John Bonebreak in 1846.

Alexander May originally settled in the township, and with several others mentioned in the above list, formed what was known as May's Settlement. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, January 5, 1801, emigrated to Orange county, Indiana, in 1816, to Fountain county, same State, in 1827, from thence to Montgomery county, same State, in 1831, and from thence to this county, arriving here June 22, 1843.

David Sweem was born in Ohio, in 1819, moved to Indiana and from thence to this county and township in the autumn of 1844.

Mr. S. was first an exhorter, and during his residence here an itinerant preacher in the M. E. Church. He also took a somewhat active part in politics, by which he became well known in the county. His residence was near Attica, where he died January 15, 1868.

The first gospel preaching was done by Rev. Jas. L. Warren, in the summer of 1843, at the residence of Noah Whitlatch. On this occasion the Doctor, having sent an appointment to preach there at 11 o'clock A. M. on a

certain sabbath, walked the distance between his residence, in Lake Park, and the place appointed, but arrived too late. The people had collected, waited a long time, and then dispersed. After they were all gone the Doctor made his appearance, weary and heated with his long journey. After having come so far he was not disposed to return without accomplishing his mission, so he announced that he would preach at night if the people could be notified of it. Thereupon runners were sent abroad to notify them, and he was enabled to hold forth to a goodly number of hearers.

The first persons married were Samuel Nicholson and Eleanor May, daughter of Alexander May, at the residence of the latter, June 1, 1844.

The first post-office in this township was kept at Alexander May's, but what date we have been unable to learn. Benj. Sherwood, postmaster, mails from Knoxville weekly.

The first school was taught by Fletcher Cain, in a little cabin near where Attica now is, in 1845. Number of scholars, sixteen. Harvey Mannes taught near the same place in 1847-8. John B. Hays taught two miles south of Attica the same year. Hessey May also taught a school at his own house at an early date.

BARKERSVILLE.

On the twenty-sixth of July, 1849, James Barker and Nathaniel Caceres caused to be surveyed on the northwest quarter of section 11, a town that was called Barkersville, in honor of one of the proprietors. Surveyor, James Rousseau. James Barker erected the first house on the survey, a one-story brick, that is now occupied by Wm. Thomas. Barker also sold the first goods, and was, at the same time, first postmaster. Mail once a week. It was first carried from Knoxville, in a pocket handkerchief, by M. M. Marks. B. F. Williams afterward bought Barker's store, and also took charge of the post-office. Present postmaster, T. S. Cathcart; mail daily. The first hotel was kept by a German named Michael Himmelhaver; fare, ten cents per meal. The house still stands, near the Attica House.

The first school in town was taught by Hessey May, and the Rev. Mr. Neur organized the first M. E. society there.

Not long after Barkersville had been in existence, its principal proprietor, James Barker, for whom the town had been named, became so infamous in a criminal attachment for another man's wife, that the name was regarded as a disgrace to the town, and by common consent it was changed to

ATTICA.

It now contains the following business enterprises: Three general stores; the first by D. P. Cathcart, the second by J. H. Mears, the third by B. N. & Etcher. Two drug stores; first by Bell & McVay, second by Samuel Buzard. Boots and shoes made and repaired by J. H. Brennan. Harness shop by J. H. McVay. Two blacksmith shops, James Heffner and Levi Shane; wagon shop by I. B. Sharron. Grist and saw-mill by O. C. Sharron. Two potteries; one by Joseph Jennings, the other by Ira Kendrick. Sorghum-mill by R. S. Haines. Hotel by S. C. Bell. Post-office by D. P. Cathcart. Two physicians, S. C. Bell and Samuel Buzard. Two ministers; Rev. O. H. Montgomery and Rev. Scott. A school taught by Miss Mary Weigand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1855 there were in the township:

Rolls.....	95
Real estate valued at.....	\$142,028
Personalty " "	41,539

The valuation in 1870 was:

Real estate	\$175,540
Personalty	80,851
Total	\$256,391

In 1879 the valuation was:

Real estate	\$ 203,774
Personalty ..	53,833
Total	\$257,607

The population in 1870 was 1,332; in 1875 it was 1,281; in 1880 there were inhabitants to the number of 1,131.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BELL, S. C.—Physician and surgeon, Attica. Was born in Clarksville, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1846. Moved with his parents to Iowa, in 1864, commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Wm. Crowder, of Springfield, Keokuk county, an old school practitioner, graduating at the State University, in the spring of 1875, and came to Attica, where he has established a large practice, and has built up for himself an enviable reputation. On the twentieth day of May, 1875, he married Miss Loice Wightman, a lady of culture, and refined domestic habits. She is a native of Illinois, born in McLean county, July 3d, 1852. They have three children: Estella M., Harry C. and Charley.

BUZARD, SAMUEL—Physician and surgeon, Attica. Born in West Virginia, October first, 1842. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he left his native State, returning in 1866—remaining three years, engaged in teaching school; then went to Philadelphia University, where he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated in the spring of 1871. Came to Iowa in the same year; located at Eldorado, Monroe county, and commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1875 to Attica, where he has since been engaged, practicing with considerable success. He married Miss Sarah F. Morrison, September twenty-second, 1870. She is a native of the same State as her husband, and a lady of refinement, the daughter of Thomas Morrison, Esq. By this union they have five children: Iberi Ann, Islenrich, Orena Iona, Oletia Venza and Ovaca R.

HILL, NELSON—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 33, P. O. Attica. Is a native of Ohio, and born in Monroe county, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1817. He was taken by his parents when quite young to Indiana, where he resided until five years old, then emigrated to Montgomery county, remaining until 1844; emigrated to Iowa, and located in Ma-

Marion county, entering his land from the government. The hardships and privations he endured were many. He married Miss Eliza Stover, February twenty-third, 1837. She was a native of Highland county, Ohio; died in 1860, leaving four children. His second marriage occurred in 1861, to Mary A. McElrath, a native of Indiana, born in Shelby county. Their family consists of seven children: Rufus A., Quintillian, John H., Jane E., Ollie May, Wesley L. and Franklin O.

MADDY, THOMAS—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16, P. O. Attica. Born in Shelby county, Indiana, August 7, 1838. At the aged sixteen years moved with his parents to Marion county, Iowa, settling on the present farm, which contains 280 acres. Mr. Maddy is an industrious enterprising citizen, highly respected and stands high in the estimation of his neighbors for honesty and fair dealing. He married Miss Harriet Rogers on the 23d day of May, 1861. She is a native of Indiana and was born in Jefferson county. They have six children: F. A., W. G., Saml F., Augustus L., Annie R. and Clare A.

MADDY, JAMES—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 7, P. O. Attica. Among the prominent farmers of Marion county, who have been closely identified with the interest of this township, may be mentioned Mr. Maddy. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1824, and when quite young moved with his parents to Shelby county, then to Marion county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, and was raised a farmer. He owns 300 acres of land, well improved, with substantial buildings. He is a mild and unassuming man; kind and generous as a neighbor, and hospitable to all. He married Miss Margaret J. McIlrath, January twenty-ninth, 1846. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and by this union they have five children: John T., Charles W., James N. and G. L. Lost four.

MARK, M. M.—Farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Attica. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1814, and in 1839 removed to Harrison county, Missouri, and after a residence of six years returned to Ohio and lived there one year, and in 1846 came to this county and now owns a farm of seventy-six acres. He is one of the first settlers of the county and experienced all the hardships of a frontier life, and the young and rising generation have but a faint idea of what they are indebted to such sturdy pioneers as Mr. Mark. He married Miss Letitia Feagins in 1836. She was born in Ohio. They have three children living: Henry H., E. H. and J. F. Have lost seven.

MARK, JOHN—Merchant, Attica. Was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 28, 1822, and was raised and educated there. His early life was that of a farmer boy. Vast and extensive unoccupied lands of Iowa offered new inducements to men of true courage and he turned his back on home. In 1844 he made a prospecting tour through the West and was so favorably impressed with the country and its superior advantages that he made his home in Marion county in 1854, and engaged in agricultural pursuits following this successfully for a term of years. In 1874 he embarked in the mercantile business, which he has since followed, and has built an enviable reputation for honesty and fame which duly and justly merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his patrons. He married Miss Dorothy Coons on the 20th day of December, 1849. She is a native of New York, born in Columbia county, in 1828. By this union they had ten children: E. L., Margaret A., Aford H., Mary E., William, Minnie D. and John V. Lost three.

NEIFERT, J. B.—Farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 16, P. O. Attica. Among the most prominent and successful stock-dealers of Indiana township may be mentioned Mr. Neifert. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of July, 1829, and was raised on a farm. He came to Marion county in the spring of 1857. His estate consists of 400 acres. His buildings are first-class, indicating taste and good judgment. He is the architect of his own fortune, starting in life in humble circumstances. Stock-raising is his specialty, and he is numbered among the largest feeders and shippers in the county. On the 22d day of January, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Aldenderfer, a native of Berks county, born 1833. The family consists of eight children: Lydia, Sarah, Mary, John, Ida, Chally and Annie L. Lost one.

SHERWOOD, DANIEL—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 22, P. O. Attica. Among the residents of Marion county who came here at an early age, and who have contributed a full share toward its growth and development, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, December 9, 1810, and when one year old was taken by his parents to Washington county, Indiana, where he was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools. In 1847 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marion county, on the farm he now occupies, containing 382½ acres. He has held various township offices and he has represented the county in the General Assembly of the State Legislature. Few men have passed through life with less of ostentation or more satisfactory results. He has gained wealth and honor by pursuing a straightforward, true, honest and upright course, and he has been eminently successful in all he has undertaken. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Annie Smith, in 1836, a native of Indiana. His second marriage occurred May 26, 1839, to Mrs. Julia M. Hazen, whose maiden name was Phelps. She was born in New York in 1808, and came with her parents to Indiana in 1860. This family consists of five children: Ann E., Francis H., William P., Nancy M. (now Mrs. Van Dyke) and Miranda (now Mrs. Harned, of Indianola). Lost three. One son, Jesse, enlisted in the late war and was killed at Helena, July 4, 1863. Mrs. Sherwood was previously married to Francis Hazen, who died of cholera in 1833. She has by this marriage one daughter living (now Mrs. Rutherford).

CHAPTER XIV.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The Township Described—Coal—Organization and Early History—Hamilton—Marysville—Bussey—Biographical.

LIBERTY township occupies the southeast corner of Marion county, and corresponds with township 74, range 18. It is bounded on the north by Clay, on the west by Indiana township, on the south by Monroe county, and on the east by Mahaska.

The surface of the township is somewhat diversified, being composed partly of what was once beautiful, level and gently undulating prairie, but which is now under a good state of cultivation; but the greater part was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, and is more broken. Much of this has also been cleared away and the land brought under cultivation, and there are, in fact, but few acres in the township but may be cultivated.

successfully. The principal water-courses are North and South Creeks. They flow from the southwest, entering the township near the southwest corner, and leaving it near the northeast corner.

These streams drain a large scope of country, each having a length of at least thirty miles before entering the township. They were formerly much used for milling purposes, but at present there is not a single dam to interrupt the onward flow of the water. The banks of these streams are lined with a heavy growth of timber, which at places extends entirely across the bottoms, which vary in width from only a few feet to a mile, and often the timber extends to the uplands, this being the case especially between the two Cedars, as also in the entire western and southern portions of the township. The timber on the bottom lands is mostly elm, bur-oak, red-oak and basswood; on the uplands, white-oak, red-oak and hickory.

It is the general opinion of persons who have given the matter their attention that until the recent raids on the timber for railroad ties its growth has equalled what has been used: that the ravages of the white man's ax have been no more detrimental to its growth than were those of the Indians, fires, etc.

The greater portion of the soil cannot be surpassed for its fertility, especially in the bottom lands, and that which was formerly prairie.

The crops usually cultivated are corn, wheat, rye and oats. The grasses do well; timothy and clover producing abundant crops. Corn ordinarily produces from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

The opinion originally prevailed among the settlers that it would be a poor fruit country, but experience proves on the contrary that it is well adapted for that purpose. Apples, plums, apricots and cherries yield an abundant crop.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is farming, and the principal exports are hogs, cattle and flour.

COAL.

The greatest natural advantage possessed by the township consists in the wealth underlying its surface in the shape of coal. Coal beds underlie the surface of the whole township, and range in thickness from three to twelve feet. The coal is of the bituminous variety, and is pronounced as good as any in the State. There have been opened in the township from thirty to fifty different banks, many of which, however, have been only partially and occasionally worked. What the township needs is better railroad communication as under present circumstances coal at the mines is worth but about five cents per bushel.

ORGANIZATION AND EARLY HISTORY.

This township was the first one organized, or declared a township, by the board of county commissioners, the date of this transaction being April 13, 1846. During the fall of that year the first election was held at the house of Rhoderick Peck, on the northeast quarter of section nine. But there is no preserved record of this election, and any particulars relating to it are not remembered. The earliest one on record took place on the first day of April, 1850, at the residence of Martin Neel, about a mile east of where Marysville now is. At this election thirty-one votes were cast, and the

Following named persons elected: Andrew McGruder and Isaac Willsey, constables; Daniel Sampson, Isaac Willsey and Wm. H. Brobst, trustees; Joseph Brobst, clerk, and Horace Lyman, treasurer.

The names of most of those who came and settled in the township at an earlier date, are Horace Lyman, Stanford Doud, Martin Neel, David Haymaker, Silas Brown, Benj. Spilman, David Gushwa, Lewis Jones, Jacob Hendricks and Andrew McGruder, in 1843; Thurston Day and Wm. Mims, in 1844; James Rousseau and Isaac Willsey, in 1845; and Wm. Ridges and H. H. Mitchell, in 1846.

Martin Neel was a native of Kentucky. At precisely what date he settled in Liberty is not known, but it is supposed by the oldest inhabitants to have been previous to the extinction of the Indian title. He made his claim and place of residence on Cedar bottom, not far from the present site of Marysville.

During his early residence here Mr. Neel suffered many of the privations incident to pioneer life. At one time it was found necessary for him to go to Burlington for a short time, to work for money to purchase such articles as were sorely needed, leaving his wife and two children in their isolated, wilderness home, without any known neighbors within a distance of many miles, except Indians.

In 1845 Benjamin Spillman, living in the southwestern part of the township, contrived and erected a temporary hand-mill for grinding corn. It consisted of a couple of native stones dressed to a suitable size and smoothness, placed one upon the other in the ordinary way, and so fastened that the open one could be turned by a crank, with one hand, while with the other the operator could feed it, throwing in a few grains at each revolution. It had the capacity of grinding five or six bushels of corn per day, and was patronized by quite a number of customers, each of whom was his own miller. Sometimes several would be waiting, each for his turn, even when that consisted of only a few messes.

When Haymakers and others began to supply the demand for breadstuff, such temporary make-shifts as the one just described, were laid away as superannuated machinery, as water-mills were thrown into disuse by the introduction of steam-power.

The first post-office established in this township was called Elm Grove, a place still known by that name. The precise date of its establishment we have not been able to ascertain, but it must have been some time in 1845-1846. James Rousseau was postmaster.

The first school was taught by David Haymaker, in the winter of 1846-7, in a claim pen owned by Lyman M. Haymaker, near their mill.

The first organized school district was what is now No. 7. A hewed log house was built for school purposes, and a young man named Turk first occupied it as a teacher.

As in all parts of the county claim difficulties were not uncommon, we will record one instance. A man named Baker came into the neighborhood of where Hamilton now is, and entered some land legally claimed by Jacob Hendicks. As it happened, there was a quantity of rails in the land just entered, belonging to Hendricks. One night these rails were all moved and piled on the opposite side of the line. At this time Baker was absent, but his return was looked for with much interest by Jacob and his friends; and when he came they paid their respects *en masse*, and induced him to deed the land to Jacob without any needless delay.

HAMILTON.

The village of Hamilton, occupying the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, was laid out by Stanford Dond, surveyor, assisted by Jacob Hendricks and another individual whose name is not remembered, as chain-carriers, June 1 and 2, 1849. Proprietors, Jacob Hendrick, Isaac Willsey, Andrew McGruder, John Stilwell, H. H. Mitchell and Martin Neel. After the town was platted into six blocks the proprietors drew lots for the choice of lots.

The first house was built during the following winter, by Nathan Linn. It was a double log cabin, and the foundation was laid three feet above the ground on the compact snow that bore up the entire structure till the first thaw softened the underpinning and gradually let it down to earth.

The first post-office was kept by Isaac Willsey.

The first goods were sold by Linn & Smith, consisting of groceries—which term included whisky.

The first hotel was kept by Henry Edwards.

Hamilton has a population of about 200.

It contains three stores of general merchandise, two hardware stores, one hotel, depot and post-office. There is also a church and a lodge of Odd Fellows. This lodge, No. 78, was organized August 3, 1855. The following were the first members: H. Glenn, Dr. French, H. B. Ely, B. F. Spiller and H. Baseter. Dr. French was the first N. G. There are now forty-four members.

MARYSVILLE.

Marysville is situated on the north bank of Cedar Creek. It was laid out in February, 1857, on land then owned by Josiah and Joseph Brock.

The first house was built by Jonathan Wilder. It was a frame building and still stands. The second was by Jacob Stambach, and is now known as the old tavern stand. Andrew Kerr sold the first goods. Peter Klein was the first postmaster, and the post-office was then called Ely. His successor was J. B. Ely.

For some years Marysville remained in a partially dormant condition but since the discovery of vast quantities of coal lands in its neighborhood the place has had an upward tendency in the way of enterprise, and is now rapidly building up. The most prominent building in the place is a large woolen factory, by Welch & Co., erected in 1872. There is also a weekly newspaper published here called the *Marysville Miner*, and to its descriptions of the country, advertisements, and stirring appeals, much of the prosperity of the town may be attributed.

The *Miner* was first issued February seventh, 1871 by a company, with J. W. Ragsdale as editor, from a press brought from Albion, Monroe county. In his salutatory the editor said: "As to politics, we are personally Republican, but this paper shall be independent, outspoken, and ever ready to condemn that which we deem to be wrong, even though it be in high places. As to making fair promises, we will not. We can only say to our readers that we will try to do our duty, and that we expect them to do the same." With the next issue of the paper D. C. Ely took editorial charge of it. In his bow to the public he says: "As stated in the salutatory, this paper shall be neutral in politics, and devoted to the best interests of this section."

by giving information in regard to our natural advantages over our sister towns."

The present publisher and proprietor of the *Miner*, is C. T. McConnell, under whose able and energetic management the paper continues to maintain its former reputation for enterprise and sprightliness.

Marysville has been incorporated under the general laws of the State, and has a full corps of municipal officers. The present officers are as follows:

Mayor—Jacob Metz.

Recorder—Henry Metz.

Assessor—A. A. Hickox.

Treasurer—John Metz.

Trustees—H. A. Owens, D. Netherow, T. C. Hetherington, J. Yenser and M. Waller.

Marshall—W. A. Buchanan.

The M. E. Church of Marysville, was organized in 1867. Dr. Beal and wife, M. M. Gortner and wife, R. S. Robinson and wife were the first members. In 1874 a frame church building was erected, at a cost of \$2,175.00; it was dedicated September sixth 1874, by Bishop Gilbert Haven. The present membership is twenty-three.

Marysville Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 307, was organized February eighth, 1875. The charter members were: John Metz, "N. G."; W. C. Pike, "V. G."; J. E. Groom, "secretary"; Nelson Hetherington, "treasurer"; J. D. Anderson, "I. G." Regular meetings every Saturday evening. They have a present membership of forty.

The Masonic Lodge of Marysville, named Gavel Lodge, No. 229, was organized under the dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, February 13, 1868, with the following officers: W. E. Wright, W. M.; O. B. Lyman, S. W.; H. S. Knight, J. W.; Jacob Metz, secretary; J. B. Ely, S. D.; D. C. Ely, J. D.; R. K. Kline, T. Their present membership is 34; charter members eight; number demitted, twenty-four; died, two. Regular monthly meetings are held Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month.

The population of Marysville is about two hundred; and besides the newspaper, churches, lodges and post-office, has three stores of general merchandise, one hotel, two furniture stores, one drug store, one livery stable, one hardware store where agricultural implements are sold, and two steam-mills.

BUSSEY.

Bussey was laid out in July, 1875. It is located on the line of the A. K. & D. R. R., and was named after Mr. Bussey of mill-fame. It has a population of about one hundred, and contains four stores of general merchandise, one drug store, lumber yard, warehouse, depot and post-office.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BROBST, J. R.—Attorney at law, notary public and real estate agent, Marysville. Was born in Marion county, the date of his birth being February 3, 1850. He enjoyed the advantages of the schools of Knoxville, and commenced the study of law. After the usual course he commenced practicing came to Marysville and located. He is a young man of good business ability and fine talents, and stands high among men of his profession. The

citizens of Marysville and community consider his services indispensable. His marriage was at Marshalltown, November 1, 1876, to Miss Bell Thompson of that city, Rev. J. Hurd performing the ceremony. Their family consists of one child, Eva M.

BUSSEY, J.—Lumber and grain-dealer. Came to this township in the fall of 1867, and bought the tract of land on which Bussey was afterward built, and from whom it received its name. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1820, where he was raised and lived until 1867 when he came to Iowa and settled on the place he now occupies. He was married to Miss Isabelle Jameson. They have eight children, all of whom are living, except one. Their names are: John J., Mary A., Louisa, Marshall, Alfred C., Edward L., James A. and Isabelle A. He has over 100 acres of land in different parts of the township, and also a large number of cattle, hogs and horses.

CLEMONS, G. W.—Furniture-dealer and undertaker, Marysville. Was born July 2, 1835, in Licking county, Ohio, where he was raised, educated, and lived until eighteen years of age. In the year 1853 he came to Marion county, Iowa. After farming for a few years he commenced his present business. He was married to Miss Fannie Bailey May 29, 1863, in Marion county, Iowa, by Rev. J. Hill. They have five children: Albert, Etta, Victoria, Jessie and Caroline.

COLE, D. L.—Physician and surgeon, Bussey. This prominent M. D. was born August 12, 1848, in Ashland county, Ohio. Came with his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he received his primary education, after which he took a course in the college at Pella. He then took a thorough course at the Keokuk Medical College. Came to Bussey in 1876. He was married to Miss Bell Bussey, June 13, 1880, at Bussey, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. J. H. Hard.

DAVIS, J. B.—Farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Marysville. Was born April 11, 1819, in Kentucky and made that place his home until 1837 when he removed to Illinois. There he resided until 1845, and then came to this county, locating where he now lives. He is the owner of 250 acres of good land, well cultivated. Was married in Brown county, Illinois, September 21, 1843, to Miss Nancy Bridges, by James Harp, Esq. Their family consists of ten children: Miranda G., Augustus A., William L., Orland B., John F., James B., Thompson B., Julia S., Nancy A. and Charles T.

DOUD S.—Farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Bussey. Was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 7, 1820, where he lived until twenty-five years of age: then came to Marion county in 1846. He married Miss Martha A. Darval, who died September 7, 1855. He was married the second time to Mrs. Eliza Burton, July 31, 1861. He has six children: Francis B., Andrew F., Marcus D., William W., Clement B. and Viola L.

FALLIS, J. W.—Miller, Bussey. Was born November 28, 1828, in Clinton county, Ohio, where he was raised and lived until he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, in the fall of 1865, and resided there eight years. In 1873 came to Marion county and commenced the milling business. His mill was built expressly for custom work. It has two run of stones, with a capacity of grinding about 100 bushels per day. He married Miss Amelia Claybaugh, in March, 1864. They have four children: Morris, Eugene, Benjamin and Isaac.

FOSHIER, C. B.—Machinist, builder and contractor, Marysville. Was

born January 1, 1840, in Boone county, Kentucky, and came with his parents, when young, to Putnam county, Indiana, where he lived five years. Then, in the spring of 1848, moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he lived five years, then removing to Fairfield, Jefferson county. He there learned his trade, and after four years, returned to Van Buren county, and then in January, 1859, he moved to Lovilla, where he lived until 1871, when he came to Marysville. He married Miss Elvira Rand, June 29, 1858. They have seven children: Elmer E., Willie E., Harry R., Chas L., Edward E., Dennie M. and Mary E., two of whom are deceased. Mr. F. enlisted in company B, Twenty-second Iowa infantry, and served six months as clerk of the post hospital at Raleigh, Missouri, where he took sick and was obliged to return home.

HUGHES, A. E.—Dealer in general merchandise, Hamilton. Was born April 1, 1841, in Shelby county, Illinois, where he lived five years; then moved to Putnam county, Indiana, and lived there seven years, when he came to Monroe county, Iowa, the fall of 1853, and lived there twenty years. In 1873 he came to Hamilton, Marion county, and began his present business. He was married to Miss Mary E. Mefford, September 4, 1861, in Mahaska county, Iowa, by J. W. Calaway, Esq. They have four children: Samuel A., Della A., Ella N. and Luella.

JOLLIFFE, COLLINS—Farmer, Sec. 19, P. O. Marysville. Was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, and there made his home until twenty-nine years of age, receiving his education in that place. After leaving there he came to this county and township, and arrived on the site of his present home in the fall of 1853. He owns 280 acres of land, well adapted to the production of all kinds of fruit, grain and hay, and is well watered by the North Cedar Creek. Mr. J. was married January 22, 1832, to Miss Jennie Holt, by the Rev. William Hawkins. She died March 9, 1870, leaving seven children: Melissa, Alsinda, James, S. H., Albert, Lovina and Elisha H., four of them being deceased.

KITCH, J. W.—Manufacturer of whipple-trees, broom-handles and neck-yokes, Marysville. Was born April 19, 1821, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he lived until 1863. Then removed to Jasper county, same State, and resided for two years, when he came to Iowa, settling in Wapello county. After remaining there two years he came to this county in the fall of 1867, and has since made this his home. Mr. K. was the first pastor of the Lutheran Church of Marysville, and served four years. He owns seventy-four acres of land on section 17. He was married April 20, 1848, to Miss Susie Long, a native of Canada. His second wife was Catharine Shetler, whom he married March 14, 1852. They have eight children: Francis E., Emeline C., Mary, John, Edgar, Arletta, Philip M. and Ada Belle.

KNIGHT, H. S.—Miller, Marysville. Was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1837, where he lived until twenty-two years of age. He then came to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1859, where he worked at the milling business two years, and in April, 1864, he moved to Marion county, Iowa, where he still lives. Married Miss Mary A. Quick, December 3, 1868. They have eight children: Charles, Wm. D. and Jessie.

LAMPIER, J. G.—Physician and surgeon, Hamilton. Is a native of Vermont, born September 25, 1822, but when quite young removed to New York, where he was raised and educated, and prepared himself for his chosen profession. When twenty-two years of age he came to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of medicine.

to Marion county, Iowa, and has since resided here. She is the owner of 180 acres of land in section 26, and thirty acres in section 27. Was twice married; first, September 30, 1860, in Warren county, Iowa, by Rev. A. Pool, to Wm. Bradley. Shortly after their marriage Mr. B. enlisted in company E, Sixth Iowa volunteer infantry, and fell in the battle of Memphis, Tennessee, July 23, 1862. Her second husband was I. Willsey, whom she married February 28, 1865. After enjoying life for about eight years death seized him. He left his faithful wife as guardian of all his property besides having the care of an infant babe and four who were almost children. Mrs. Willsey has passed through more than many women of her age.

YOUNG; S. H.—Merchant, Marysville. Was born on the thirtieth of January, 1836, in Johnson county, Indiana, and when an infant moved to Warren county Illinois, where he resided seven years. Then came with his parents to Monroe county, Iowa, where he lived nineteen years and then removed to this county in the spring of 1865. Owns lands in sections 27 and 29. His stock of general merchandise is the largest in Marysville and he is the leading merchant. Was married December 24, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Robb, by Rev. R. J. Rocheldon. They have a family of five children: Luella, Jennie W., Mayo, William J. and John.

CHAPTER XV.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Geography, Physical and Descriptive—First Settlers—Early History—Tracy—Durham—Harvey—Bethel—Cemeteries—Biographical.

This township is composed of that part of congressional townships 75 and 76, of range 18, which lies south of the Des Moines River. It is traversed by English Creek and Cedar Creek, and is considerably broken in many parts, especially in places contiguous to these streams.

It is said that the name was given it in honor of the illustrious Whig statesman, Henry Clay, a large majority of the voters of the township at the time of its organization being Whigs.

Since its organization it has undergone several changes in its northern boundary. In 1848 all of township 75 north of the river was added to its authority of the county commissioners, and the second of October of the same year, in answer to a petition of Samuel Martin and others, it was "ordered that all of township 76, range 18, south of the Des Moines River, be added to Clay township." And again, in 1850, that part of Clay included township 75, north of the river, was detached from Clay and re-attached to Lake Prairie. This left both townships in their present shape.

Previous to its organization as Clay township, November, 1846, it was a part of Cedar precinct.

FIRST SETTLERS.

At an election held at the house of Jasper Koons in April, 1846, there were twenty-eight votes cast. As these voters constituted the first settlement of the township, we give them: David Durham, Andrew C. Sharp, Joseph Clark, Jasper Koons, Isaac H. Walters, D. T. Durham, Aaron Faulk, John S. Foster, John B. White, John R. Whaley, J. P. Deaton, Thomas Green,

growth of the county and is numbered among its respected citizens and industrious farmers.

MUNSELL, A. L.—Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Hamilton. Was born March 12, 1851, in Licking county, Ohio, where he lived all seven years of age, then came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. They lived on a farm until 1875, when he commenced with his father in the merchandise business. His father died November 27, 1878, leaving his business to his son who was appointed postmaster. He married Miss Jennie Faivere, March 7, 1877, in Linn county, Iowa, Rev. Wm. Demoss officiating.

PARKER, RILEY—Farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Hamilton. Was born June 19, 1805, in Ontario county, New York, where he lived until ten years of age. He came to Marion county, Iowa, in the spring of 1851, where he commenced work at his trade, blacksmithing, and also conducted the work on his farm. He owns 143 acres of land which he now has rented, and his son Lewis has taken charge of the blacksmith shop. He married Miss Catharine Quareld in Medina county, Ohio. They have nine children: Elizabeth E., Lewis L., Celestia M., Lawrence R., Lawton B., Lussion L., Sarah C., L. S. and Byron C.

SCHNACK, P. A.—Farmer, P. O. Hamilton. Owns 110 acres of land in section 35 which are well adapted to the raising of all kinds of fruit, grain and hay. He is a native of Germany, born November 21, 1827. Came to America and settled in Marion county, Iowa, in July, 1851. He was married to Miss Susie Beyely, August 10, 1854, in Indiana. They have eight children: Frederick, William E., Theodore, George, Frank, Charles C., Flora A. and Anna G. Mr. Schnack is one of a company of twelve Germans who banded themselves together and came to America for the purpose of establishing a colony, they being the first Germans who settled in Marion county. When they arrived at Keokuk, they made known their purpose, were kindly received and directed to Dr. Rousseau, who was county surveyor of Marion county at that time. They then started toward Hamilton, and after many days of hard trudging, and enduring such hardships as were common to travelers in those days, they finally reached Hamilton; but as there had been several claims made they were obliged to separate and take claims wherever they could find a vacant one.

WAY, S.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9, P. O. Bussey. Was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, February 10, 1856, where he was raised and lived until twenty-two years of age, when he moved to Marion county, and bought the W. H. Brobst farm. He now owns 220 acres of land, has a fine orchard of four acres and makes a specialty of stock-raising. He married Miss Arminta Johnson, December 27, 1877, in Marion county, at the residence of his father, Rev. H. Runyon officiating. They have one child, Nora.

WILSON, W. H.—Farmer, P. O. Bussey. Owns 160 acres of land in section 24, also eighty acres in Mahaska county, Iowa. Born in Indiana, September 26, 1827, and lived there for sixteen years; then came to Washington county, Iowa, where he lived two years. In the spring of 1844 came to Marion county. He married Miss Mary E. Engle September 12, 1856. They have eight children: Horace G., Wiley G., Josie, John W., James W., William E., Charles E., Walter L. and Jessie W., deceased.

WILLSEY, Mrs. A. E.—Hamilton. Widow of I. Willsey. Was born September 28, 1838, and when twelve years of age came with her parents

no one suspected that his disease was small-pox until it was too late to prevent a spread of the contagion. It seems that none of the settlers had been vaccinated except the family of Mr. Barker, and upon this family rested the great burden of ministering to the wants of the sick and dying. It was a most fearful scourge for the infant settlement, and one which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the sad scenes and experienced the dread of those terrible days. With the exception of this one epidemic the township has been very fortunate in the matter of health.

Clay township has a population of 1,275, and at the late election cast for president 261 votes. The population in 1870 was 1,372; in 1875 it was 1,197, and in 1880 it was 1,275.

The present officers of the township are as follows:

Trustees—D. T. Durham, T. M. Herrington and Alvin Goospeed.

Clerk—John Whaley.

Assessor—T. T. McMillan.

Justices—H. F. Durham and L. F. Marsh.

Constables—A. Black and James Larew.

There are in the township eight road districts, ten school districts, five churches, four post-offices and the township is traversed by two lines of railway, along which have sprung in late years several thriving towns.

TRACY

is a town located on the A., K. & D. Railroad. It was laid out in October 1875, by Capt. Tracy and S. Merrill.

It contains one general store, post-office, drug store, depot and the usual number of professional men. It has a population of about 80.

DURHAM

is located on the line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. It was laid out by C. E. Durham and William Harvey, in November, 1875. It contains a post office, two general stores, depot, grain house, shoe shop, blacksmith shop and church.

HARVEY

is located on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. it was laid out by James Harvey, E. Wright and E. G. Doughman, in September, 1876. It contains a depot, grain house and grocery store. It has a population of twenty.

BETHEL.

Bethel City has one store and a church.

CEMETERIES.

There are in the township three cemeteries: the Bethel Burying-ground, Eureka Cemetery and the McMillan Burying-ground.

Many years ago Mr. Samuel Breckenridge deeded to the trustees an acre of ground for a cemetery in the English Settlement. In 1866 the citizens cleared the lot and seeded it down to grass; the ground having been previously

ously enclosed with a fence. In 1868 funds were contributed in the vicinity, for the purpose of adorning the grounds. Some forty evergreen trees were purchased and set out.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BEARD, JONATHAN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 8, P. O. Durham. Was born in Franklin county, Virginia, December 9, 1820, and there lived until twenty-eight years of age, when he moved to Montgomery county, Indiana. Lived there until 1853, then moving to Marion county, Iowa, where he has since lived. He owns 206 acres of land well improved. His wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Ray, was born September 6, 1822, and was a companion of his youth. They were married January 4, 1844, in Franklin county, Virginia, by the Rev. John Bowman. Their family consists of seven children living: Sarah P., Nancy, Benjamin, David C., John B., William J. and Martha E. Mr. B.'s farm is well adapted to the raising of stock, at which he has been quite successful. He also has discovered two fine beds of coal, three and four feet in thickness.

BEAVER, Mrs. NAOMI—Farmer, Sec. 7, P. O. Durham. Her maiden name was Naomi Wilson, and she was born in Knox county, Kentucky, September 5, 1811, where she lived four years, then moved with her parents to Madison county, where they lived a short time, and thence to Bath county where they lived until she was ten years of age. They returned to Madison county and there resided five years, and moved to Morgan county, Indiana, where they lived until she was twenty-five years of age. They came to Fulton county, Illinois, and remained there until 1852, when she came with her husband to Marion county, Iowa, and settled on their present place. Mrs. B. now owns ninety-five acres of well improved farming land. She was married to Elias Beaver (who was born October 30, 1799, in Virginia), July 25, 1839. They have had seven children: James A., Samuel L., Nancy J., Sophronia, Franklin C., Sarah E., Joseph W. Jas. A. was born June 1, 1840. He enlisted in company A, Third Iowa infantry, in August, 1862. He received a wound at the battle of Helena and was taken to Memphis, Tennessee, where he died August 17, 1863. Samuel L. enlisted in company K, Seventh Iowa cavalry, and served three months, and had an honorable discharge at the close of the war. Mary J. died July 31, 1846. Mr. Beaver departed this life August 31, 1865.

CHRISMAN, J. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Iola. Was born in Clarke county, Indiana, September 1, 1839; moved with his parents to La Porte county, Indiana, when two years of age, where they lived a short time and then moved to Porter county. Here our subject was educated and lived until eighteen years of age. He then went to Missouri and lived there two years, and then came to Marion county, Iowa, and settled on his present place. He enlisted in the late war in company A, Thirty-third Iowa infantry, August 11, 1862, and served three years, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. During his service he was under Generals Steele and Grant, and was at the taking of the Spanish Fort, in Arkansas, Fort Blakely, in Mobile and several other minor engagements. Was also at the surrender of General Kirby Smith. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Marion county, Iowa. His wife, formerly Miss Eliza E. Hoggis, was born in Indiana, April 6, 1847. They were married April 22, 1869. Their family consists of four children, all of whom are living.

William (born November 9, 1870), Orrie G. (born October 25, 1872), Ger-
tie C. (born August 25, 1876), James G. Blaine (born January 26, 1880).

COOPER CHARLES—Farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Tracy. The subject of this sketch is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and was born January the twenty-seventh, 1823. His youth was spent on a farm in his native county. In 1851 he moved to Iowa, and settled in Marion county. His success can be inferred from the fact that he now owns 135 acres of land mostly improved. Has been twice married. Miss Hannah M. Getchel of Ohio, first became his wife, February 27, 1848. She died February 11, 1862. Had six children: Lucy H., Sarah M., Chas. B., Leimert S., Louis F. and Alfred M. Was married, second time, to Mrs. Mary Waller, whose maiden name was Edwards, October twenty-eight, 1862. They have seven children: Nettie M., Jessie E., Oliva, Mary E., Robert U., Harry L. and Walter C. Mrs. C. was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, March third, 1841. Moved with parents at an early age to Licking county, Ohio, where she was married to George Waller, May fifteenth, 1858. Mr. Waller died May fifteenth, 1862, in the late war, leaving a family of two children: Anna A. and Maria M. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. of the Masonic lodge.

DURHAM, C. H.—Farmer, Section 5, P. O. Durham. Among the pioneers worthy of mention, is that of our subject. He is a native of Maine, and was born in Waldo county, July twenty-ninth, 1822. When but three years of age, he with parents, David and Nancy, moved to Morgan county, Ohio, residing in said county for about nine years when they moved to McLean county, Illinois, remaining one year. In 1839 they moved to Jefferson county, Iowa; remained two years, then to Van Buren county, residing there two years. He then became a citizen of Marion county, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm consists of fifty acres. Has been twice married; first to Miss Julia Cooper, of Ohio, in November, 1852. She died in December, 1865. By this union have seven children living: Margaret J., Jane B., Hiram L., Sarah, Geo. D. Amanda and Harriett. Lost two. Second marriage was to Mrs. Diana Roberts, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1866.

DURHAM, D. T.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Iola. A man worthy of special note in the history of our county, and one who has contributed largely to the development of his community, intellectually as well as morally, being largely endowed with the true principles of industry, integrity and benevolence, is the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Waldo county, Maine, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1821, where he lived until eight years of age, when his parents moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where they remained one year, and after going to Illinois, and living one year they moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, in May, 1838. There they remained a short time, and then came to Marion county, in April, 1843, and settled at the place, now Durham's Ferry. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, and his residence, which is both attractive and comfortable, is built of brick. In the years of 1872 and 1873 Mr. Durham represented his county in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, of the State of Iowa. His wife, formerly Miss Lucretia E. Evans, is a lady of refined tastes and domestic habits, whose graces of mind and person, have endeared her to all. Their family consists of ten children, all of whom are living.

ir names are: George A., Lora A., Telford S., Mary E., Florence M., bert M., Alice L., Ella M., Preston J. and Mattie J.

DURHAM, H. F.—Farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Durham, was born June 3, 5, in Morgan county, Ohio, where he lived three years, then went with parents to Illinois, where they lived one year, then came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they lived five years. They then moved to Marion county, in the fall of 1843. He now owns 140 acres of land, and has a fine residence; his barns and outbuildings are conveniently built for the purpose of sheltering and feeding a large amount of stock, which he deals to a considerable extent. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, November 10, 1, in Marion county, Iowa. They have four children: William R., Percy J., Anna M. and David R.

EIKENBERRY, M.—Postmaster, Durham, was born in Union county, Indiana, February 22, 1848, where he lived until twenty years of age and received a thorough common school education. In 1868 he came to Fredric, Monroe county Iowa, where he lived four years, and while there was engaged in the mercantile business. He then moved to Melrose, Monroe county, and commenced work in the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. While there learned telegraphy, and remained in that situation about three years. In December, 1875 he came to Durham Station, and began as telegraphic operator in the office of the B. & Q. R. R., which position he held three years and five months. On April 27, 1880, he was appointed as general manager of the cooperative store at Durham, and also postmaster. His wife, formerly Miss Maria Allison, was born in Fredric, Monroe county, Iowa, April 22, 1856. They were married July 26, 1874. They have three children: Orrah L., Eline F. and Effie J. Mr. Eikenberry enlisted in the late war in February, 5, in company G, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Indiana infantry, and was honorably discharged August 25, 1865.

IBSON, A.—Farmer, Sec. 14, P. O. Tracy. Born in Crawford county, Ohio, January 10, 1826, where he lived until eight years of age. He then moved to Livingston county, Kentucky, where he lived two years, then moved to Marion county, Illinois, where he remained seven years. He then returned to Kentucky, and lived one and one-half years. In the fall of 1845 he came to Iowa, and settled in Mahaska county, where he lived about one year, and then he came to Marion county, and settled in 7 township. He owns 116 acres of land. His wife, formerly Miss Mary Stirling, was born in Parke county, Indiana, May 20, 1831. They were married December 4, 1851. They have had one son and daughter: Elizabeth E. and James M.

ORDON, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31, P. O. Iola. Was born in Scotland, May 22d, 1828, where he lived till ten years of age. In 1838 he came to America and settled in Washington county, Ohio, where he lived there seven years, then went to Cincinnati and engaged as carpenter and builder four years, then went to New Orleans and remained there nine months. He then went to New York, and for five years followed the sea, during which time he made two trips around the globe. After spending some time in California he returned home to Ohio in 1854. After gaining a few months then followed a cherished desire to see the new state of Iowa, where he afterward made his home. The farm on which he now lives contains 265 acres, and the improvements have all been made by Mr. Gordon. His wife, formerly Miss Martha Dunlap, is also a native

of Scotland, and was born in August, 1832. They were married March 1st, 1855. Their family consists of eight children living: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Jennie, William A., Charles, Jennette, Sarah M. and Edward D. One, Martha E., died February 22d, 1870.

GREGORY, NATHAN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 24, P. O. Tracy. Among the few old settlers of Marion county who still remain to relate the events of the early settlement of this part of the county is the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Knox county, Kentucky, March 22d, 1810, and moved with his parents when two years of age to Harrison county, Indiana, where he lived until ten years of age, then moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where he resided until twenty-six years of age. In the fall of 1837 he came to Iowa, and after living here five years he was favorably impressed with the State that he decided to make it his home. He returned to Indiana and was married and stayed a few months, then returned to Iowa and settled in Louisa county, where he lived two years. He came to Marion county in the fall of 1844. He now owns 175 acres of well improved farming land. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Gleason. She was born in Courtland county, New York, July 5th 1820. They were married March 23d, 1842. They have had nine children, four of whom are living: Mary E. (born May 5th, 1848), William H. (born July 11th, 1856), Albert A. (born August 10th, 1858), Gilbert E. (born November 19th, 1860), Sarah (born December 24th, 1842, died January 2d, 1848), Martha (born March 29th, 1844, died October 15th, 1844), Adaline (born March 24th, 1846, died September 30th, 1846), Wiley B. (born February 8th, 1851, died December 17th, 1852). An infant was born November 16th, 1854, and died on the 18th inst. Mrs. Gregory's mother is still living and remembers events and dates of nearly a century ago. Her name is Sarah Gleason, and was born in New Jersey, August 13th, 1798. When young she moved to New York, where she spent most of her days. She also spent some years in Indiana, and has been a member of Mr. Gregory's family for thirteen years.

HAMMOND, J. H.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Attica. Was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 10th, 1810, where he lived until six years of age. He then came with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, and lived until 1854. In that year he came to Iowa, and settled where he now lives. He has added to his estate from time to time and now owns 163 acres of land, 115 of which are well improved farming land. He has been a good citizen and the record of his life is one worthy of note. His wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Reasoner, was born March 10th, 1813, in Muskingum county, Ohio. They were married April 5th, 1832. Their family consists of eleven children: Henry J. (born February 6th, 1833), Daniel W. (born March 6th, 1835), Greenville (born May 30th, 1837), Jonathan B. (born March 1st, 1839), Emeline (born May 12th, 1841), Elizabeth (born May 4th, 1844), Jacob (born May 11th, 1846), James (born March 22d, 1848), Catherine (born April 15th, 1850), Elcy J. (born August 8th, 1852), Harriette (born August 5th, 1855). Elizabeth died October 16th, 1847, Jonathan B. died March 22d, 1849, Greenville died May 5th, 1863, Elcy J. died June 21st, 1863. Greenville and Henry J. engaged in the late war of the Rebellion. They both enlisted in company A, Thirty-third Iowa infantry. Greenville served nearly one year and died at Helena, Arkansas. Henry J. served three years and had an honorable discharge at the close of the war.

HANNA, A. J.—Farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 19, P. O. Durham. One of the most extensive agriculturalists and stock-raisers of Marion county is the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, May 5, 1827. When but seven years of age he came with his parents to Jackson, county, Ohio, where they remained about two years, when they then went to Ross county, Ohio, where his parents deceased. His father was of English and his mother of Irish descent. Both were born in Pocahontas county, West Virginia. Mr. Hanna, after his father's death, made his home in Athens county. In 1851 he took a trip to California, where he remained about three years, then returned to Athens county, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Marion county, Iowa, and at that time was a man of but ordinary means, and has, by his wise and judicious application of labor to nature's resources, increased his wealth and prosperity, and now stands as a model in his business, and is deserving of more than special notice in the history of his county. He now owns 1,550 acres of well improved farming land. He keeps 100 head of cattle, twenty-one of which are thorough-bred Short-Horns, fifty head of horses, about 200 head of hogs and 1,000 head of sheep. His barns and buildings are convenient, and his residence and its surroundings are inviting and pleasant. Has been twice married; first, April 8, 1855, to Miss Catharine S. Russel. She died July 19, 1855. His present wife, formerly Miss Sarah Knowles, was born September 11, 1835. They were married in Athens county, Ohio, October 19, 1856. Their family consists of three children: Wm. R. (born May 22, 1862), Andrew J. (born July 26, 1864) and Mary M. (born June 19, 1867). Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are members of the M. E. Church.

HORN, E.—Proprietor of Horn's Ferry, Sec. 30, P. O. Iola. Was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, May 7, 1830, where he received a common school education. He lived in Ohio until twenty-five years of age, a part of which time he spent in Hancock county. Then moved to St. Joe, Putnam county, Indiana, where he lived fifteen years. He came to Marion county, Iowa, in 1860, and remained about one year and returned to Indiana, where he lived until 1869, when he returned to Marion county, and settled on his present place where he has lived since. He owns twenty-two acres of land. In 1875 he discovered a very valuable stone quarry which extends under the whole portion of his land, twelve acres of which is of a superior quality. It is a pure white stone, and dresses very much like marble. Also in connection with this he has about four and one-half feet of very fine limestone. He also finds coal to a considerable extent on his land. He married Miss Mary Blodgett, July 2, 1844. They have had ten children: Nancy J., Martha D., Lorra, Alice, Eva, Mary, Matilda, Franklin, Luddia and Lewis. Martha, Luddia and Lewis are deceased.

HUCKLEBERRY, C. F.—Druggist, Tracy. Was born in Birmingham, Van Buren county, Iowa, June 29, 1852, where he lived until sixteen years of age, and received a thorough common school education. He then moved on a farm where he lived six years, and thence to Independence, where he served two years as an apprentice in a flouring-mill, and in July, 1876, he came to Tracy and settled and engaged in his present business, with Dr. Geo. Baker as a partner. They continued business about thirteen months. Mr. Huckleberry then bought his partner out, and since then the business has been run exclusively in his own name. He has taken a partial course in medicine, which he finds to be very helpful, as well as useful, in the drug business. His wife (formerly Miss Alvin A. Bott) was

born in Van Buren county, Iowa, August 10, 1852. They were married December 8, 1870. Their family consists of three children: Albert E. (born November 5, 1871), Paul R. (born August 4, 1878) and Edith G. (born July 25, 1880).

HUNTER, M. C.—Farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Bethel City. Was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, August 22, 1833. When seven years of age was deprived of his father by death. He was cared for by his uncle, one in Butler county, Ohio, and the other in Henry county, Indiana, until 1844, when his mother was again married. He then moved to Decatur county, Indiana. In 1851 he apprenticed himself to the carriage and wagon maker's trade, which he followed until the fall of 1863, when he came to Marion county, Iowa, and located on a farm, and since then has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the late war he was a volunteer in company D, Seventh Indiana, and also for a time in company E, Seventy-sixth Indiana. Was married to Miss Emily Rouze, of Decatur county, Indiana, August 6, 1854. By this union they have three children living: Ellen A., Mary F. and Fanny, and have lost two. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHNSTON, MRS. NANCY—Farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Durham. Was born in Warren county, New Jersey, April 20, 1818. Her maiden name was Miss Nancy Stephens. She moved with her parents to Warren county, Ohio, when fourteen years of age, where she lived until 1844, when they moved to Knox county, Illinois. Then in 1867 she came with her husband to Marion county, Iowa, and in 1869 they moved to their present place. Her husband, James R. Johnston, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, December 3, 1814. They were married May 1, 1836, in Warren county, Ohio. Mrs. Johnston's family consists of: Hannah (born March 6, 1837), Elner (born February 7, 1839), Edward C. (born June 14, 1841), Sarah (born September 5, 1843), Gennett (born January 26, 1846), Ancel (born November 3, 1848), Mary A. (born July 1, 1851), Clarrissa and Clarinda (born October 20, 1854); Clarinda (died August 1, 1875), Nancy A. (died May 16, 1858), Edward C. (died August 9, 1851) and Sarah (died September 26, 1853). Mr. Johnston departed this life August 5, 1870. Mrs. Johnston owns sixty-four acres of land.

MANN, T. W.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 36, P. O. Tracy. Was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, March 7, 1819, where he was raised and lived until twenty-eight years of age, when he moved to Miami county, Indiana, and lived there eight years; thence to Edgar county, Illinois, where he lived nine years. Came to Marion county the winter of 1863. He has 155 acres of well improved farm land with an attractive and beautiful residence, a large, commodious and well finished barn. His wife, formerly Miss Emily F. Way, is a native of Iowa, born November 2, 1846. They were married November 31, 1864, by Robert Wharton, Esq. Their family consists of six children: Rosella, Elmira M., Harvey L., Charles T., Liddie J. and Minnie A.

MOORE BROS.—Dealers in general merchandise, Durham. This firm is composed of William M. and W. F. Moore. They were born in Iroquois county, Illinois. W. F. was born January 7, 1853, and Wm. M. September 9, 1854. They came with their parents to Marion county, Iowa, in November, 1854, where they were educated and have since lived. They were raised on a farm, and in December, 1879, they engaged in the mercantile business at Durham Station. William M. married Miss Arimenta J.

addy September 24, 1876. Their family consists of one child, Dennis F. (born July 25, 1879). W. F. married Miss Sarah E. Liter, in Marion county. Have one child, Carlton E. (born August 8, 1876). September 1880, W. F. had his left hand taken off while oiling a threshing machine.

MOORE, AARON—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 6, P. O. Durham. Was born in Adams county, Ohio, March 28, 1818, and lived there until fourteen years of age. He then came with his parents to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he lived until 1864, when he moved to Iowa and settled on the place on which he now lives. He has from time to time added to his estate, and now owns about 400 acres of land. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah E. Kindall, was born in Indiana, March 31, 1831. They were married December 3, 1851. Their family consists of ten children: Warren F., William M., Samuel E., Mark B., Merritt E., Aaron R., Loiss C., John S., Frank A. and Oscar. Mark met with a remarkable accident on the night of the fifteenth of June, 1878. He was shot while on his way home from a temperance meeting which was held in Victory school-house. His brother, who was also with him, barely escaped, being hit with but few shot. They were horseback. The one who fired the shot was a guard, who was stationed there for the purpose of catching a horse-thief, Charles Pew, who had stolen horses several times before in this vicinity. The guards were stationed at Moore's bridge by order of the sheriff. Just as the boys crossed the bridge, which is only about 100 rods south of Mr. Moore's residence, the sentinels cried "halt!" The boys consented, but before they had time to stop they were fired upon. Mark being on the left side from which the shot was fired received most of the charge. The wound was severe but not fatal. He was struck by three buck-shot; one passed through his left arm near the shoulder, another through his right side, and the other passed through his left cheek, breaking out several teeth, and the upper part of his body was struck with ninety-seven bird-shot, which were counted by Mr. Moore, who vouches for this statement. Whether the deed was owing to carelessness and ignorance of the officers in placing the sentinels, or the recklessness of the sentinel, yet remains to be told.

OLNEY, WILLIAM—Carpenter and builder, P. O. Iola. Was born March 23, 1817, in Chautauqua county, New York, where he lived until four years of age, when he moved to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until thirteen years of age. He then moved to Washington county, Ohio, and remained there until twenty-one years of age, and in the spring of 1838 he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he commenced business as carpenter and builder. Here he lived until the new purchase was made and then moved to Monroe county, Iowa, and took a claim of 160 acres, where he lived nine years, during which time he worked at his trade in Albia. In June, 1852, he moved to Pella, Marion county, where he continued at his business, and for about ten years his family lived on a farm, which was worked by his sons, and in 1875 he moved his family to Pella. He then went to the Pacific coast, where he remained two years, during which time he was in Oregon and Washington Territory. He then returned home and moved his family to his present place in the fall of 1878. His wife, formerly Miss Eliza A. Grum, is a native of New York; was born June 30, 1821. They were married July 18, 1839, in Van Buren county, Iowa. They have six children: Warren, Mary, Jasper, Ervin, Frank and Albert. Lost two, Albert and Cyrus. Warren and Cyrus were

in the late war. Warren enlisted in company B, Third Iowa infantry, in the spring of 1862. He was wounded slightly at the battle of Shiloh and was taken to St. Louis, where he was appointed clerk of the adjutant-general's office, in which he served one year. He unexpectedly received a commission from Lincoln as captain of a colored company, number 72, of the United States army, which office he held two years and resigned the summer of 1866 and returned home to Pella, Iowa. Cyrus was mustered in company F, Eighth Iowa cavalry, September 30, 1863, under General Sherman. He served until June, 1865, when he was discharged on account of poor health. He died September 20, 1867.

OLNEY, JASPER—Painter, P. O. Iola. Was born in Albia, November 1, 1850, where he lived three years and then came with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. In 1875, while learning his trade in Chicago, he fell from a scaffolding, a distance of thirty feet, breaking two ribs and dislocating his right hip.

PARSONS, JAMES S.—Farmer, Sec. 16, P. O. Durham. Was born in Worcester county, Maryland, July 7, 1828, and remained in that State until he attained the age of ten years, when, with parents, he moved to Dearborn county, Indiana. There remained about three years, when they became citizens of Van Buren county, Iowa, and there resided about three years, then came to Marion county. He now has 400 acres of good land. He was married to Miss Catharine Giesy, of Indiana, January 1, 1854. She was born April 2, 1836. They have eleven children living: Jasper S., Laura J., Marion S., Annie A., James A., Esther C., Albert N., Mary E., Charles T., Herman C. and Estella A. Have lost one.

RIDLEN, WILLIAM—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28, P. O. Bethel City. Prominent among the old settlers of Marion county is the subject of this brief sketch. Was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he lived until seven years of age. He then moved with his parents to Decatur county, where he lived until twenty-four years of age, then moved to Shelby county where he lived until February, 1848, when he came to Marion county, Iowa, and settled near the present site of Bethel City. There he remained until the spring of 1865, when he moved and settled on his present farm, which consists of 287 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation and is good farming land. He married Miss Malinda Devore, who was born on the 12th day of November, 1823, in Indiana. They were married June 18th, 1843. Their family consists of six children living: Matilda J., Wm. B., Eliza E., Rachel R., Sabry and Mary. They have lost four: Sarah, Sannel, Ebenezer and John.

STRIBLING, JAMES—Farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Tracy. Is one of the oldest settlers of this section of the county. Was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in March, 1804. Here he lived until about twenty-five years of age when he moved to Parke county, Indiana, lived there five years, and then moved to Fountain county, where he lived thirteen years. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Stribling came to this State and settled in Marion county on his present place, where he still lives. He now owns 105 acres of land, about 75 acres of which are well improved. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Curtis in August, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Stribling have lived devoted Christian lives from their youth up. They raised a family of six children, all of whom are living except one. Their names are: Lucinda S., Mary A., Jno. C., Susan E., Wm. L. and Catherine O. Jno. C. enlisted in the late war of the Rebellion August 9th, 1862, and served his country eleven

months. He died at Vicksburg, July 11th, 1863. Mrs. Stribling departed this life April 27th, 1879.

THISSELL, O. S.—Farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Bethel City. Was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, October 10th, 1841. When eight years of age he moved with his parents to Mahaska county, Iowa, and settled at Bellefontaine, then called Tally's Ford. While there he engaged in the mercantile business. He moved to his present location in 1872, and now owns 183½ acres of land, 160 acres of which are in cultivation. Has been twice married: first, to Miss Anna Gordon, of Pennsylvania, November 15, 1865, and had six children: William, Frank, L., Clara, Thomas and Florence. Miss S. Ruple, of Marion county, became his second wife December 25th, 1878.

VISSER, G.—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19, P. O. Pella. Was born in July, 1816, in South Holland, and was raised there on a farm. He spent five years in the Holland army. He crossed the ocean in 1847 with the Holland colony and settled in Pella. Resided there three years working for H. P. Scholte. He then engaged in farming for himself on Skunk River, and moved from there to the farm on which he now resides in 1852. He owns 145 acres, 60 acres of which are improved, and on which he has good and comfortable buildings. He also owns a first-class ferry on the river near his farm and is always ready to accommodate the wants of the people. He married Miss J. Keeple in 1849. By this union they have six children: Martin, Jane, John, William, Dennis and Gertie.

WHALEY, J.—Farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Durham. Was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 31, 1843. Moved from there while young with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, where they lived two years, and then came to Marion county, Iowa, in the fall of 1845, and settled in Clay township, where he was raised and still lives. He owns 191 acres of land, on which has been found one of the best stone quarries in the country, from which stone has been used for building purposes in Knoxville, Des Moines and many of our Western cities. It is widely known as a superior quality of stone for all finishing as well as building purposes. Mr. W. also finds coal, to a considerable extent, on his place. His farm is also well adapted to the raising of corn and other grain. He now holds the office of town clerk; has also served as assessor for three years. He owns one share in the co-operative store at Durham Station. He was married to Miss Ellen D. Larew, August 10, 1876, by Rev. E. H. Waring. They have one daughter, Sylvia; one, Alta, died while young.

WISE, JOHN—Farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10, P. O. Durham. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1813, where he was raised and lived until about twenty-two years of age, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained two years, then moved to Van Buren county, where he lived five years, when he came to Marion county, Iowa, the spring of 1842, and settled on his present place where he has since lived. He owns 267 acres of land. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah Long, is a native of Pennsylvania, born March 5, 1818. They were united in marriage March 24, 1834. Their family consists of seven children: Titus (born March 13, 1837), Sarah J., Edward, George F., William, Richard and Columbus. Titus enlisted in company F, Fortieth Iowa infantry, and was under Generals Steele, Grant and Asbury. He served two years and six months; was discharged February 14, 1865, on ac-

count of general disability, and returned home to Iowa. He married Miss Zillma E. Morris December 10, 1861. Their family consists of five children living: Mary F., John E., Jessie R., Bertha L. and Allen F. Edward W. Wise enlisted in the service of his county August 9, 1862, in company F, Fortieth Iowa infantry, and after serving his country faithfully nearly two years, he died at Memphis, Tennessee, October 13, 1864.

. ADDENDA.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

KIRKWOOD, DR. THOMAS J.—This gentleman is one of the leading physicians and most prominent citizens of Otley, where, in addition to his practice, he is engaged in the drug business. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. His father, who was of Dutch-Irish descent, was born near Wheeling, Virginia, fought in the War of 1812 and married Nancy Connel, a lady of Scotch-Irish extraction, born in Kentucky, who bore him three boys and three girls. Our subject was born April 3, 1830, in Champaign county, Ohio, where he was raised on a farm and educated. He emigrated to this county October 10, 1855, and first settled at Pleasantville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. From the beginning his practice increased very rapidly, and soon extended into surrounding counties. In November, 1875, owing to the absence of railroad conveniences, he left Pleasantville and moved to his present place where he has a practice as large as he can find time and strength to attend. The Doctor married in Ohio in 1852, Louisa C. Kavanaugh, born in Champaign county, Ohio, in October, 1833. This lady bore him six children, and died October 7, 1871. He re-married June 17, 1873, choosing for his second companion Mrs. Saloma Driskell. He owns, besides his business, his store and dwelling, and the lots upon which they stand. He is a man highly respected for his business integrity, and a gentleman of fine natural medical talent, and a great influence.

WALKER, MILTON K.—Resides in Otley, where he is successfully engaged in the business of druggist, his store being one of the largest in the town. His great-grandfather, Robin Walker, came from Ireland, and with his family was among the earliest settlers of Kentucky. His son, Henry, became a well-to-do farmer and slave-owner; married a lady of Irish extraction, who bore him eight children, one of whom was Ellis (the father of our subject), who was born about 1810, and married about 1831, Miss Luvisa Marks. Her father was English and her mother Scotch, and tradition in the family states that her maternal ancestors were distantly related to Mary Queen of Scots. Ellis died about 1838, and his wife died in 1878, having borne four children, two boys and two girls, one of whom was Milton, the subject of this biography. He was born April 13, 1836, in Boone county, Kentucky, and was raised on a farm and educated principally in Fleming county. In May, 1859, he came to this county and bought 100 acres of unimproved land, four miles northeast of Pleasantville, upon which he settled in the fall of 1861. He enlisted in company H, Fortieth Iowa infantry, in August, 1862; participated in the battles of Jenkin's Ferry, Prairie D'Ann, Arkansas, Siege of Vicksburg, Little Missouri River, Arkansas, and numerous skirmishes, and received his honorable discharge in

August, 1865, and returned to this county. Shortly afterward removed to Taylor county, where he farmed for the next six years. At the expiration of this time he came to Otley, and, buying out Wright & Coar, he commenced his present business. Mr. Walker married in June, 1859, Melvina West, who was born in Lewis county, Kentucky. She bore him two children: Charles and Milton, both of whom are dead, and she died in May, 1863. He re-married October 5, 1865, choosing for his second wife Rebecca E. West, sister of his first wife, who enjoys the distinction of having been among the first born in this township, March 31, 1845. The fruits of this union have been: Denver S. (born July 23, 1867), Lillie E. (born July 12, 1860), Dora M. (born September 24, 1871), Maggie H. (born December 6, 1873, died October 13, 1874), Charles M. K. (born October 16, 1875) and Kittie M. (born August 4, 1878). Mr. W. owns his residence, two town lots, two business houses and a farm of forty-nine acres of choice land, besides his drug store; all of which is unembarrassed. His dwelling is one of the finest and most pleasantly situated in the town, and his home is filled with intelligent, happy children. Mr. W. and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a man of broad and solid influence in the community, in both church and business matters.

KNOXVILLE TOWNSHIP.

On page 545, line seven from bottom should read: In 1854 Mr. Barker was elected engrossing clerk in the State Legislature. First line on page 546 should read: He died January 17, 1871. An attempt was made to get this information in time to have it printed in its proper place, which we were unable to do. It is through the kindness of Dr. W. H. Barker that we are able to fill the blanks at this late date.



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THE

HISTORY

OF

MARION COUNTY,

IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

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ILLUSTRATED

DES MOINES:
UNION HISTORICAL COMPANY,
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1881.

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